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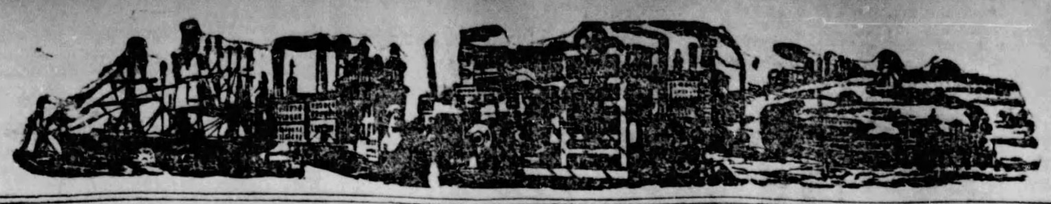

As the Regimental Reunions That Are On

With the delights and inconveniences of Camp Life. The Bee relates the transpirings in the tented field, and is popular with the boys. So is it with the people in general. Price 10 cents per week.

VOL XVII. NO. 85. TOLEDO, OHIO, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1892. LAST EDITION. TWO CENTS.

IN THE BEE TO-DAY

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau, Toledo, Ohio, July 30, 1892.

The area of high pressure is central over the lake region and is moving eastward. The pressure over the eastern half of the country being above the normal. Over the northwest the pressure has fallen slightly.

A second high area of pressure is advancing from the North Pacific coast.

Light rains have fallen during the past 24 hours over Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Wyoming, Iowa, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri and Montana.

The weather is generally fair over the entire country this morning, and the conditions are favorable for generally fair weather over the greater portion of the country.

The temperature has fallen from Minnesota eastward to the Atlantic coast, and risen in the west and northwest. It has remained stationary over the southern states.

Forecasts for Toledo and vicinity—on Saturday, fair, continued cool. On Sunday, fair, slightly warmer.

E. A. HANNER, Observer.

LOCAL.

Story as to Sells' circus.
Sporting notes of interest.
Personal and social gossip.
Real estate doings for the week.
The Second regiment encampment.
The Wheeling & Lake Erie extends.
Electric light plant destroyed by fire.
Painters' picnic at Metropolitan park.
H. W. S. Cleveland's address on parks.
Sixteenth regiment in camp at Fremont.
Gus Smith's employment report in smoke.
A 11-year-old life insurance policy redeemed.
Visit of newspaper men from Fort Wayne.
Rudolph Bartfingh, editor of the German Express, drops dead.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Croesus in office.
Prohibs in Illinois.
Smallpox in Canada.
Truth about Mexico.
Courageous river men.
Gossip from Napoleon.
Gladstone seriously ill.
Foster's weather report.
Anti-customs war in China.
The farmers and the tariff.
Platt still sulks in his tent.
Bergman under $24,000 bail.
Alice Mitchell found insane.
Yachting on the great lakes.
Negroes bound for Oklahoma.
Cost of the Homestead strike.
Van Wert firemen on a strike.
Notes from neighboring towns.
John Redmond guilty of murder.
Michigan democrats to pass a new apportionment.

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CAMP BUCKLAND.

Sixteenth Regiment Down to Business at Fremont.

The First Day's Duties Were Rained Upon

And Somewhat Interfered With the Regular Program,

But Everything is in Ship-Shape Order Now.

Program for the Croghan Celebration—Roster of the Regiment—A Sergeant's Experience With a Chicken —Notes.

Camp Buckland has been organized, and the Sixteenth regiment, O. N. G., is pursuing the routine of camp life in regular soldier fashion.

For some unaccountable reason regimental headquarter tents failed to arrive until early yesterday afternoon, which necessitated considerable delay in completing the establishment of camp routine.

The companies all arrived yesterday morning but it was afternoon before the camp was organized.

Guard mount, instead of being called at 8 a. m., according to camp routine, was conducted at 3 p. m., per special order.

About 2 o'clock a drizzling rain set in, and continued incessantly during guard mount. However, as an ill wind that blows nobody good, and the rain and its cooling propensities was a welcome visitor in camp.

Captain Weier, of Company A, was officer of the day, and under his direction the guard lines were established and the initial sentry posted.

The location of Camp Buckland is picturesque in the extreme, the beauties of nature abound on every hand, all of which appeals to the finer sense of the most disinterested observer. A series of green capped hills tower above the city to the northwest and upon the most highly elevated of these the tents of Camp Buckland are pitched. An unobstructed view of the surrounding country is obtained from this point and the Sandusky river rolling at the base of the hill just below the camp, adds greatly to the beauty of the scenery. The citizens of Fremont take great interest in the encampment, and put forth every effort within their power to add to the entertainment and comfort of the boys in camp. A telephone station has been established in camp and many other modern conveniences heretofore unknown to camp life.

Perhaps the first inquiry the boys make on striking camp is for explicit information as to the exact location of the mess quarters.

In this respect the Sixteenth regiment fares sumptuously. The immense floral hall is utilized as regimental mess quarters, in charge of Sergeant Hamden and a corps of competent cooks.

Regular camp mess quarters are located in the agricultural hall adjoining, and between the two Company C, of Toledo, has pitched their combination mess and cook tent. This is the ideal mess of camp. The outfit was purchased by the members of the company, and is the property of the organization. It is complete to the slightest detail, and is in charge of a corps of colored cooks. The principal piece in the outfit is a fine Star range with all equipment necessary to the art of putting up a fine meal.

Yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock the rain ceased, and Col. Bunker issued orders for dress parade.

At 6 o'clock the bugle sounded the assembly for dress parade. The battalion formed on the regular camp grounds and then marched to a field adjoining and formed for dress parade. A more desirable spot for this feature of routine could not have been selected. The field comprises about 40 acres of land, the surface of which is almost as level as the top of a table, giving ample room to manuever the regiment in any manner desired.

During the day much uneasiness was apprehended as to the success of the first dress parade under the new regulation, and the boys tehmselves felt pretty shaky as they marched onto the parade ground. Subsequent results, however, proved that the officers and men had simply been borrowing trouble. The regiment executed the maneuvers like veterans, and there was not a single hitch to mar the happy results of the first dress parade.

The soldierly bearing and magnificent military command of Col. Bunker elicited praise on every side. Lieutenant Colonel Lemmon, Majors King and Bulger and Adjutant Rickenbaugh received many flattering commenrations on the manner in which they discharged their duties.

The Sixteenth regimental band, of Napoleon, is in camp and in the evening gave a delightful concert from the band stand on the grounds.

The first day in camp is always the most boisterous. It is, of course, impossible for the boys to settle down to business from the start and in consequence more or less disturbance prevails. On this day rigid disciplin must be established and maintained. Captain Weier, as ranking captain of the regiment, was officer of the day, and it is needless to say that Camp Buckland was a model of good order and disciplin. Taps were sounded at 10 o'clock and after this hour all lights must be put out and the camp delivered into the tender embraces of Morpheus.

At midnight the gates are closed and orders are very stringent requiring sentinels to stop everybody without the countersign. At this hour last night there were a number of boys absent from camp. Captain Weier promptly organized a patrol of 24 men and placed in command of Lieutenant Meeker, of Company A, Toledo. The squad was detailed to scour the town and bring in any belligerents found. At 1:30 this morning the patrol returned and in the center of a double column marched 11 shame-faced soldiers, who had violated the first duty of a soldier, that of obeying orders.

The prisoners were placed in the guard house over night and in the morning were lined up before Colonel Bunker, who gave them some wholesome advice. He passed the first offense, but stated that on repetition the guilty parties would be sent home and discharged from the service.

The Camp To-Day.

To-day Camp Buckland has settled down to business, and the routine is observed to a letter with despatch and perfect order.

To Celebrate Croghan's Victory.

On next Tuesday the citizens of Fremont will celebrate Croghan's victory. This is to be a gala day, both in camp and over the city. The following is the program for the day:

7:00 a. m.—Inspection and muster of Sixteenth regiment, O. N. G., by Adjt.-Gen. Pocock and staff at Camp Buckland, lasting for several hours.

10:00 a. m.—Bicycle races open to all wheelmen. Starting on Garrison street, west side of L. S. & M. S. railroad track, west to Washington street (or park), south on Washington street to Birchard avenue, east on Birchard avenue to Ball house.

1:00 p. m.—Foot race on State street from Ash to Main.

2:15 p. m.—Grande parade.

First Division.

Adjutant General Pocock and staff.
Colonel H. S. Bunker and staff.
Sixteenth Regiment Band.
Sixteenth Regiment, O. N. G.
Ex-President Hayes, President of the Day, Gen. W. H. Gibson, Commander I. F. Mack, Rev. Dr. S. D. Hutsinpiller and other distinguished visitors in carriages.
Members of the G. A. R. Posts and U. V. U. Commands, Judge J. L. Greene, commander.

Second Division.

Col. H. S. Buckland and Staff.
First Regiment O. S. V. Guard Band.
Knights of Pythias, L. W. Ward Division, Sr. Kt. W. S. Lewis in command.
St. Ann Commandery K. of F. M., Commander J. Defan in command.
I. O. O. F. Canton Fremont, Captain Theodore Moore in command.
Company D, First Regiment O. S. V. Guards, Captain E. S. P. Bingham in command.
Excelsior Band.
All other societies and citizens to be formed by the aides.

Line of March.

State street from Rawson avenue to Front, Front to Birchard avenue, Birchard avenue to Main street, Main street to Court street and Court house park.

3:00 p. m.—Exercises at Court House park—Prayer by Rev. C. E. Barnes; song, Prof. Wertheim and chorus; remarks, Gen. Hayes, president of the day; address, Rev. S. D. Hutsinpiller; song, Prof. Wertheim and chorus; addresses by distinguished visitors; music, the Sixteenth Regiment band.

4:15 p. m.—Dress parade of Sixteenth Regiment on State street west of Front.

5:15 p. m.—Horse race, Sandusky avenue.

7:00 p. m.—Boat race from State street bridge to L. E. & W. railway bridge and return.

8:30 p. m.—Fire works and band concert at corner of Front and State streets.

All commands will be ready to march at 2:15 p. m.

The Sixteenth regiment will form on Rawson avenue, right on State street.

The members of the G. A. R. and U. V. U., president of the day, and distinguished visitors in carriages will form on State street, east of Front, and join as procession passes.

All other societies and companies will form on Main street, right on State, and form as procession passes.

President of the day—Ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes.

Orator—Rev. S. D. Hutsinpiller.

Reception committee—Hon. Wm. E. Haynes, Judge J. L. Greene, Hon. W. I. Redfield, H. A. Van Epps, R. P. Hayes.

Committees on Prizes.

Bicycle race, 10 a. m.—West Garrison street and Birchard avenue; first prize, 1 Holophole King of Road bicycle lamp; second prize, one pair of bicycle shoes; third prize, 1 new Dep bicycle bell; fourth prize, consolation prize, 1 bicycle whistle. Prizes at Hamilton & Merriam's. Committee—George H. Rymers, chairman, Croghan bank; Theodore Jungk, First National bank; Philip J. Gotsron, Croghan bank.

All visiting wheelmen are invited to make their headquarters at the Fremont Cycling club room on Garrison street, where rules will be posted and information given.

Foot race, 1 p. m.—West State street; first prize, $4; second prize, $3; third prize, $1. Committee—H. B. Shomo, chairman, 115 Front street; E. H. Underhill, A. E. Oppenheimer.

Horse race, 5:15 p. m.—Sandusky avenue; first prize, $5; second prize, $3; third prize, $2. Committee—J. J. Baumann, chairman, corner Birchard avenue and Front street; George Doncyson, Bell Smith.

Boat race, 7 p. m.—State street bridge; first prize, $4; second prize, $2; third prize, $1. Committee—H. Bloster, chairman, State street; Hugo Rauh, I. M. Dryfoos.

Fire-works, 8:30 p. m.—Corner of Front and State streets. Committee—C. F. Raff, city hall building; J. F. Gottron, Max Wolf.

Roster of the Regiment.

The following is the complete muster roll of the regiment:

Field.

Colonel—Henry S. Bunker.
Lieutenant-colonel—Maurice B. Lemmon.
Major—Edmund B. King.
Major—William O. Bulger.

Staff.

Adjutant—Frank W. Rickenbaugh.
Surgeon—Arthur L. Osborn.
Assistant surgeon—Park L. Myers.
Inspector rifle practice—Capt. Eugene E. Newman.
Quartermaster—Karl A. Flickinger.
Chaplain—Rev. Martin L. Donahy.

Non-Commissioned Staff.

Sergeant major—Clement F. Souder.
Quartermaster sergeant—N. E. Marshall.
Commissary sergeant—Alex. Hamden.
Hospital steward—James E. Melville.
Principal musicians—Frank S. Whitlock, Richard L. Gorley.
Drum major—Robert E. Dittenhaver.
Leader of band—Fred. J. Adams.

Company A.

Captain—Jacob M. Weier.
First lieutenant—Edward W. Rydman.
Second lieutenant—Frank C. Roshong.
Sergeants—Jno. M. Haulin, Fred Stock, Fred H. Zurfluh, Henry Lutz, James J. Easton.
Corporals—J. Harry Faulkner, Frank Potts, Ed L. Whitman, Chas. Osborn, Barney J. Monroe, Fred L. Hadley.
Privates—Pierce Archer, Allie Baker, Edwin M. Barnum, Chas. W. Benn, Wm. Billings, Fred Boarly, Seymour Daniels, Jno. Dobbrick, Albert Favareau, O. Favareau, Carl Goodrich, Elton R. Hamline, Frank M. Ingram, Jno. M Julius, James Kirkley, Wm. Krueger, Bernhardt Lambert, Chas. Link, Jno. McGinnis, Wm. Mann, Wm. Manly, Chas. Manning, Herman Mitchell, Geo. Owens, T. Palmer, Geary T. Perrine, Albert J. Potts, Henry Ralph, Phil S. Rieg, Bert Ross, Sam T. Rowe, Wm. Sayers, Frank J. Schwab, A. F. Shattlewe, Chas. W. Shepler, Chas. Sommerling, E. M. Southard, Wm. Straight, Wm. H. Turner, Geo. Valois, Wm. Wosmund, Lloyd Whitcomb.

Company B.

Captain—Geo. P. Barker.
First Lieutenant—C. D. Peck.
Second Lieutenant—G. R. Strobel.
Sergeants—Chas. E. Stroud, Henry Matern, jr., C. L. Crebs, Chas. E. DeWitt, P. R. Muencher.
Corporals—Geo. G. Van Sick, Fred H. Williams, M. Herb, Rolla D. Chase, R. J. Solomon, Chas. W. Davis, Wm. H. Duffy.
Musicians—Harry E. Anderson, Roland D. Kunz.
Privates—Geo. Atwood, F. E. Alvord, H. D. Beery, John Bartlett, Chas. Bailey, E. M. Brunthaver, Harry Alsok, Oley Criss, Watson Day, Wm. Donavan, Harry Dane, H. F. Fober, John Flord, Edward Fisher, Henry Frey, J. C. Fink, Chas. H. Goss, Orson Gardner, S. S. Henney, Wm. J. Hinde, J. W. Irving, Chas. Ide, Jay Kent, Wm. Lorenzen, J. T. McGory, Elmer Martin, Chas. McCormick, J. McMillan, H. G. Olds, F. F. Parker, G. B. Pratt, C. J. Rhode, H. C. Rentler, C. B. Rude, Jacob Rudolph, Wm. Scheid, Frank Schoeffle, S. C. Swissinger, John Schiller, J. H. Shofer, Eber Smith, R. E. Thomas, W. S. Toomey, Bert Wolf, A. R. Wellman, Geo. Weichel, Frank Yerges, Herman Yontz.

Company C.

Captain—James R. Wade.
First Lieutenant—Samuel F. Tanner.
Second Lieutenant—S. S. Meek.
Sergeants—Ed R. Smiley, Frank M. Baker, Henry J. Bitz, Herman H. Dieball, Frank Pflock.
Corporals—Jos. H. Braker, Oscar Brehl, Fred F. Gregory, F. C. Hanches, Albert G. Kapittke, Albert E. Rippus, Frank Schelling, Samuel J. Schwager.
Privates—Frank E. Alexander, John Brint, Reeves Chapman, Geo. H. Cherry, John Danenberger, Ambrose Debbling, Fred S. Drake, Ross Embody, Ed Fabrer, Jerry Flynn, Otto J. Fredericks, Herman Houser, Geo. Hennining, Ernest V. Hill, Ed Litten, Perry O'Mear, Daniel H. O'Shea, Joseph Roth, Henry T. Sahloff, Henry O. Samson, Arthur Swetter, John S. Shelbeck, Andrew J. Schwager, Wm. Suler, Geo. H. Tanner, Wm. F. Feitz, A. W. Gossman, Jas. W. Dallas.

Company D.

First lieutenant—Jacob Kreiger.
Second lieutenant—Bert Jones.
Sergeants—David E. Culp, Frank Troutman, M. A. Riley, F. P. Culp, Wm. Rober.
Corporals—John A. Wallace, Henry G. Bower, Homer K. Ward, Fred A. Vosberg, Ralph Weeks, B. Lowe, James McCoskey, Chas. F. Ward, Everett E. Gomer, J. T. McDonel.
Privates—Wm. Andes, W. J. Bair, G. T. Britton, Chas. Bollman, Frank Dutcher, E. M. Decker, C. H. Ward, L. R. Good, Wm Gaun, James Henry, Harry E. Hessong, Lymnn Jones, Elmer Kissinger, Stanley Lawrence, Geo. Lenhart, Edward Livingston, —— Leafgreen, Lamford Lacy, John E. Lacy, A. J. Murry, E. J. Myers, John Manfill, Howard, Nobles., Mack Phillip, E. M. Pence, Z. D. Struble, E. A. Shuman, Philip Smith, W. T. Sissinger, Ed Stahl, Howard Stewart, J. M. Sinclair, P. W. Snider, Ed Seaman, Milan Trumbo, Albert Wormwood, F. W. Walkers, Jesse Worley, John Wilt, Dura Weaver, Walter Yager, —— Zohn.

Company E.

Captain—Fred W. Ashton.
First lieutenant—Charles Langel.
Second lieutenant—Samuel Dodd.
Sergeants—Frank Newman, Leon E. Simmons, Fred J. Kloffenstein, Alva Chrisman, Fremont Stuller.
Corporals—Francis M. Wirick, Walter Plummer, George Replogle, James Slagerly, Joseph C. F. Grass, Wm. P. Franks, Charles G. Blair, Warren W. Shook.
Musician—Wilson Connin.
Privates—W. S. Ashton, R. L. Beattie, W. K. Bond, J. R. Brown, H. C. Boynton, H. Beaman, H. D. Boynton, M. Crary, A. B. Courtright, H. Cunningham, G. Dugo, P. C. Frost, M. Gillett, F. S. Geason, F. J. Gran, C. Grim, J. A. Hollis, J. R. Harrington, F. Hoslin, B. Jones, H. Kurtz, H. Kelly, H. Karle, J. Kloffenstein, W. A. Lovejoy, F. Lawrence, C. Lehman, C. F. La Cost, J. W. Long, E. E. McGlenen, O. Mattox, F. J. Moore, H. Newman, F. Ramsey, W. M. Scharizer, M. Smith, P. Simon, J. Warner, O. W. Wyatt, J. Willand, W. B. White, C. B. Wyatt, F. Wetmore, O. Wilbur, W. Weldon, E. E. Yates, B. L. Yanse.

Company F.

Captain—C. E. Reynolds.
First Lieutenant—F. W. Rester.
Second Lieutenant—A. E. Augenstein.
Sergeants—J. A. Musser, E. L. Putt, F. D. Fonst (absent), Arthur Crockett.
Quartermaster Sergeant—Jas. N. Putt, F. F. Fisk (acting sergeant).
Corporals—C. C. Frease, Albert Betz, Enno E. Powell, Alfred S. Palmer, Elmer L. Babcock, Chas. V. Hagen, E. F. Allen.
Musicians—Chas. Musser, Henry E. Cary.
Privates—H. S. Bates, M. S. Belts, S. M. Bowers, F. E. Bronnell, Wm. E. Crockett, Geo. H. Furney, Geo. H. Gunn, Otto Groschner, Frank E. Hales, Adam Haly, Henry Hurly, Louis Henderson, Joseph Hoy, Earl W. Hultz, Geo. Mackey, Thomas G. Meeks, J. H. Meyerholtz, Wm. Meyerholtz, Conrad Neese, Wm. E. Rexroth, Fred Riggs, Ed. Shellman, Arthur Snider, L. V. Spafford, Chas. H. Stockman, Albert F. Thompson, Thomas Thompson, E. H. Thorn, Jno. T. West, jr., Jno. F. Williams, T. J. Williams, G. M. Wright, Wm. Wyranch.

Company H.

Captain—R. S. Holbrook.
First Lieutenant—L. W. Howard.
Second Lieutenant—S. B. Stanberry.
Sergeants—J. E. Banks, M. T. Graham, H. J. Howard, W. P. Scott, C. J. Kane, C. E. Morrison.
Corporals—Ed. Hetrick, T. Downey, F. Vasburg, B. Repasz, C. Wilson, A. Bruan, T. Muntz.
Privates—C. T. Ackerman, L. Beacon, F. Brilliman, R. Donobar, Wm. Effler, M. Espen, Reymond Fasset, James Flynn, Louis Holzman, W. K. Hadley, Chas. Kreuger, W. W. Lohr, Les Matthews, Nat J. Matthews, W. Mercer, Frank Nellis, Edward Newton, Frank Oliver, Bert Perry, D. J. Price, Frank Roth, Geo. Roth, J. Sackman, Chas. Schultz, Louis Shaffer, Wm. Slater, Geo. Saulsbury, Fred Suler, Ed. Saulisbury, Fred Taltersall, Ed. Trippke, J. Vine, Harry Williams, F. J. Lee, Wm. J. McLain.

Company I.

Captain—W. E. Gillett.
First Lieutenant—J. A. Douglass.
Second Lieutenant—Edward Welsh.
Sergeants—Edward Heiner, Thorne Moffat, Jesse Willis, A. J. Robinson, S. W. Rathbun.
Corporals—Ralph Rhodes, Arthur Shoup, L. D. Hutchins, Cyrus Yeagle, M. A. Barhart, Ed. Zeigler, George Douglas, Frank Smariege.
Musicians—Frank West, Clair Van Netta.
Armorer—S. J. Campbell.
Privates—Joseph E. Alspaugh, William Courtney, Thos. Andre, Elmer Drown, Chas. Baker, N. Easterwood, William Bauky, B. Easterwood, Ed Baker, W. B. Engler, Edward Barrows, Jesse Egbert, J. H. Bosch, James Good, William Bies, George Frohneizer, Fred Burpee, John Heindeman, Robert Brown, Dwight Huss, Thos. Brown, W. B. Hoffman, Aaron C. Bashaw, William A. Holtz, Abram Cole, H. Kelrey, William Carlo, John Killinger, George H. Kunsman, Charles J. Wehr, Zenos Leech, Harry Williver, R. F. Lemon, Frank Welker, Ludwig, V. L. Woodworth, M. J. Malcome, George Wise, Frank J. Mack, David Wise, D. C. Moffat, Henry Wysight, Dell Nye, D. M. Wolf, jr., A. I. Payne, C. Raymond, Chas. Rife, Fred Rife, Burton Ridley, John Rubard, Chas. Sprague, Otto Sieler, Chas. Shorts, Scott Trump, Hubert Shorts, J. H. Vickery.

Pflock's Experience With a Chicken.

Sergeant Pflock, of Company C, thinks himself a badly abused man to-day. Yesterday morning, while returning to camp, he says a chicken flew onto his shoulder, and not being able to drive it away, carried Biddy into camp. Certain persons who were not a great distance away, report certain suspicious squaks, and it is altogether probable that the poor chicken did not do all the flewing. Be that as it is, Sergeant Pflock took the chicken to his quarters and tied on it on one end of a 40-foot clothes line. Later in the day, Lieut.-Col. Lemmon needed a piece of rope, and on walking down Company C's street, spied a coil of nice new rope protruding from a tent flap. He reached down, pulled out what he wanted and went his way.

Sergeant Pflock missed his chicken later on, and now says that Lieut.-Col. Lemmon took the wrong end of the rope.

Tent Stakes.

Hot weather is out of sight.

There is plenty of music in camp.

Company C has the ideal mess outfit.

Mosquitos have not yet reported for duty.

C. F. Sudon assumes his new duties of sergeant major like old business.

Guard mount this morning was smooth as 'lasses.

Sunday will be a big day. Excursions on all roads.

Lieut.-Col. Lemmon fills his new office with the grace and dignity of a veteran.

Camp Buckland is the finest and most complete ever organized by the regiment.

The rifle teams will be reported to-day, and a day fixed for shooting for the regimental badge.

Capt. Weier as officer of the day, made the boys toe the scratch, but they like him all the better for it.

The Fremont News is represented by Geo. A. Hoat, who is a clever writer and a thorough gentleman.

Visitors must leave the camp after taps. The telephone is the most convenient piece of property in camp.

Drs. Osborn and Meyers are in charge of the hospital corps, and they look well to the aches and pains of the boys.

Capt. Weier is accompanied by his son Walter, who was 12 years of age yesterday, and the event was duly celebrated.

Adjutant Rickenbaugh is one of the most genial and obliging fellows the News ever met. He is a thorough gentleman, and it is said very popular with the ladies. —Fremont News.

The Fremont News, speaking of Col. Bunker, of Toledo, says: Col. Bunker and his gray charger attracted a great deal of attention when he came into camp at the head of the battalion led by the band this morning.

The ladies in camp at present are Mrs. Lieut.-Col. Lemmon, Mrs. Major King and daughter May, Mrs. Capt. Newman and daughter, Mrs. Major Bulger and daughter, Miss Mamie, Mrs. Lieut. August in. Mrs. Col. Bunker arrived to-day. Many other ladies are also expected to-day.

Fixed just right—Liver, Stomach, and Bowels, by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They do it in just the right way, too—by using Nature's own methods. That's why they're better than the dreadful, old-fashioned pills, with their griping and violence.

But they're better in every way. In size, for instance, and dose. They're the smallest and the easiest to take; only one little Pellet is needed for a laxative—three for a cathartic. They cleanse and regulate the system thoroughly—but it's done easily and naturally. Sick and Bilious Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels are prevented, relieved, and cured.

They're the *cheapest* pill you can buy, for they're *guaranteed* to give satisfaction, or your money is returned. You pay only for value received.

Something else, that pays the dealer better, may be offered as "just as good." Perhaps it is, for *him*, but it can't be, for *you*.

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...ALLEN & PARKHURST

THE BATILE GOES ON

Efforts to Start the Union City Steel Mills.

More Non-Union Men for Homestead.

Latest Information from the Great Battle Now Being Waged Between Capital and Labor.

Pittsburg, July 30.—The force of non-union men at Homestead grows daily. Preparations to start the Union City mills continue. These events with the threatening letters received by the Carnegie officials are the developments this morning in the great industrial battle begun just a month ago.

Dr. Litchfield, in his formal bulletin concerning Mr. Frick, reports him comfortable and happy and adds that the chairman will be entirely well in a week or two.

Early this morning the tug Tide made a trip to Homestead and carried about 40 non-union men, together with enough provisions for a regiment. She will make two more trips to-day and will take up more men.

These accessions increase the number of men in Homestead mill to 950 and the officials claim 1,000 will be there by 9 o'clock to-night. The class of men most needed are those with skill and laborers. There are too many mechanics there now. No new departments will be started to-day but on Monday more furnaces will be blown in and the entire mill, if possible, put on double turn. The strikers are still aggressive at Homestead.

An oil scout named Smith, of Pittsburg, was rounded up last evening by the strikers' cavalry patrol and roughly treated until he reached the military pickets. The strikers suspected he was guiding a colony of non-unionists to Homestead, but Smith's business was private.

Nothing developed at the City mills this morning. A squad of police went through the plant and left more guards stationed at the entrances.

Superintendent Dillon is preparing to fill his threat of placing 800 men at work and the strikers will resist. This attitude furnished the reason for ordering out more guards.

The workmen at Beaver Falls, where the other sympathy strike is on, last evening held a monster gathering there, and good and bad speeches were made by Amalgamated leaders and some Homestead strikers, but neither Hugh O'Donnell nor Burgess McLuckie were there as promised. The mystery of O'Donnell's whereabouts is as deep as ever, though many people suppose him to be in New York. The strikers at Duquesne have been paid off, but nothing was said to them about being dismissed. The company will attempt to start the steel rail mills on Monday with non-union men, according to common gossip.

THE FARMER SUFFERS MOST

The Tariff Gets in Its Work on the Tiller of the Soil.

Representative Hatch Submits an Interesting Document to Congress.

Washington, July 30.—Representative Hatch from the committee on agriculture, has submitted to the house a report prepared by the committee on the effect of the present tariff law on agriculture. The report says that careful comparison shows that there has been a steady decline in the prices of farm products and farm property under the several tariffs in force since the war, while for a corresponding period, and under the same laws, other interests have been more prosperous and remunerative. The report insists that under the low tariff of 1846 agriculture enjoyed its greatest prosperity, and holds that the more restrictive and prohibitive the trade with other countries has been the worse has agriculture fared. The results of the prohibitive tariff has been to prejudice European nations (our best buyers) against the United States, and in the retaliation which followed agriculture was dealt an irreparable injury. The American farmer is now compelled to sell his products in direct competition with the pauper and slave labor of Asia and Africa, labor which manages to subsist on wages averaging less than $3 per month. The scheme of reciprocity is denounced as a flimsy and bold attempt to deceive the farmers.

Representative White, of Iowa, a member of the committee, prepared a paper to accompany the views of the majority. In this report Mr. White says there is probably no class of our citizens who are so thoroughly handicapped by the protective system in the prosecution of their business as the farmers of the Mississippi valley who are engaged in the raising of hogs and cattle.

Representative Funston, of Kansas, presented a report containing the views of the majority of the committee. This report says the fact that democrats in the house, having a majority over the republicans of 153, are about to adjourn without having made any effort to repeal the McKinley tariff law should settle the question as to whether or not in the opinion of the majority of the house the law is wrong and oppressive. The minority report recites the benefits of reciprocity and asserts that the statement that farms have shrunk in value is a matter of mere assertion for which there is no data. The minority says it has carefully considered the condition of the farmer under the tariff laws of 1883 and 1890, and finds that in no other age, in no other country, and in no other time in this country has there been a law passed of an economic character in which the interests of any class of persons were more carefully guarded than those of the farmer were in the tariff law of 1890.

SAID TO BE INSOLVENT.

A Petition in Indiana Courts for a Receiver for the Iron Hall Order.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 30.—This afternoon an application was filed in the Marion county superior court for the appointment of a receiver for the supreme sitting of the order of Iron Hall.

The plaintiffs are Albert Baker, Homer Sampsell and Daniel Knebler, members of the order. The complaint first sets out that the order of the Iron Hall is a mutual benefit association and names in detail the various processes of its workings.

It then says that the order has a maturity fund and a disability benefit, the former paying out at the end of seven years in sums of $1,000, 800, $600 and $400, as the member may elect.

It says that Freeman Somerby is the supreme justice of the order and that its highest tribunal, of which he is the head, is the supreme sitting, which the order's by-laws say shall be called together twice every year.

It then charges that the order is perfectly insolvent; that it has accrued debts for 1892 of $1,325,000; for 1893 of $4,650,000; for 1894 of $6,650,000; and for 1895 of $9,650,000, all of which sums are on maturity and disability benefits. It sets forth the assets to be a reserve fund of $1,200,000, only one-seventh of which is available each year, and real estate to the value of $1,000,000, and that even one-half of these assets are under the control of the bank of which Freeman Somerby is the vice-president, doing business with headquarters in Philadelphia.

The complaint then sets forth that Freeman Somerby has willfully misappropriated the funds that have come into his hands; that he had altered the order's books to cover his shortage; that he has taken at least $50,000 per year for his private traveling expenses, a sum that should have gone to the reserve fund; that he has failed to call a meeting of the supreme sitting for a number of years past, and that at its last one he coerced its members into increasing his salary from $5,000 to $10,000 per year.

COUNTING THE COST.

What the Lockout at Homestead Means in Dollars.

Pittsburg, July 30.—The great lockout at Homestead is just one month old, and has already cost over $1,000,000, besides the sacrifice of a half score of human lives and serious injury to many times that number. Of the loss in cash the military has cost in round figures $320,000, the workmen have lost in wages $180,000, and the Carnegies have lost and spent as much more in getting new workmen. The workmen at Beaver Falls, Duquesne and the other mills in Pittsburg have lost $100,000 in wages by their sympathy strike, and the firm is out $100,000 by the idleness of these plants. Added to this will be the county expenses for deputy sheriffs and murder trials, the expense to the city for hunting anarchists and to the nation for the congressional investigations. Another item of no mean significance is the loss to workmen and manufacturers in plants indirectly affected, which have been forced to close down for want of material.

The locked-out workmen have not as yet been deprived of the necessaries of life, and if the fight should last several weeks yet, there is no danger of the workmen's families coming to actual want. Subscriptions have been coming in liberally, and the relief work has been carried on judiciously and well. Every day people come to Amalgamated headquarters and receive orders for groceries and provisions. The fund already received will hold out some time, and none of the men are in fear of suffering from want of plenty to eat. The people who are receiving aid are principally those who received $1.40 per day, the cheap laborers who left their positions out of sympathy for the members of the Amalgamated association.

ALMOST A RIOT.

Hugh O'Donnell is Arranging a Surprise Party for Mr. Carnegie.

Homestead, Pa., July 30.—The men at Duquesne were paid off yesterday afternoon and a fight between John Bourk and a watchman named Foley almost precipitated a riot.

At the hearing Foley's son struck Bourk in the face. The crowd threatened to mob Foley and the deputy sheriffs wired to Homestead for assistance. The prompt arrival of the Sheridan troop prevented serious trouble and the Foley's were taken away under the protection of the cavalry. They were held for court.

Since the departure of the large body of troops the strikers are congregating on the streets and discussing the fight in louder tones, but it is not probable that they will again attempt to so thoroughly control municipal affairs as they did. It is safe to say, however, that non-union men will not find their way unobstructed.

Speculation concerning Hugh O'Donnell's whereabouts is again on tiptoe, and all sorts of rumors agitate the locked-out men who are not in the confidence of the advisory committee. Master Workman Dempsey of District Assembly No. 3, K of L., said that O'Donnell is not on a vacation as reported, but in New York, arranging a disagreeable surprise for the Carnegie Steel Co., limited.

SMALL POX IN CANADA.

The Dread Disease Has Reached Port Arthur.

Ottawa, Ont., July 30.—The government was advised yesterday that smallpox had reached Port Arthur, Ont.

GLADSTONE ILL.

The Aged Leader of the Liberal Party

Siezed by a Fainting Spell While Talking.

Conveyed to His Bed, He Suffers from a Chill.

His Condition More Serious Than Reported.

Much Excitement in English Political Circles Caused by the Sudden Failure of the Ex-Premier.

London, July 30.—Great consternation has been caused in the liberal ranks by the news of Mr. Gladstone's illness, which it is feared is serious.

When Mr. Gladstone arrived in London he looked well and hearty and his friends felt assured that he would be able to take, with a firm hand, the reins of the government.

When it became known to-day that Mr. Gladstone was suffering from a chill, there was general surprise and anxiety and the anxiety was increased when it became known that visitors would not be received.

Various stories are afloat as to the origin of his illness.

It is stated that last evening while talking with some friends he staggered and nearly fainted. He was at once removed to a lounge and soon afterward retired to rest.

This morning his condition had not improved and he showed symptoms of a serious chill.

At noon it was reported that he was still in bed.

There is a general impression that he is more seriously ill than the public have been permitted to know.

Although the liberals are evidently excited and apprehensive, some of them are making an effort to minimize the importance of the leader's illness.

Mr. A. J. Barfour has written a letter to his supporters stating that the debate on the address would begin on the 8th of August.

JOHN REDMOND GUILTY.

Sentenced to the Penitentiary for Life.

He Killed the Doctor Who Swore on the Stand That He Was Insane.

Chicago, July 30.—John Redmond was found guilty of the murder of Dr. Flavius Myron Wilder yesterday, and the jury fixed his punishment at imprisonment for life. The Redmond case was one which excited peculiar and widespread interest, both from the circumstances preceding it and from the position and standing of the family of Dr. Wilder.

The murder was committed January 13 last. Redmond, who at the time boarded at No. 2719 South Park avenue, went to a drug store on String street and requested one of the clerks to call Dr. Wilder up and tell him to go

TO FIGHT IN OMAHA

Tommy Ryan and Jack Wilks to Meet.

The St. Louis Hurricane Confident of Success.

Late Base Ball Games and News in General of the Outdoor Sports.

Omaha, Neb., July 30.—Nothing is talked about in sporting circles to-day but the finish fight which takes place to-night between Tommy Ryan, of Chicago, the welter weight champion, and Jack Wilks, the St. Louis Hurricane.

There have been rumors afloat for some days among the backers of the Chicago man to the effect that he would not be given a fair show, but a little investigation into the standing of the members of the Omaha club, under whose auspices the contest comes off, has dispelled their fears, and nothing but good feeling prevails.

The mill will take place in Germania hall, South Omaha, that place being selected on account of the accommodating disposition of the authorities, who, it is said, are always open to argument when a "bit of a go is on the tapis."

Ryan is a little fine drawn, weighing only 137 pounds, while the articles allow 142 at the ringside, and the hot weather has also told on him a little. Otherwise he is in excellent condition. His training has been conducted in the gymnasium of the Omaha Athletic club under the mentorship of "Farmer" Burns, the wrestler.

Wilks has trained on a farm near Sioux City under the care of Jack Davis, and those who have seen him recently give glowing accounts of his form. He is a tall, big boned, husky bruiser, and has the advantage of Ryan in both height and reach. Ryan is the more clever sparrer, but has a dangerous opponent in the St. Louis Hurricane.

—::—::—

We, the Records of the East Side, do hereby challenge any of the following clubs: Troys, Roys or the Heroes for a game of ball Sunday, July 31, for $2.25 a side, on our grounds. Meet corner of Front and Bridge streets. If accepted answer through the Bee. F. Graham, manager.

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The Young Tanners defeated the East Side Buds by a score of 21 to 2. Batteries—For Buds, Vanderson and Laberty; for Tanners, Gonio and McCan.

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The Heroes accept the challenge of the Oklahomas, of Auburndale, for a game to-morrow on the Auburndale grounds at 2 o'clock p. m. Amount to be agreed upon the grounds.

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The Heroes are requested to meet on their grounds at 9 o'clock Sunday morning.

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The Futures and the Red Clouds play on the Metropolitan grounds Sunday, July 31, at 2 p. m., sharp. All members of the Futures must be on the grounds at 1:30 sharp. Manager Futures.

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The Futures would like a game with any of the following clubs, providing they can play ball and not depend on their umpire to win a game: Speranzas, Colts, Browns, Sweet Clovers or Ironville Unions.

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New York, July 30.—A special dispatch from London says Joe Cloynsky has accepted the challenge of Jem Smith, the English champion, and agrees to fight him either in England or America before the club offering the largest purse.

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The standing of the clubs in the National league is as follows:

	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	9	4	.692
Brooklyn	9	4	.692
Cleveland	7	5	.583
New York	7	5	.583
Baltimore	7	6	.538
Boston	7	6	.538
Cincinnati	6	6	.500
Chicago	6	6	.500
Washington	6	7	.462
Pittsburg	5	7	.417
St. Louis	3	9	.250
Louisville	3	10	.231

—::—::—

Games played in the National league Friday resulted as follows:

Clubs.	Pitchers.	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	Gumbert	7	9	2
Louisville	Stratton	1	6	5
Boston	Nichols	6	10	2
Philadelphia	Weyhing	4	11	5
New York	Crane	7	12	6
Brooklyn	Stein	8	9	2
Washington	Killen	5	9	4
Baltimore	McMahon	7	12	4

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Rain prevented the Cleveland races and ball game yesterday.

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New Orleans, July 30—President Noel of the Olympic club has received a dispatch from Frank Williams, who is now in New York, announcing that he had matched Dixon and Skelly for a fight September 6. Jimmy Carroll has been notified to be in readiness to train Skelly.

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New Orleans, July 30.—Jack McAuliffe, the light-weight pugilist, has written a letter from Bangor, Me., to President Noel of the Olympic club, in which he says: "I am training at Hampden, Me., 10 miles below Bangor, and have been there since the 1st of June. I leave here in about two weeks for Bay St. Louis. Hoping to get there some time about August. I am greatly obliged for your articles and hope to see you upon my arrival. I am at weight (within two pounds) which will easily yield to the warm weather. I amstrongly ambitious to wipe out the North Judson draw with Myer. I hope the latter will be at his best when we meet. If he is you and your patrons will see a fight worthy of your big purse. May success attend your club."

RELIEVED FROM DUTY.

Felix McCurley Succeeded by Admiral Harmony.

New York, July 30.—A special to the Herald from Washington says the U. S. ship Alliance which recently met with an accident while on duty on the China station, and which has been ordered home, is unseaworthy and cannot be repaired under the new law.

The commander of the Alliance, Felix McCurley, has been court martialed for neglect of duty in allowing the vessel to run on the breakwater at Yokohama.

The department has learned that the trial is over and though the result has not been officially announced, the fact that Admiral Harmony relieved Commander McCurley from command creates the impression in Washington that he was found guilty.

BUILDING BOOM.

St. Louis Taking Steps to Erect Some Hotels.

St. Louis, July 30.—St. Louis is in the midst of what may be termed a hotel building boom, no less than eight first-class hotels being in course of construction in the city.

A peculiar feature of the boom is the determination of three of the designers to call their hotels the Imperial. Each one claims priority of name and declines to select another.

It looks very much as though next spring there would be three Imperial hotels in St. Louis, one opposite the new Union depot, one down town, and the other in the extreme west end.

SYLVANIA ITEMS.

Sylvania, July 30.—(Special.)—Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Peake and daughter, Blanche, have returned from Ceylon, O.

John Kerr, of Monclova township, visited this place last week on business.

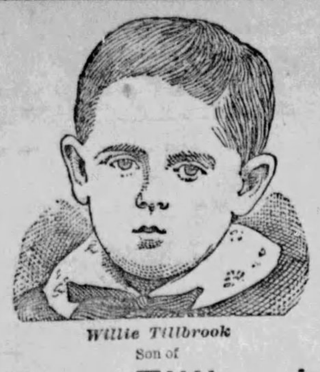
Miss Jessie Reynolds and Mr. Sherman Collins, of Richards, O., called on friends here Monday.

Mr. Will Jewel, of the asylum paid his friends in this place a visit Wednesday.

B. Griffin, of Springfield township, called on his republican friends in this place last week.

Miss Clara Bryan has returned home after a pleasant visit with friends in Coldwater, Mich.

Healthy people you meet have healthy livers. Take Simmons Liver Regulator.



Willie Tillbrook
Son of

Mayor Tillbrook

of McKeesport, Pa., had a Scrofula bunch under one ear which the physican lanced and then it became a running sore, and was followed by erysipelas. Mrs. Tillbrook gave him

Hood's Sarsaparilla

the sore healed up, he became perfectly well and is now a lively, robust boy. Other parents whose children suffer from impure blood should profit by this example.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Habitual Constipation by restoring peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOLS

The First of This Kind is Now Open.

The Church and Reason to be Discussed by Learned Men of that Denomination.

New London, Ct., July 30.—The first meeting of the Catholic summer school of the United States was held this morning in the Lyceum theater. Being the first event of the kind it marks an epoch in the history of the educational work of the Cahtolic church and is attracting much interest, not only in that denomination, but in educational circles throughout the country.

The arrangements for the school were made by a conference of Catholic clergymen who met in this city for that purpose in May.

The Rev. Morgan M. Sheedy, of Pittsburg, is president of the society, Rt. Rev. Father P. A. Halpin, of St. Francis Xavier's, first vice president; J. H. Haaren, of Brookly, second vice president, and Warren E. Masher, of Youngstown, secretary and treasurer.

The following are the heads of the various committees: The Rev. Father McMillan, chairman of the general council; Mr. M. F. Morgan, committee of arrangements; George E. Hardy, of the committee of entertainment; Rev. Father Joseph H. McMahon, of the committee of instruction. The summer school is to be for Catholics what Chautauqua is for Methodists. The lecturers will be Rev. P. A. Halpin, S. J.; Dr. Maurice Francis Egan, of Notre Dame university; Dr. C. M. O'Leary, of Manhattan college; Merwin-Marie Snell, of the Catholic university; Rev. Rene J. Holaind, S. J.; Prof. John P. Brophy, Rev. Dr. J. Loughlin, Conde B. Pallen, Rev. D. J. O'Sullivan, Richard Malcolm Johnson, Rev. Dr. H. A. Brown, Rev. Dr. T. A. Kelly, Rev. George M. Searle, of the Paulists; Chas. W. Sloan, Rev. Thos. Hughes, S. J.; Ernest Lagarde, Dr. Marc F. Vallette, Brother Azarias, Dr. Richard H. Clarke, George Parsons Lathrop and Dr. Charles G. Hebermann.

The lectures will be on ethics, literature, history and miscellaneous topics. Tomorrow morning Bishop McMahon, of Hartford, will celebrate pontifical mass at St. Mary's church. The Rev. Wm. O'Brien Pardow, S. J., president of St. Francis Xavier's college will deliver the inaugural address on "The Catholic Church and Reason." At the evening service the Rev. Morgan M. Sheedy, of Pittsburg, will speak on "The Church and Intellectual Development." The sessions will continue until August 20. A large number of visitors have already arrived, and many more who have signified their intention of attending the lectures are expected early next week.

FOSTORIA.

Personal Mention of General Interest to Bee Readers.

Fostoria, O., July 30.—(Special)—Miss Tillie Kiebel entertained quite a number of her friends last evening in honor of her birthday. Elegant refreshments were served and the evening was spent in a delightful manner.

Miss Della Haines has returned from an extended visit with Canton friends.

J. W. Bonnell and family have moved to Richmond, Ind., where they will reside permanently.

Mrs. Frank Kinneman and daughter have returned to Toledo after a three day's visit with Fostoria friends.

D. F. Berrenger returned home yesterday from a three day's outing at Vermilion.

J. E. Wilkison and son were the guests of Toledo friends Thursday.

Miss Lottie Peck, of Troy, N. Y., who has been visiting friends here for some time past, left yesterday for a visit at Lockport, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Gardner, of Tiffin, will remove to this city next week and take up their residence on East Tiffin street.

Mrs. E. L. Brown, who has been visiting W. P. Howell and wife, returned to her home in Cleveland this morning.

T. H. Wheaton returned last evening from a three day's visit with Mr. and Mrs. Dorsey Trent, at Toledo.

Miss Maude Clemmons, of Findlay, was the guest of Miss Jessie Miller, Thursday.

Prof. J. S. Wilhelm left this morning for a couple of weeks visit in eastern Ohio.

WATERLOO.

Social and Personal Mention from an Indiana Town.

Waterloo, Ind., July 30.—(Special)—H. D. Boozer went to Lagrnge Friday.... Mrs. Dr. Carpenter's sister, Mrs. Eva L. Sellar, and daughter, Mella, stopped here Thursday enroute from Sheffield to Lester, Mich....Mrs. W. A. Fisher and her sister from Seattle, Wash., went to Ft. Wayne this week....Mr. and Mrs. P. Morell went to Lake View this week.... Rev. and Mrs. S. P. Klotz and Miss Lulu Remps went to Niagara Falls this week ....Mrs. W. Duncan, who died in a western state, was brought here for burial Tuesday....Warren Southworth, of Lester, Mich., visited Dr. Carpenter's family this week....Rev. Albertson came home Saturday evening from Warsaw, to fill his pulpit in the M. E. church Sunday morning ....Alphe C. Carpenter went to Summit Monday morning...Rev. Sawyer, a former pastor of the Presbyterian church, of our city, preached Sunday afternoon from his old pulpit....Several of our young people went to Hamilton Saturday for recreation ...Mrs. J. W. Sinclair gave her daughter Fanny a surprise party Saturday night ....Mrs. Earl Abbey is visiting her mother and sister Blanche at Larwill.... Our cadets left for the annual encampment at Frankfort Saturday evening. H. Bertholomew accompanied them as cook during the war....Mrs. H. Bertholomew went to Auburn Thursday.

BELLEVUE.

Social Gossip From a Near-by Town.

Bellevue, O., July 30.—(Special.)—Mrs. W. H. Ruth is spending the week in Cleveland.

John Eckerle left on Tuesday for a few weeks' visit with relatives at Lynn, Ind.

F. C. Mayne, of Galesburg, Ill., is spending a few weeks here with his mother, Mrs. Joseph Mayne.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Griffin, of Toledo, were the guests of Dr. and Mrs. L. B. Sperry and Mrs. E. M. Harris on Monday.

Miss Nora Royer, of Tiffin, is here for a week's visit with relatives and friends.

S. E. Hancock left on Thursday evening for Dayton, where he has accepted a position in Morrow Bros.' jewelry auction house.

Mrs. Richard Kingsley and son, Samuel, left Thursday morning for a visit with relatives at Titusville, Pa.

Healthy people you meet have healthy livers. Take Simmons Liver Regulator.

212 SUMMIT ST. UP STAIRS.

THE HYMAN CO.

WHOLESALE SIDE. SECOND FLOOR.

Our Line . . . . . Consists of Clothing, Cloaks, Dress Goods, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver Plated Ware, Pictures, Albums, Bibles, Rugs, Curtains, Etc.

..ANY REEFER.. IN THE HOUSE $3.00. REDUCED FROM $7, $8, $10

GENTS' GOLD FILLED WATCHES! $25.00.

..MEN'S SUITS.. : : $4.00. : :

CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS

THE FAIR NOT BANKRUPT.

A Libel on the Columbian Exposition.

Irish Lassies Who Will Visit the Great Show.

Interesting Notes and Gossip Gathered for the Benefit of Bee Readers.

Chicago, July 30—(Special)—Some ignorant or malicious person started the report that the world's fair is bankrupt; that it had drawn its last cent and used its last postage stamp. And this false report has been published in hundreds and probably thousands of newspapers. It is still spreading, and naturally doing the fair harm.

The fact is that the exposition has now $2,500,000 cash in bank and about a million more in sight. It has not had, at any time for a year and a half, less than a million dollars to its credit in cash, and has had as much as $8,000,000 at one time. During the last six months the money has necessarily been expended rapidly for constructing the great exposition buildings. About three-quarters of a million a month has been paid out for this purpose.

A like expenditure will be necessary for several months to come, and more money will be needed by October. The bulk of the receipts of the fair from admissions, etc., will not begin to come in, of course, until the fair opens.

It is in order to tide the enterprise over until that time that the government has been asked to advance $5,000,000. The most conservative estimate of the fair's receipts and expenditures places the former about $4,000,000 in excess of the latter.

There need be not the slightest fear of the fair being bankrupt, or even of its becoming "hard up" if the government gives the aid which has been asked and which is confidently expected. Should such aid not be given, the public can rest assured that Chicago itself, though it has raised almost $11,000,000 and ought not to be expected to do more, will put its hand deeper into its pocket and will provide enough money to carry the fair through to the grand success which it is determined it shall be and which it certainly will be.

The fair is not bankrupt and will not be bankrupt. The only foundation for the injurious report referred to is the fact that the national commission, or supervising body, has expended all the money which the government appropriated for its expenses for the current year. That body does not provide the money for constructing the buildings, gathering the exhibits, or otherwise putting the fair in complete condition for the inspection of the public. This is done by the "World's Columbian Exposition," or local Chicago corporation. The fair will be dedicated and opened on time, and all bills will be paid.

* * * * *

All visitors to the world's fair will doubtless want to inspect the Irish village which is being arranged under the auspices of the Countess of Aberdeen and Mrs. Ernest Hart. The latter gives the following outline of what it will contain:

"We shall have seven cottages in which peasant girls and lads from Donegal and elsewhere will be seen at work, weaving, spinning, dying, sprigging, carving, etc. The girls will look very pretty in Connemara red petticoats, fishwife skirts and blouses and scarlet cloaks. In the first cottage will be a precise model of a cottage in Donegal, with undressed walls of granite, with a hooded fireplace and dresser full of bright crockery; a girl will be seen dyeing and spinning our famous Hand-and-Hearth Homespuns, the wool of which she gets from the lichens and heather of her native bog outside. There will be an imitation peat fire, and on this the dyer will from time to time place her iron potato pot, and proceed to dye the wool. This operation is certain to prove immensely attractive to sight-seers, and, as well as the carding, spinning and bobbin-filling, which will be shown here, is an extremely interesting process.

"In the second cottage there will be linen weaving and embroidering of the famous Kells Art embroidery; whilst linen damask weaving on a Jacquard handloom and fringe knotting will go on in the third cottage. Between this and the next cottage there will be a model dairy, in which dairy maids will be at work churning and butter-making. I can assure our American cousins they will have a chance of some good butter, as we shall send over some of the world-famed Kerry cows, which will be stabled at the rear. There will also be a pleasant, cool spot here where visitors can rest and drink iced milk.

"In the fourth cottage, which is under the especial care of the Irish Industries association, every description of Irish lace will be shown. There will be a Limerick lace worker at her frame, the Torchon lace worker at the pillow, the numerous varieties of point lace, and so forth.

"Sprigging and veining, which are employed in the production of the beautiful hemstitched handkerchiefs of Belfast, will be shown in the next cottage. The girls of Down are especially noted for their exquisite and delicate work. We have not quite definitely decided about the two remaining cottages, but we shall probably show in the seventh the wood-carving industry in Ireland, which has reached a remarkable degree of development when one remembers the workers and teachers are peasant lads. You should see the set of owls carved by some of my own boys for Lady Aberdeen last year. The expression of the owls' faces, as well as the execution, was excellent. Other features of our Irish industrial villages will be a replica of Donegal castle, an old well, and other interesting Celtic memorials. I believe the Irish village will be successful; we shall certainly do our best to make it so."

* * *

Kansas will make at the world's fair a notable exhibit of its native animals. The specimens are being prepared by Prof. L. L. Dyche, of the Kansas state university, one of the most skillful of living taxidermists. The exhibit will consist of at least 400 animals, and will include a fine group of ten Rocky mountain sheep, seven Rocky mountain goats, nine moose, eight elks, seven antelopes, five caribou, five buffalo and twelve deer including mule, white-tailed, Virginia and others; eight wolves, timber and coyote; five mountain lions, six bears, twelve foxes, including a beautiful silver gray; besides a large number of lynx, wildcats and other smaller animals.

At Chicago the exhibit will be divided into 15 groups. It will occupy a room 88x60 feet and the entire floor space is to be built up to represent a natural landscape, with rocks, grass, cacti, willows, quaking asp and natural fir and evergreen trees. On each side of the wing will be built a tall cliff and in between a valley with a running stream of water, a lake and swamp. On the back it is intended to have a panoramic painting, continuing the effect of the scenery of the foreground and giving distance to the scene. Each group of animals will be placed among surroundings imitative of their native haunts; the moose will be seen in natural positions in the swamp; the goats and sheep on the rocky cliffs, and the buffalo on a buffalo grass prairie. One feature of the exhibit will be "Comanche," General Custer's famous war horse, that has been mounted by the professor within the last year.

* * * * *

It is estimated that the 35 railroads which enter Chicago will expend $110,000,000 in increasing and improving their equipment and facilities for transporting world's fair visitors and freight.

* * * * *

Mrs. Paul and Mrs. Wise, lady managers for Virginia, together with their auxiliary board, have undertaken to raise $16,000 for the Virginia building at the world's fair which is to be a full-sized reproduction of Washington's home at Mount Vernon. To raise the money the women of Virginia are selling certificates of membership in the Mount Vernon association at $1 each. They are also asking the county and city supervisors, councils, etc., for levies of one cent per capita, and are giving entertainments of various kinds.

* * * * *

Butterflies to the number of 150,000 will be shown in the Pennsylvania exhibit at the world's fair. The collection is said to be the most complete and finest in the world.

* * * * *

Costa Rica's pavilion at the world's fair will be surrounded by gardens ornamented by a profusion of tropical plants, and in the galleries of the pavilion will be placed more than 3,000 beautiful birds, many of which have very gorgeous plumage.

* * * * *

France intends to show its skill in landscape gardening at the world's fair. A cablegram has been received from the French commission asking that it be allowed to do, and bear the expense of, the "whole decoration of the spaces surrounding the horticultural and woman's buildings." This generous offer, doubtless, will be accepted if it does not interfere with plans too far advanced to be changed. The French are world-renowned as artistic landscape gardeners, and, it is believed, they would hardly have made the offer referred to unless they intend to make a display of surpassing beauty. The commission asks also for 60,000 square feet for the French horticultural exhibit.

* * * * *

Following the recent discussion in English journals of the relative merits of English and American locomotives, it is suggested that during the world's fair a contest be had to settle the question. It is proposed that two or more crack English locomotives, with English crews, make the run from New York to Chicago over one of the main railroad lines, and that the same number of the best locomotives of American manufacture do the same, and that the results be compared.

* * * * *

For the Washington state building at the world's fair, the lumbermen of the state have already donated 113,000 feet of lumber and 174 huge logs, measuring from 24 to 121 feet long and from 21 to 42 inches in diameter at the small end. The logs alone are valued at $10,000.

* * * * *

A Sioux squaw, living near San Diego, Cal., will exhibit in the women's building at the world's fair a dress of deer skins, richly embroidered with 16 pounds of beads. She worked for two years in making the garment. From the San Diego mission will be exhibited a valuable collection of fine needle work by Indian girls.

* * * * *

French breeders have become so much interested in making an exhibit of their horses at the world's fair that they have sought to stimulate competition, and thus secure the best results, by offering as a prize a handsome bronze statue of a typical French trotter. This statue is to be modeled from life by M. Isadore Bonheur, and be awarded to the best collection of trotters exhibited at the exposition.

* * * * *

A Boston man wants to exhibi a skycycle at the world's fair. A skycycle comes under the head of flying machines.

YACHTING ON THE LAKES

It Promises to Boom Once More.

Chicago Sets the Pace and Others Will Follow.

Interesting Article on Boating Gathered at Various Ports and Club Houses.

Chicago, Ill., July 30.—Yachting seems to be having a revival on all the great lakes this season, and while this magnificent sport has not yet become as popular as it was in the latter part of the seventies, yet the interest this season far the decade past. This afternoon a regatta is being held by the Lincoln Park Yacht club, in which a score of boats are competing. The regatta marks the flood tide of the present yachting revival in Chicago. Several important regattas are booked for Lake Erie and Lake St. Clair next month, and all along the line more people are taking to water sports.

At Chicago and Cleveland the fashion is running to large, comfortable steam yachts, and the fleets of these beautiful craft have nearly doubled this season. But steam and sail go hand in hand.

It was in 1876 that the famous Chicago Yacht club was at the height of its success. Then it was that the Ina and Frolic raced with thousands of dollars at stake. Yachting was the fashion and the moneyed men of the city had their yachts, the same as they now hold memberships in the Washington Park club. Mr. B. P. Hutchinson was among the number who owned his own yacht. She was known as the Greyhound, and it is one of the traditions which have come down from the old yacht club, long since dead and gone, that Mr. Hutchinson enjoyed the sport greatly. 'Tis related how one night the Greyhound had a party of Mr. Hutchinson's friends on board for a sail. They all became deeply interested in a game of poker in the cabin. Mr. Hutchinson, who was ahead of the game, had a sudden thought that his sailing master would reach port too soon. He went up on deck and ordered the Greyhound to put out into the lake again, and then returned to the cabin. No sooner had he disappeared below, than the Greyhound was put on her home course again. She came to her accustomed anchorage off the lake front, the crew went to their bunks, and it was daylight when the yachting party in the cabin came out on deck for the first time. They had all had a delightful sail.

Probably owing to the fact that Canadians followed British customs so closely, Lake Ontario has more yachting and yacht clubs than all the rest of the great lakes put together. Several noble craft which were once owned in Chicago, now have their home port on Lake Ontario. Among them are the Nerve and Oriole. The Lake Ontario Yachting association is made up of dozens of flourishing clubs, and from four to eight successful regattas are held every summer.

Detroit, owing to its delightful position on Detroit River and the large number of summer resorts along Lake St. Clair and River of St. Clair to the northward, has always taken kindly to water sports. More people ride on excursion steamers from Detroit than anywhere else. This naturally begets a love for yachting, and the Michigan Yacht Club with its palatial club house well attests the popularity of the sport there. Alexander McLeod is the moving spirit. Among the yachts which have won fame are the City of the Straits, Josephine, Alice Enright, Crusader and Minx.

Cleveland capitalists, who largely made their money through ship owning and shipbuilding, have of late years taken to steam yachts. Three of these craft will compare favorably with the toys of Gotham millionaires. The Wadena, owned by Mr. J. H. Wade, jr., is now making a cruise on the Mediterranean. The Comanche is just now receiving the finishing touches at the Globe iron works, and in the fall will leave for a trip on the Atlantic coast. The third is the Say When, built at Boston and owned by Mr. W. J. White. The finest of the sail fleet is the Wasp. She is now owned by M. A. Bradley, James Corrigan and George Gardner. She received a re-build this spring and is as good a boat as the day when she was the pride of Capt. Prindiville of Chicago. The Wasp will be at Chicago next year, bringing a party to the world's fair. In fact most of the Cleveland fleet, including the steam yachts, will cruise up the lakes with Chicago the objective point.

The inter-lake regatta, August 16 and 17, under the auspices of the Cleveland club will attract the largest fleet which has been at Cleveland for many years. Cash prizes will be awarded, and Commodore Gardner has received a number of voluntary contributions to make up the purses. The Cleveland club is growing in membership steadily. Plans for the club house to be built on the lake front have been decided upon and work will commence soon on the new structure. Money for the new building has already been paid in. There are now thirty boats big and little on the club list.

At Toledo the yacht clubs, once so flourishing, pay more attention to social affairs than to sailing, and while they are the leading social organizations in the city, Toledo yachts are not particularly famous. Perhaps the cause of this was a long, bitter fight for the possession of Gard Island, a very pretty spot nine miles below the city. The Toledo club won the legal battle and then rented the island for twnty years. It has a fine club house there, but the membership is small, not numbering over sixty. The Ohio Yacht club has three hundred members. It has a beautiful club house on sightly ground six miles below the city.

The rapid growth of yachting at Detroit has caused some talk at Toledo of securing boats to contest the palm with the City of the Straits. The directors of the Ohio Yacht club are considering the purchase or building of yachts to meet all comers. The trouble is that the wealthy members of the club do not care for yachting and the enthusiastic sportsmen lack the means. There is a good nucleus for a successful club in the Funchon, which has made the fastest time of any yacht ever sailed on Lake Erie. The Scud is another fast boat owned at Toledo. Toledo will be well represented at the regatta in Cleveland next month, and it is expected that the result will be to put some enthusiasm ino the sport.

The Lincoln Park club, here in Chicago, had the fate of yachting at Toledo and so many other points in mind, when it was decided the other night nof to build a club house. Some of the members wanted a club house badly, but the majority voted that as soon as the club had a house yachting would be forgotten and social affairs would take its place. The most expensive yacht owned in Chicago is the beautiful ship Idler. No prettier sight has been seen on the lake front this season than when John Cudahy took his children on board the Idler a month ago and sailed away to his home on Mackinac island. The Frolic, once a famous craft, is now owned by John P. McCarthy, and no longer moves away at the starting gun. The fastest boat now owned and sailed here is undoubtedly the Druid, but this claim is being disputed this afternoon by the Scorpion and Phantom over the Lincoln Park club's course.

Several important additions to the steam yacht fleet have been made since spring. As yet none of them are enrolled on the list of any club, but it is expected that such an organization will be formed before next season.

The world's fair will be a great boom to yachting throughout the great lakes. Big fleets will be here from the Atlantic coast and several are expected from England. With all these craft in port, the temptation for an international regatta will be too strong to be resisted.

NOTHING BETTER FOR CHILDREN

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, allays all pain; cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

BRYAN.

Increase in the Number of School Children—General.

Byran, O., July 30.—(Special)—There are 861 persons of school age in Byran.

Stalls for the new fair ground are being put up, and other work is being pushed rapidly. 'Twill be the finest grounds in the state when completed.

Co. E, Sixteenth regiment, O. N. G., left for camp at Fremont to-day.

The veterans will hold a reunion in Edon, O., on August 4 and 5.

Miss Della Smith has returned to Toledo.

Mrs. Frank Kreagloh is visiting relatives and friends in Toledo.

WORLD'S FAIR INVESTMENT.

A Chicago development association has prepared a handsome illustrated booklet which contains a remarkable offer to any saving person. "The Way to Win" will be sent free to any address upon application to Messrs. Jas. E. & Robt. L. McElroy & Co., Chamber of Commerce building, Chicago.

I kin see now what a doosed fool I made of myself a standin' up for them there cash houses agin the Hyman Co.'s easy payment and square deal store. Me an' a lot of fellers got to disputin' about which was the best and cheapest place to buy, and there was so many voted agin me that they come pooty near knocking the stuffin' out of me. The worst of it is, they tore me clothes all to pieces, and now I'll have to go to Hyman's and get me a new suit.

212 SUMMIT ST. UP STAIRS.

THE HYMAN CO.

WHOLESALE SIDE. SECOND FLOOR.

..ANY BLAZER.. IN THE HOUSE $2.25. REDUCED FROM $5, $6, $7

Solid Gold Rings : : $1.00. : :

Children's Suits : : $2.00. : :

Our Line . . . . . Consists of Clothing, Cloaks, Dress Goods, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver Plated Ware, Pictures, Albums, Bibles, Rugs, Curtains, Etc.

CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS

THE MERRY-GO-ROUND.

Bangs—What kind of a war record has Major Cascabel? Shotts—none; he's a bachelor.—Detroit Free Press.

Rowley—Every rose has its thorn. Surface—Yes, and it is always the prettiest girl who has a habit of carrying pins in her mouth.—New York Herald.

First Crook—How did you get hurt? Second Crook—I was shot by a policeman. First Crook—My my! Whose dog was he shooting at?—New York Weekly.

Baron—Then the obstreperous beggar whom you turned out of doors was coarse and abusive? Valet—Abusive, my lord? He might have been your lordship himself.—Tid-Bits.

Unfashionable Mother—What a sweet child! How old is she? Fashionable mother—Well, really, if you are going to ask that sort of question I'd better send for the nurse!—Punch.

Mr. Stokes—What meter do you call this poem? Mr. Rondo—Ah, that's a little thing of my own. I call it gas-meter, because it goes along with such an easy, rapid movement.—Brooklyn Life.

Hostess—I've got such a cold to-day. I feel quite stupid. Prize Idiot (calling)—I've a bad cold too, but I don't feel particularly stupid. Hostess—Ah, I see you'er not quite yourself.—London Punch.

Are free from all crude and irritating matter. Concentrated medicine only. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Very small; very easy to take; no pain; no griping; no purging. Try them.

THE ONLY CURE

For Nervous Prostration, Nervous and Physical Debility, Vital Exhaustion, Insomnia Pain in the Back, Cold Hands or Feet, Bad Circulation, Blue Lines under the Eyes, Pimples and all other Nervous or Blood Diseases in either sex. They make new healthy blood restore the Nervous System, and bring the roseate flush of health to the FADED cheek. Sufferers from Derangement of the Nerves, Impure Blood or Past Errors, should at once take DR. HOBB'S Nerve Tonic Pills, the Great Life Restorer. 50 cents a vial. For sale by Druggists, or sent by mail.

SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY.

HOBB'S MEDICINE CO., SAN FRANCISCO or CHICAGO.

FOR SALE IN TOLEDO, O., BY W. K. West, 401 Madison St. Cook Bros. (old number) 66 Front St.

Rheumatism and Neuralgia!

IS POSITIVELY CURED BY

RHEUMATOLE!

For sale by Druggists, or

THEKAW MEDICINE CO., TOLEDO, O., U. S. A.

A. RENSCH & CO

607 MONROE ST.,

Have the Finest Imported and Domestic Delicacies, such as Fromage de Roquefort, Fromage de Brie, Fromage de Camembert, Fromage de Mananta, Dill Pickles, French Mushrooms and Peas: also all kinds of Imported Sausages, Mustard, etc.

DR. J. N. MOWRY

CHRONIC AND RECTAL DISEASES A SPECIALTY.

Dr. M. can refer to hundreds of cases in Toledo and vicinity he has treated successfully without the use of the knife.

Office Removed to 10 Worthington Block, Entrance on Superior St

H. SCHAEFER & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Crockery : China : Glassware!

Lamps and Fancy Goods.

204 SUMMIT STREET.

Alahuma Subahana Lin."

And with these words the grandeur and magnificen splendor of the Moorish kingdom was ended, but th beauty and elegance of

HILLEBRAND BROS'. FURNITURE

still remains.

636 S. ST. CLAIR ST. TOLEDO, O

PIANOS DECKER BROS HAINES BROTHERS, C. & J. Fischer and Baldwin.

Oldest and Largest Piano House in the State of Ohio.

22 Summit Street. D. H. BALDWIN & CO.

THE LYMAN!

The only Reliable Gasoline Stove manufactured.

$3, $5, $7 and $18.

Call and See It.

E. A. Eversman

CORNER BROADWAY AND LOGAN STREETS.

Phone 572.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE OF CLOTHING!

Our entire stock of Spring and Summer Clothing, Hat Shirts and Underwear, will be closed out at a great reduction

REGARDLESS OF THE COST.

. . . OUR STOCK OF . . .

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

Is large, and we are offering some great bargains. Our stock of NEGLIGEE and OUTING SHIRTS can't be beaten: We have large quantities of them. They must be closed out also. We solicit inspection.

N. B.—A FEW BALLS AND BATS LEFT FOR THE BOYS.

The Model Clothing House,

201-203-205 Summit, St., Cor. Jefferson.

SOME DOUBLE-HEADERS

Giving a Synopsis of Happenings in Toledo and Vicinity.

Wood County's Candidate for Congress

Shaking Hands in Toledo—Elder Updyke's Meetings—C. S. Ashley on Toledo—Other News.

WOOD COUNTY'S CANDIDATE

In the City Yesterday, Getting Acquainted.

Dr. C. J. Lincoln, Wood county's candidate for representative was in town yesterday in company with C. S. Van Tassel, of the Bowling Green Tribune, making the acquaintance of the republicans of Toledo. "Van" declined to be interviewed, at length, but said the doctor is a fine man and the more people know of him the better they like him."

A DOG BITE

Causes a Suit for Five Thousand Dollars Damages.

In common pleas court to-day Samuel Cousino sued Jacob Metzger to recover $5,000 damages for personal injury.

The plaintiff was bitten by the defendant's dog, which he claims the plaintiff knew was accustomed to attack and bite mankind.

THE CIRCUS IN TOWN.

Sells & Rentfrow's Show Arrives Ahead of Time.

Sells & Rentfrow's circus arrived in Toledo sooner than was expected and will show here all week at the corner of Monroe and Fourteenth streets. They gave a good street parade this morning. The performance is said to be excellent, and they will no doubt do a large business.

THE NEW STATION

For the Toledo Electric Light Company.

As stated in the Bee a week ago, the Toledo Electric Light company has secured the Backus lot on Water street, adjoining the Vulcan Iron works, and have already begun operations for the erection of a new station.

Manager Moore, of the Thompson-Houston system, will arrive in Toledo to-morrow, and the project will be pushed to rapid completion.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

A Little Auction of Property at the Court House.

Sheriff Stuart this morning disposed of the following property:

Lots Nos. 17 and 18, block 76, North Toledo, to I. H. Detwiler for $74.

Lot 8, Bell's Dorr street addition, to Mary E. Nearing for $101.

Lot 34, McCasky's addition, to Robert McCasky, $667.

Part of lot 22 in River Tract 9, town 3, U. S. R., G. M. Acklin, $690.

One-third of the northeast half of northwest 100 feet, sub-division 3, block 27, $200, and osuthwest 28 feet of the northwest 100 feet sub-division 3, of block 27, $100, to C. E. Tual.

PAINTERS' PICNIC

At Metropolitan Park—Good Music and Free Dancing.

Painters' union, No. 7, are enjoying themselves at Metropolitan park to-day. This afternoon and evening the dancing is free. The music is good, and there are games and amusements of various kinds, and refreshments. It is expected that several of the delegates to the St. Louis convention will be present this evening and deliver addresses. There is a large crowd in attendance, and it is thought a goodly sum will be netted. The proceeds will be used toward securing the general offices of the brotherhood here.

TALK ON HELL

Evangelist Updike at the Gospel Tent—Heaven To-Night.

Hell was the subject of Mr. Updike's discourse last night, and, notwithstanding the unsettled appearance of the weather, a large audience was present to hear the evangelist. He said that we largely make our own heaven or hell; that the persistent evil conduct in some men's lives make a hell for them here on earth and prepares them for nothing better hereafter; that he believed what the Bible said on the subject, and believed it implicitly; that he had no use for a religion or theory that taught anything else. "Heaven" is the subject to-night.

PEOPLE'S PARTY CLUB.

Will Hold Weekly Meetings at Rensch's Hall.

The meeting of the People's Party club, No. 1, held in Rensch's hall last Thursday evening, was large and enthusiastic, several new names being added to the roll. It was decided to hold meetings every Thursday evening at Rensch's hall, and to also have meetings in different parts of the city. Some noted speakers will probably make speeches here during the campaign and it is confidently expected that club No. 1, will do much to increase the membership of the party in Toledo.

OFF FOR NIAGARA FALLS.

The C., H. & D.'s Annual Excursion—Big Crowd Monday.

The annual excursion to Niagara Falls given by the C., H. & D. railroad occurred yesterday. It consisted of eight sections of 10 coaches each and carried 3,006 passengers.

On Monday, the company will bring to Toledo 800 members of the United Protestant church and Sabbath school from Lima and towns on the line.

LASALLE & KOCH

Gave Their Employes an Excursion on the Swansea.

Last evening the Swansea was chartered by Messrs. Lasalle & Koch, and complimentary tickets given to each of their employes for an excursion to Turtle light. Like all the outings provided by these gentlemen, the trip was most enjoyable. An elegant lunch was served, and it was a late hour before the excursionists reached home.

Saturday afternoon is also a holiday with the employes of this firm, and another outing will be enjoyed this afternoon by a number of the clerks.

MR. C. S. ASHLEY

Makes Some Deductions from a Perusal of the City Directory.

"The new city directory came to my office yesterday," remarked Charles S. Ashley to a Bee this morning, "and from its contents I have been figuring a little upon the past, present and future growth of Toledo and this is the result:

Population, census of 1890.....	81,434
Names in city directory 1890...	38,558
Population per name.....	2.11
Names in directory 1892.....	45,156
Population 1892, 45,156x2.11...	95,280
Gain over 1890.....	13,846

Percentage of gain 17 per cent.

"At the same rate the city's population in 1894 will be 111,478; in 1896, 130,430; in 1898, 152,603, and in 1900, 178,545. None of the above figures include either present population or prospective increase of Auburndale, West Toledo, or other suburbs."

UNION MEETINGS.

Toledo Delegates to Carpenters' Convention at St. Louis.

Messrs. Smith and Zerkel, of Brotherhood of Carpenters' and Joiners' union, No. 25, of Toledo, leave to-day for St. Louis to attend the national convention in session in that city. No. 25 will be ably represented by these gentlemen.

Joan of Arc assembly held their regular weekly meeting in the Free Employment office last evening. Nearly all tickets sold for moonlight excursion were reported on, and it is believed that a handsome sum will be netted. As soon as the weather becomes cooler the assembly propose holding an open meeting, at which several local leaders will deliver addresses, and it is hoped Miss Sterling, of New York, a successful organizer of working women's societies, will be present and make a speech.

The Carpenters' and Builders' association held a special meeting at the rooms of the Builders' Exchange last night.

The board of directors of the Builders' Exchange hold their regular meeting next Monday evening.

The lathers, plasterers, blacksmiths and machine wood-workers all held sessions last night, the business being mostly routine.

Brewery Drivers' union, No. 87, meets at Phoenix hall to-morrow afternoon.

FORT WAYNE PEOPLE

Enjoy Themselves at Put-in-Bay in First-Class Shape.

A jolly party, consisting of ten newspaper men from Ft. Wayne, the names of whom have been given in the Bee, spent Thursday at Put-in-Bay with the idea of wedding the pen in regard to the trip and pretty Island. Transportation was furnished them on the Wabash from Ft. Wayne to Toledo, where the managers of the City of Toledo wafted them to Put-in-Bay. The trip over was most agreeable. Upon reaching the Island electric cars were in waiting, and after a taste of rapid transit the party was landed at that mammoth edifice, Hotel Victory. Here, after spending some time in peeping into the various apartments, accompanied by the manager, Mr. Weaver, an elegant eight course dinner was served fit for a king, and highly appreciated by hungry newspaper men. Messrs. Durand, general agent of the Wabash, and R. G. Thompson, passenger and ticket agent of the Wabash, joined the party at dinner, which was complimentary. In fact, so interested did the party become in this mid-day meal that it was impossible to return to dock in time for the return trip on the City of Toledo.

Seldom do newspaper people get left. This was an exception to the rule, however. There was no great loss without some small gain, and through the efforts of Mr. Ed. Trites, general passenger agent of the City of Toledo, the party boarded the steamer Frank Kirby, returning to Ft. Wayne via Detroit. The trip was most delightful, made especially so by the courtesies extended by the agents of the Wabash line, the managers of the City of Toledo and the president and manager of Hotel Victory.

We have a number of pianos and organs that have been a little used that we will close out at remarkably low prices. Parties desiring a bargain cannot afford to buy without first investigating our large stock and special prices.

J. W. GREENE & CO.,
Pythian Castle.

CAMP FORSYTH AT PRESQUE ISLE

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

The Carpenters' and Builders' association will give an excursion to Put-in-Bay on the steamer City of Toledo, August 6, leaving at 9 a. m.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. August Steuwe, of Maumee avenue, was blessed with a baby girl last night and the parents are correspondingly happy.

A man called at Dr. Bowen's residence yesterday afternoon and told the little girl who came to the door had sent him for his overcoat. The man got the coat and sloped.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather a large number of people turned out for the Grand Army excursion given on the Pastime last evening. A jolly time is reported.

Johnnie Adler, a 3-year old child, was knocked down by a farmer's team at the corner of Adams and Eleventh streets this morning, while the rustic was engaged in looking at the circus parade.

Trinity church, Rev. Charles Scadding rector: Sunday services—9 a. m., holy communion; 9:45, Sunday school; 11, morning prayer, litany and sermon; 7:30 p. m., evening prayer and sermon. A cordial welcome to all.

AFTER ELEVEN YEARS

A Mysterious Mining Policy Is Discovered,

And the Company by Whom it Was Issued Generously Makes it Good—Dr. Bowen Lucky.

Some men are born wealthy, etc.

The man, however, who is born under a lucky star has got the lead, and holds a full hand, ace high.

Eleven years ago this morning Dr. Geo. W. Bowen, the well known physician, took out a life policy. Several years later the document was mysteriously missing.

Every nook and corner imaginable where such a thing could be stowed away was searched, but all in vain.

The policy was given up as a dead loss, and, of course, the company was unable to do anything.

Recently the doctor was rummaging through some old trunks, which were on a farm of his in Michigan, and which had been lying unused and unopened at the farm house for years. Accidently he came upon the lost policy.

He believed, however, it was outlawed long ago, but he brought it to Manager Young, of the New York Life, by whom it had been issued, and Mr. Young forwarded it to headquarters, where it was promptly accepted and the money was immediately sent to Mr. Young, who handed it over to Dr. Bowen.

By the way, Manager Young's territory has been extended so as to include Northwestern Ohio and quite a slice of Michigan and Indiana.

WILLIE'S UNCLES ARE MAD

Because Willie's Name Is Sel's

And He Is in the Show Business—The Controversy in Toledo and Some Family History.

The elder Sells are made because their nephew William has the same name as the rest of the family, and persists in using it in the show business, to their detriment, as they claim.

Years ago there were four Sells brothers in the show business. Ad Sells has a son Willie and he was taught bareback riding. Some ten years ago Ad left his brothers in their circus ventures, and settled in Topeka, Ks., where he has amassed quite a fortune in a hotel and other business enterprises.

Willie stuck to his riding and became famous in that line. When Barnum went to England he took Willie along as his principal rider, and the young man cut quite a dash on the other side.

On his return he went into the show business for himself, using his own name of Sells, of course. He is to show in Toledo this week. The elder Sells have posted notices around labeled "fraud," etc., which go on to state that "a small show adopts part of our title and copies our advertisements, word for word." The notices say a good many other things, but whether or not they do more than to advertise the younger Sells, and just what are the merits of this family controversy are matters that don't count.

WILL GET HIS PAY.

Supt. Murphy's Name is on the Pay Roll This Month.

Lewis Issued the Weekly Report in the Name of August Smith, and What Became of It.

Notwithstanding the combined edict of Mayor Emmick and City Solicitor Read, the name of Superintendent Murphy of the Free Employment office appears on this month's pay roll, and a check for the salary has been made out in Mr. Murphy's name.

Auditor Pheatt is out of the city to-day and could not, therefore, be seen, but a Bee was informed at the office that Mr. Murphy would get his check all right enough.

Mr. Murphy sent in his report this week as usual and for the first time the name of August Smith was signed to it when the published report was returned.

It was sent by Mr. Lewis to Mr. Smith, who took it to Mr. Murphy with the request that it be posted as heretofore.

Mr. Murphy took the report, and applying a lighted match to it, saw it go up in smoke.

The Boardman & Gray pianos are the general favorite in Toledo. There are more of them purcrased each year than all other first-class pianos combined. There are thousands in use in Toledo and vicinity. For sale by the Whitney & Curier company, 219 Summit street.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE

Secures an Interest in a Cleveland Railroad.

The Interests of the Chamberlain Estate Secured, and the Wheeling is at the Bottom of the Deal.

From Cleveland comes the news that the Wheeling & Lake Erie is behind the deal where the large interests in the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling railroad of the Chamberlain estate has been closed out.

Parties interested in the Wheeling, it is said, secured an option on the Chamberlain stock in the Cleveland several months ago, and the option has been closed.

The road, it is said, will pass entirely into other hands, and if not owner will at least be controlled by the Wheeling people.

Local representatives of the road are mum, and say that nothing definite will be done until Mr. Taylor returns from Europe.

Maher & Grosh Cutlery Co., 611 Adams.

Examine the celebrated Schmer piano at Whitney & Currier's before buying elsewhere. They are a strictly high grade first-class piano. The Whitney & Currier company, 219 Summit street.

Presque Isle To-Morrow.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Social Gossip From Among Our Neighbors.

Happenings Among and Talk About People You Meet on the Streets Every Day.

Miss Maggie Gassoway is at the Bay.

Pudge J. H. Doyle has gone to Middle Bass.

Mr. Joe Todd has returned from Put-in-Bay.

Mr. and Mrs. John Cummings are at the bay.

Mrs. Ed. Trites is contemplating a trip to Buffalo.

Miss Rose Clouse will soon start for Mackinaw.

Mrs. Maud Dutton leaves for Blissfield to-night.

Miss Bankson is contemplating a trip to Mackinac.

Mrs. Simon Grischott and daughter are at Middle Bass.

Miss Eliza Mattimore has returned from Mackinac Island.

Hon. C. A. Flickinger spent yesterday at Put-in-Bay.

Mr. and Mrs. James LaSalle have returned from Cleveland.

Miss Mary Pomeroy will be east during the month of August.

Mr. Robert Billinghurst is convalescent, after a serious illness.

Miss Marie Suydam is enjoying Middle Bass and Put-in-Bay.

Miss Anna Van Eston leaves Tuesday for a trip to Mackinac.

Miss Mary C. Dickinson is spending a few days at Chautauqua.

Mr. and Mrs. Sol A. Lasalle leave tomorrow for an eastern trip.

Mr. Herman Ecker has returned from a trip to Cleveland, via Put-in-Bay.

Mrs. Maud E. Dutton, leaves Monday for a two weeks' trip to Mackinaw.

Miss Adelia Barlow leaves Monday morning for a month's visit in Mackinaw.

Miss Lulu Morrison, of this city, is at Pagoda Springs, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Mr. C. A. Thatcher and Mr. C. H. Beckham will leave for Put-in-Bay.

Mr. George Boos has returned from Pittsburg, where he spent several days.

Mrs. Ed Unbehaun is dangerously ill. This will be sad news to her numerous friends.

Mrs. Ellen M. Williams, of Columbus, is the guest of Rev. and Mrs. S. D. Hutsinpiller.

Mrs. S. Frasier and daughter, of Duluth, are visiting Mrs. Edwin Jackson, of Superior street.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Eager expect to join Mrs. C. F. Adams at Boar's Head beach in a few days.

Word has been received of the death of Mrs. T. B. Cusey, of Minneapolis, who is well known in Toledo.

Miss Nellie O'Connor, of New York, is spending her vacation with Miss Lillie Webb, of St. Clair street.

Miss Lou Schunck, of Celina, O., is being entertained by her sister, Mrs. Francoeur, on Cherry street.

Mr. and Mrs. L. K. Parks went to Put-in-Bay yesterday and will remain for a few days at Hotel Victory.

Miss Stella Fangle returned home today after a month's sojourn at Elmhurst mountains and the sunshore.

Mrs. J. Myers and daughter, Theo, have been spending some time at Lakeside and are at present at Put-in-Bay.

Miss Chamberlin, of Grand Rapids, Mich., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Hadley, jr., at the Madison.

The Misses Julia Streicher and Rally Swartz are going to leave for a trip to Mackinaw on Tuesday morning.

Mrs. E. Brickman and daughter Jennie, of Cleveland, who have been visiting Mrs. A. H. Schoen, return home to-morrow.

Mrs. Wm. B. Taylor and daughter Mollie, who have been spending a few days at the Hotel Victory at Put-in-Bay, have returned home.

Mr. C. W. Brokaw and Mr. Charles Darling have been registered at Hotel Victory for a few days past and returned to Toledo yesterday.

Mrs. George Webb and children, of St. Clair street, left Monday for an extended trip through Michigan where she will visit relatives and friends.

Mr. F. P. Isherwood is up from the Island for a day or two, stopping at the Madison, while Mrs. Isherwood is visiting relatives in Michigan.

Miss Fannie True, who has been Mrs. A. K. Hoff's guest, returned to Rochester to-day, accompanied by her adopted daughter, Flora Gilbert.

Miss Lou Thoma returned to her home at Piqua yesterday, after a delightful visit of six weeks with the Misses Schoens and other friends in this city.

Misses Florence and Edith Alberry, who have been visiting their uncle and aunt, Judge and Mrs. D. R. Austin, have returned to their home in Columbus.

A party consisting of Mrs. Schwartz, Mrs. Schaefer, Mrs. Saelzler, Mrs. Webb, Mrs. Hanks, the Misses Edith and Minnie Seafelt, and Anna Southard spent a very enjoyable afternoon at Presque Isle Tuesday.

On Tuesday Mr. M. J. Stockman, of Mackinaw, will be the guest of Mr. J. W. Carpenter. Wednesday Mr. Carpenter and Mr. Stockman will leave for Catawba island to attend the sharpshooters' reunion.

Cosily situated at Hotel Victory, Put-in-Bay, were Mrs. George Ketcham, Mrs. L. G. Richardson and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. M. Kaufman, the Misses Rosenthal, Maurice Scott, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Libbey and many others.

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Pew entertained Miss Chamberlin, of Grand Rapids, Mich., Mr. Harry Chandler, of Duluth, and Mr. and Mrs. George Hadley, jr., at dinner on Wednesday evening. The occasion was a delightful one.

Miss Nellie Arlin, accompanied by Miss Sara McGuigan, left this morning for a visit with her mother in Vermontville, Mich. The young ladies will also visit relatives in Grand Rapids, Mich., and Elkhart, Ind., before their return.

Mr. J. T. Dempsey, of the Union Savings bank, is in receipt of letters from Mr. F. T. Lane and Mr. James Secor. The former is at beautiful Lucerne, in Switzerland, and the latter at Frankfort. Both families are well, and enjoying the trip very much.

Mrs. Hattie Mason Allen is spending the summer months with her parents at their beautiful country home near Reading, Mich. Mrs. Allen will return to Toledo about October 1, and resume her studies in music under the direction of Prof. Amos Whiting.

Mrs. James Hales and Miss Minnie were among the passengers for Put-in-Bay yesterday, as were also Miss Maud Pike, Miss Edith Sperer, Mrs. Burchall, Miss Willard, Ed Meyers, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Sampson, jr., Mr. and Mrs. Charles Burge, Mrs. Ed Trites and Lida Polite.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hadley, jr., and party, Miss Chamberlin, of Grand Rapids, Mich., and Mr. Mills, returned from a delightful trip up the lakes on the steamer Hadley, Mr. Chandler, of Duluth, accompanied them back and returned on the Hadley to Duluth yesterday.

Rev. S. D. Hutsinpiller has been invited to make an address at Fremont, next Tuesday, at the anniversary of the defense of Ft. Stevenson by Croghan. Gov. McKinley was to have made the address, but was unable to be present. Ex-President Hayes is also booked for a speech.

Miss Mame Hanlon entertained in a pleasant manner last evening. A ride around the belt line was enjoyed the earlier part of the evening after which they were entertained at Miss Hanlon's home with music and games, dainty refreshments also being served. Those present were: The Misses Stella Calnon, of Tiffin; May Neiss, Emma Neiss, Dot McKinley, Maud Fisher, and Ad O'Donnel, and Messrs Calnon, of Tffin, Howard, Williams, Moore, Elliot, Cowen, and Edwards.

The Misses Emma and Clara Schoen gave a card party on Thursday evening in honor of their guet, Miss Lou Thoma, of Piqua. The party was a delightful one. The first prize was awarded to Miss Julia Carr, a very handsome chiffon handkerchief, the handiwork of the charming hostess. The gentleman's, George Ledaman, also her work of a tie. May Gregory and Johnny Poker waltzed off with the booby. Singing and music were indulged in during the evening. Light refreshments were served. All left pleased with the hospitality of the Misses Schoens, bidding Miss Thoma adieu.

Ben Meyer, of the Misfit Clothing Parlors, will leave for the east to-night.

Mr. and Mrs. Rathbun Fuller leave Sunday for New York, from which point they will sail for Europe.

W. T. Peak, of the Cleveland Plain-Dealer, was at Put-in-Bay, yesterday, en-route to Cleveland. He writes under the name of Will Wild.

An elaborate musicale will be given at Calvary Chapel, to-morrow evening, by the Mrs. Emma Galloway and the choir. Mrs. Galloway leaves the first of the week for Boston, to the regret of her numerous friends.

The National Union excursion given to Put-in-Bay, on the City of Toledo, yesterday, was largely attended. Owing to some little accident the boat did not leave Toledo until 10 o'clock, making her one hour late at the Bay, leaving there at 4:30 instead of 3 o'clock and arriving in Toledo at 7:30.

A large hop will be given at Hotel Victory to-night. These are very enjoyable and largely attended, many of the society people from Middle Bass being present. The orchestra, under the leadership of Max Freichaur furnishes enchanting music and the scene is a very animated one as the ladies, daintily clad, make their appearance with their distinguished looking escorts.

DROPPED DEAD.

Rudolph Bartlingck, of the German Express,

Suddenly Succumbs While at Work in the Office About 1 O'Clock.

Rudolph Bartlingck, editor of the German Express, dropped dead while at his work about 1 o'clock this afternoon. He has been ailing for a few days from the excessive heat, but attended to business. This morning he was in his place as usual, and at the hour stated he swooned away. Several physicians were called, but nothing could be done to save his life, and he died in a few minutes. Heart disease is no doubt the cause.

The deceased was aged about 53 years, and was born in Brunswick, Germany. He held positions at various times on the Chicago and New York Staatszeitung, Milwaukee Herald and Seebote and the Evansville Journal. He came to Toledo four years ago and has been employed on the Express during that time.

Mr. Bartlingck leaves a wife and two children to mourn his loss. He was a member of the Turnverein, Central Bund, and Maennerchor, and was deservedly popular everywhere, especially among the newspaper fraternity, his genial ways and friendliness appearing on all occasions.

This is the second fatality occurring on the Express staff, Mr. Albricht, the city editor, it will be remembered, falling from a Consolidated car some time since.

Maher & Grosh Cutlery Co., 611 Adams.

Hear the soul-inspiring tones of the Vose & Sons' piano at
J. W. GREENE & CO.'S.

MAY GO ELSEWHERE.

The Lumber Firm of Merrill, Ring & Co., After a Location.

L. H. Swan, representing Merrill, Ring & Co., of Saginaw, is negotiating for land on the East Side for the proposed lumber yards.

The particulars of the new lumber interests to be located here were published in the Bee a month ago.

The company finds it hard to secure a location along the river front and have made temporary arrangements with the T. & O. C. Railroad company whereby the lumber already here and coming will be docked on the O. C. wharf.

Mr. Swan says the company has been offered a free location by another city and the offer may be accepted. The real estate men should do something promptly to secure this enterprise for Toledo.

At present the company is placing all its lumber at Prentice, at the junction of the T., C. & T. and the O. C.

On Monday evening the Toledo Laundry Co. will give their employes and friends a moonlight excursion on the steamer Burt to Marengo Park. Dancing in the pavilion will be the order of the evening.

Base ball at Orchard Grove. Stmr. C. B. Wallace, foot of Monroe street. Leaves 10 a. m., 2:30 and 6:30 p. m.

Stmr. C. B. Wallace

for Marengo Park, Orchard Grove, Perrysburg and Maumee. Leaves foot of Monroe street 10 a. m., 2 p. m. and 6:30 p. m.

LAKE MARINE.

Through the Straits.

Machinaw, July 30.—Down—Susan Peck, 9:40 last night; Arizona and consort, Veronica and consort, 10:20. Lehigh, midnight; Alaska, 2:30; America, 3:30; Gilcher 5.

Up—Andaste, 9:30 last night; Lycoming, 4 p. m.; Ralwin, consort, Vulcan, 6; Westbur, 7:30; Ohio, 11; wind west, light.

At the Crossing.

Lime Kilns Crossing, July 30.—Down—Armour, 11:40 last night; Boyce consort, Roman, 12:30; Nashua consort, 2:40; Robert Mills, 5; Hoboken, 5:30; Ralph consort, 5:50; Duncan, 6; Enterprise consort, 8; Keystone consort, Prince, 8:40; Northern Queen, 8:50; Reddington, Scotia, Williams, Itasca, Worth barges, Shupe, 9:15; Russia, 9:30; Roby, John Owen, 11.

Up—Rome—1 a. m.; Joliet, 1:40; Kirby, Saxon, 3:20; Republic, Schoolcraft barges, 3:30; Harper, 5; Atlantic, Swallow, 5:20; Coffinberry consort, Cottrell, Gibbs, 5:50; Conemaugh, 6:50; Tempest No. 1 barges, Uganda, 7; German, 7:40; Farwell consort, 8; Iron Duke consort, 8:20; Erie, Stewart, Ford, Omaha, Choctaw, 9; Rose, barges, Susquehanna, 9:30; Indiana, 10:30; Spokane consort, 10:40;

Through the Soo.

Sault Ste. Marie, July 30.—Up—City of Traverse, Pope, 9 a. m.; Spry, Wade, 10:30.

Down—City of Cleveland, Quayle, 11 last night; Negaunee, Kimball, midnight; Gilchrist, 1 a. m.; Nyanza, 2; Neshoto, 2:30, Manola, 3; Whitney, Wayne, 4; Northern King, Gould, 5; Mack Hopkins, Bloom Foster, 6; Western Reserve, 10. Clear, calm.

Salesmen's Excursion.

Grand excursion and basket picnic to Sandusky and Cedar Point Sunday, Aug. 14, via L. S. & M. S. railway. Train leaves Union depot at 9:30 a. m., standard time.

At Cedar Point.

Boats leave every 15 minutes from picnic grounds. Elegant concert hall entertainments and band concerts, free to our patrons. Fine bathing beach and bath houses and other attractions on the grounds. Go with Salesmen and have a day of pleasure. Fare $1 round trip. Children half fare. Don't forget the date, Sunday, August 14.

To the Public:

As this morning's fire totally destroyed our plant and machinery we trust you will be lenient with us in our misfortune.

We have new electric machinery on the way and have made arrangements for power that will enable us to supply our customers within a few days. Our temporary office will be with Bissell & Dodge, No. 518 Summit street, where we shall be pleased to give any information to our friends.

THE TOLEDO ELECTRIC CO.,
JAS. C. DeLONG,
Gen'l Manager.

Telephone No. 543.

Idlewild! Special excursion to Detroit and Belle Isle Park, Sunday, July 31, leaving her dock, foot Jefferson street, at 9 o'clock a. m., city time. Fare, round trip, 50c.

The world renowned Knabe pianos for sale in Toledo only by the Whitney & Currier company, 219 Summit street.

THE COOL WAVE

Does not necessarily mean that summer is over, but it does indicate that John Daiber, the veteran tailor, is closing out his large stock of summer suitings at a big reduction in price. The time to get light weight suits is now, and the place is Daiber's. Chalk this down on the tablets of your memory.

MONEY . .

WE WANT !

20 PER CENT. OFF during July FOR CASH, on all goods in our store. . . . . .

BRIGGS & LEIBIUS,
307 SUMMIT STREET.

LADIES' $2 OXFORDS.

See Their Shape and Beauty !

ALL SIZES FROM A TOE.

Reinhart & Murphy,
443 Summit Street, Near Oak.

LOW RATE HARVES TEXCURSIONS.

The announcement that the North-Western Line, comprising over 8,000 miles of thoroughly equipped railway, has arranged to run two low rate Harvest Excursions during the months of August and September, will be gladly received by those who are interested in the development of the great west and northwest, as well as by those who desire to visit this wonderfully productive region at a season of the year when exact demonstration can be made of the merits and advantages it offers to home seekers and those in search of safe and profitable investments.

These excursions will leave Chicago on August 30 and Sept. 27, and tickets can be purchased at the very low rate of one fare for the round trip to points in Iowa, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho and Montana. They will be strictly first-class in every particular and will be good for return passage at any time within twenty days from date of purchase. Full information concerning rates and arrangements for these excursions can be obtained upon application to any coupon ticket agent, or to W. A. Thrall, G. P. A., Chicago & North-Western railway, Chicago.

Idlewild! Special excursion to Detroit and Belle Isle Park, Sunday, July 31, leaving her dock, foot Jefferson street, at 9 o'clock a. m., city time. Fare, round trip, 50c.

We have an upright piano that has been a little used that can be had for $125 cash. Who will be the lucky one in procuring this bargain?

J. W. GREENE & CO.,
Pythian Castle.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

EXCURSION RATES.

MISSOURI, KANSAS, COLORADO, UTAH, MONTANA,
VIA
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & KANSAS CITY R. R.,
CLOVER LEAF ROUTE.
FOR ALL TRAINS FROM DATE UNTIL AUGUST 10, INCLUSIVE.
OFFICIAL ROUTE OF THE TOLEDO COMMANDERY.
CHOICE OF ROUTES BEYOND ST. LOUIS.
CALL ON WM. GATES, TICKET AGENT, BOODY HOUSE,
OR ADDRESS
C. C. JENKINS,
GEN'L PASS. AGENT,
TOLEDO, OHIO.

All kinds of silk and woolen goods cleaned, dyed and repaired in a first-class manner at the
OHIO STEAM DYE WORKS,
422 Summit st., between Adams and Oak.

341 STRASBURGER'S 341

MID-SUMMER
CLEARANCE SALE!
OF
SHOES AND SLIPPERS!

In order to dispose of all Summer Footwear we will sell same at and below cost. Below we quote a few closing out prices :

LADIES'	Ladies' Oxford Ties	MENS'.
FORMER PRICE	FORMER PRICE	FORMER PRICE
$6 50 now $4 35	$5 00 now $3 50	$6 50 now $4 35
$5 00 now $3 35	$4 00 now $2 75	$5 00 now $3 35
$4 00 now $2 75	$3 50 now $2 35	$4 00 now $2 85
$3 50 now $2 35	$3 00 now 2 00	$3 50 now $2 35
$2 50 now $1 65	$2 00 now $1 35	$2 50 now $1 95
In fact, we will close out all our Ladies' Shoes without reserve	The above must be closed out in a few days.	$2 00 now $1 37 Gentlemen, these are for a few days only.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES

L. STRASBURGER,
341 SUMMIT STREET.

WE ARE NOT IN IT !

IN WHAT?

THE BICYCLE BUSINESS.

——BUT——

We are having a good trade in Electrical Goods Mill Supplys and Machinery.

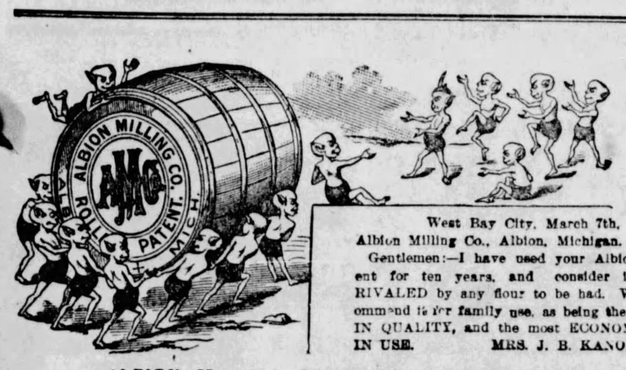
To increase this trade, and bring our new business into general notice, we have purchased One Hundred and Fifty high grade "Dauntless" wheels with the celebrated Spring Fork and Cushion Tires, and make you the following offer:

If you will call and examine our stock, we will credit you with $25.00 toward one of these wheels —The best bicycle made.

We want your trade in our regular line and this is only one of the inducements we shall offer to secure it.

Bissell & Dodge,
518 SUMMIT STREET.

WEST'S SARSAPARILLA
For Spring Medicine.
W. K. WEST,
BOODY HOUSE



West Bay City, March 7th, 1892.
Albion Milling Co., Albion, Michigan.
Gentlemen:—I have used your Albion Patent for ten years, and consider it UNRIVALED by any flour to be had. We recommend it for family use, as being the BEST IN QUALITY, and the most ECONOMICAL IN USE. MRS. J. B. KANOUSE.

ALBION MILLING COMPANY ALBION MICH

The town would be dark to-night. . . . . Were it not for the incomparable

PITTSBURG LAMP!

It is the only lamp which can take the place of the electric light and be satisfactory.

——SOLD BY——

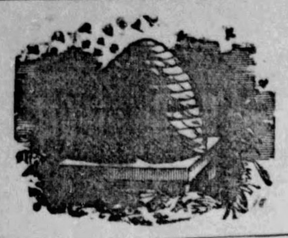
THE HASSENZAHL CROCKERY COMPANY
BLACK AND GOLD FRONT.

RUSSET OXFORDS!
RUSSET OXFORDS!
RUSSET OXFORDS!

. . . New invoice all sizes, all widths, at the . . .

LADIES' SHOE PARLOR!
333 SUPERIOR STREET.

. . . . . HILL BROTHERS.



THE TOLEDO BEE COMPANY. | Elmer White, F. P. Chapin, G. G. Hadley.

THE DAILY BEE, Five Dollars a year, ten cents a week. Eight pages every day.

THE WEEKLY BEE, One Dollar a year, eight pages, eight columns each.

Home office in New Bee Building, 326 St. Clair Street; New York Office, room 200, Potter building, opposite postoffice.

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DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For President.
GROVER CLEVELAND.
For Vice-President.
ADLAI E. STEVENSON.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Secretary of State,
W. A. TAYLOR, of Franklin.
For Judge of Supreme Court (long term),
JOHN J. BRIGGS, of Monroe.
For Judge of Supreme court (short term),
THOMAS BEER, of Crawford.
For Clerk of Supreme Court,
WILLIAM H. WOLFE, of Fairfield.
For Member State Board of Public Works
J. N. MYERS, of Hamilton.

The Park Question.

Toledo has talked "parks" ever since Toledo was born. So does every other city—for that matter—they all talk, and the action of some of them is well outlined in Mr. Cleveland's paper, published in this impression of the Bee. The paper should be read and considered by every man, woman and child in the city. It shows the unwisdom of postponing the purchase of sites, and argues strongly and truly for the comfort, health, dignity and character of a town; as educational advantages, proper training and refined surroundings give superior character to individuals. That Toledo has appointed an able board of commissioners which has entered well upon its work, proves that the city is converted to the park idea.

Mr. Cleveland makes a good point when he says, a mistake is often made in the purchase of already desirable tracts. To make a thing of beauty of what is almost an eyesore in its natural state is to accomplish a great deal more for the appearance and health of the city than to add to that which is already pleasing. Did a town ever purchase and improve park grounds in any locality within its borders, which it afterwards regretted having done? What restful spots to the eye of the daily passer-by are the Court House square and the High School grounds.

The Toledo commissioners have planned an admirable system of parks and parkways which has been outlined in the daily papers. The board asked, through the papers, for the opinions of citizens concerning their project. Six citizens in all Toledo, responded. You will hear a good many more than this number, kicking and growling, after plans are adopted and the work is in progress. This action seems to be the preference of perverse human nature.

Mr. Cleveland's citation of the making of Central Park in New York gives many encouraging hints. What is Fairmount park to Philadelphia, Druid Hill park to Baltimore, Lincoln park to Chicago, and Golden Gate park to San Francisco? As mush as her art galleries and regal palaces, do the gardens and forests in and about Paris make her the loveliest city in the world. Toledo only needs to be inspired with the proper degree of enthusiasm to enter heartily into the work with the board of commissioners. With the grounds to be had in various locations, a little time for judicious improvement will give our favored city a deserved reputation for Beauty, from one end of the country to the other. We need not expend money at present, or in the near future, for grottoes, artificial lakes, ponds, fountains and fancy gardening. First attention should be given to drainage, grass, trees, shrubs and drives. Speed the day when the universal desire to beautify and benefit the city shall completely do away with strife, bickerings, mistrust and jobbery. Read Mr. Cleveland's paper and the park literature that will follow it.

Two Sides of a Case.

An analyzation of the increase in wages, reported by the senate committee, shows that the wages in industries that have brought the one-half per cent. increase, are the unprotected ones, unaffected in any way except to be hindered by the tariff law. In the meantime, within the term of months covered, there have been 480 strikes in protected industries. The only deduction the tax advocates draw from the figures they present is, that there have been more strikes, accordingly, in monarchial, over-populated England, within the same time. Poor showing for the republic which has all the advantages of free government and unbounded natural resources.

As to a comparison of strikes, the Scottish Leader, published in Edinburgh, under the head of "American Strikes," says:

However costly our strikes may be, they are not usually attended with such grave or fatal circumstances as the quarrels of labor and capital in the United States. They boast there to do all things on a larger scale than in England, and the news now comes from Washington that the governor of Idaho has been forced to proclaim Shoshone county in a state of rebellion on account of the struggle which has been going on there for some days between union and non-union miners. The telegram quietly adds that "twelve dead non-union miners were found yesterday." And the Homestead riots were only got under by calling out the entire armed force of the state, amounting to 8,000 men. We have not yet quite reached these excitements, or the employment of giant powder and petroleum in our labor disputes; it is much to be hoped we never shall.

On the subject of labor organization, the Leader goes on to say:

One of the most hopeful devices for the softening of these conflicts is that which is strongly advocated by the member for the Kirkcaldy Burghs, amongst others—the formation of a special labor department. In this connection, an interesting description of a similar institution in Belgium is given in a recent report by Mr. Gosselin, of the British legation in Brussels. The newly formed "Higher Council of Labor" is designed to form a permanent center for the local councils of industry and labor, and to act as the intermediary between the latter and the government. It will also advise the authorities in regard to labor legislation and labor questions generally. It is composed of 48 members, 16 representing employers and 16 workmen, while the remaining 16 are selected by the Crown for special knowledge of economic questions. In the future, the other 32 are to be elected by the local organizations. All the members are paid during session. It will be interesting to watch the working of this council; if it succeeds we might do worse than try a board of arbitration arranged on a similar principle.

The government at Washington doesn't recognize "councils of labor and industry," or take advice "in regard to labor legislation and labor questions generally." But, it does give audience to capitalists and execute their wishes. Are lessons like these to come to free America from from monarchial Europe?

Such Dreadful Demagogy.

Nothing disturbs a republican organ or orator like the rattle of money in other coffers than their own. The people's patry appeal openly and above board for money with which to meet the legitimate expenses of the campaign. An enthusiastic silverite suggested "a rain of dimes, quarters and dollars in coin." The idea has caught and there is prospect of a comfortable working fund.

Mrs. Mary Lease, or as her western admirers delight to call her, "Queen Mary," made an eloquent address in Denver the other evening, where she has hosts of friends both personal and political and at its close invited the audience to toss silver dollars at her for the good of the cause. The hat that followed was gathered up in a pretty good-sized basket. That's the way they do things out west and Mary is an earnest and eloquent talker. She can beat Dorothy Stanley, Lady Churchill or J. Ellen Foster clean out of their boots. Recounting the enthusiastic performance, a republican organ, of small stature, bitterly "hoped that the time would come when such demagogues as she would be retired to private life." No allusion was made to the subject matter of her speech, so the rain of silver dollars was the sign of "demagogy," worse than accepting bribes in the name of protection, or selling cabinet offices prospective for a round cash sum.

Poor old boodle party, how the jingle of that silver which is out of its reach, grates on its nerves. The head and front of Mary's offending was, not that she preached equality before the law for all American citizens, but that she brought down the rain of dollars. What a dreadful demagogue!

Striking Similitude.

Lord Salisbury comforts himself that the house of lords can defeat a home rule bill, if it comes to that. We have a Lord Salisbury party and its co-operative branch which answers to the English house of lords, in this country. It has blocked a good deal of legislation, demanded by the people, and tauntingly says to the people's representatives, "You haven't done anything" (and you can't while we are here).

Senator Aldrich said, in his tariff speech, "our foreign commerce has attained unheard-of proportions," and in the next breath: "the new tariff is so operating as to shut out dutiable goods of the value of $75,000,000 a month." Is the crazy senator conscious of the wonderful argument he is making in those two statements in favor of free trade? If the increase in tariff is beyond calculation and dutiable goods have decreased, the little free trade rents made in the McKinley law, by Mr. Blaine, are the ones through which the foreign commerce comes and goes. No other conclusion is possible.

Read, summed up in a Pittsburg dispatch to-day, the aggregated millions that the lock-out and consequent trouble at Homestead have cost. The tax payers of Pennsylvania have reason to study this object lesson before them in all its benefit the bounty is applied, can give country, interested in the justice or injustice of protective taxes, and to whose benefit the bounty is applied can give close attention with profit to themselves and the country.

The democratic executive and campaign committees are announced from New York, and the names will gladden the hearts of the working democracy. Senator Brice represents Ohio. Senators Gorman and Ransom, B. B. Smalley, of Vermont, Lieutenant Governor Sheehan, of New York, and others of the same political ability are members. These with Chairman Harrity will undoubtedly conduct an effective canvass.

Mr. Gladstone said of Thomas Cook, the founder of the excursion and "personally conducted" business: "He has been one of the most important factors in England's progress during the past half-century." Whether William Ewart referred to the crowds of Americans the Cooks have lured through the United Kingdom year after year, spending their American gold, or not, the application thus, may well be made. There are a hundred thousand, more or less, of our people over there, shopping and paying board bills, carriage hire, etc., this blessed minute.

Our near-by contemporary finds midsummer amusement, a harmless exercise of its gentle wit, and characteristic political argument, in hunting new words that begin with B, for Senator Hill's second name. David Buried Hill to-day, David Busted Hill yesterday, and David Bantam Hill to-morrow are excruciatingly funny and ought to bring fame and an increase in salary.

The Boston Journal thinks Grover Clevelandshould be "arrested as accessory to the dastardly crime of Frick's assassination," because, it says, "Mr. Cleveland once denounced Frick as an enemy to society! There should be an asylum somewhere in the country for the treatment of mental strabismus of the deplorable kind that affects this overwrought editor.

A republican organ says: "The democrats rank and file are not anarchists." Bless you, no, good sir; the anarchists were mostly brought over here by republican owners of protected industries; and those who are voters at all, vote the republican ticket because their employers make it healthy for them to do so.

The newspaper that attempts defense of the military outrage inflicted on private Iams, gets little countenance. One of the worst counts against Wirz, the monster of Andersonville, was, that he hung prisoners by their thumbs until they became unconscious.

New York Recorder:

"The hopes of the democratic party are founded in the despairs of the people."

Revised and corrected: The hopes of the despairing people are founded in the democratic party.

The Columbus Press has left the independent political field and will labor for the election of the democratic candidates. Here's to your success.

A vote for George B. Hull in the Seventh ward is a vote to place a business man in the council, where he is needed.

AN EXTRA SESSION.

Michigan Democrats Will Pass a New Apportionment.

Lansing, Mich., July 30.—An extra session of the legislature will probably be called for Tuesday, August 9, to pass a new apportionment bill to take the place of the one declared unconstitutional.

Some Suggestions for the T. H. S.

Toledo's Humane society could scarcely give itself to better work than to stir up public sentiment on the subject of humane treatment of horses. Societies in the state of Massachusetts did this and succeeded in banishing the barbarous overhead check rein and making it a punishable offense to dock a horse's tail. Does stupid man believe he can improve upon the Creator's design of the beautiful and noble animal? The good Lord gave the horse eyes that take in a wider-spread vision than any other animal is gifted to do. It was done for his own safety and directly for the safety of man, whose good servant the creature was designed to be. And what does stupid man do but attempt to correct the Creator's design; in his supposed superior wisdom, he puts close, ugly blinders over the finely constructed, powerful and sensitive eyes, so the horse shall only see a little streak ahead of him. Nature asserts itself and an unaccustomed noise or a glimpse of an unfamiliar object creates terror and the animal attempts to flee away from it and gets the lash for his impulse to obey the first law of horse nature, as well as human nature, that of self-preservation. Our most expert veterinary surgeons say the blindness, so frequent in horses, is greatly the result of this abuse of the eyes.

And the overhead check rein which jerks the creature's head out of all easy or natural position turns its eyes up to the pitiless glare of the sun, ruins the graceful curve of the neck and flow of the mane—this is the most inhuman and senseless of all man's barbarous devices for improving the shape of a horse. If he is a finely-shaped creature, every unnecessary strap of leather, every bit of buckle, detracts from his beauty. If he is illy shapen, straps and props advertise it, the same as the staff and clamp bespeak a man's crooked leg.

I never see a fine, sensitive, intelligent creature guyed up in this unreasonable and cruel manner that I don't feel a desire to put a bit and tight rein on the person who is responsible for it and send him out to perform a hard day's labor, with a taskmaster ready for him with a lash, if he tries to pull his tortured head loose or ease his aching neck. The overhead rein utterly spoils the gait of a horse; he has no ease or grace of motion, but goes hobbling up and down because he is out of shape and because he can't see the ground before him.

As for the crowning idiocy and inhumanity, the docking of a horse's tail ought to be forbidden by law without discussion. It is dangerous, unbeautiful and an outrage upon the creature. It is his only defense against the torment of flies and a description of the operation shows it to be excruciatingly painful and in many instances, where not expertly done, it causes the death of the animal. The attention of the Humane Society is called in behalf of our faithful lower kin, who cannot speak for themselves.

BARBARA MOSS.

TO THE PROMISED LAND.

More Deluded Negroes go to Oklahoma.

They Leave the Cotton Fields and Corn and Strike Out for the West.

Memphis, Tenn., July 30.—The Oklahoma craze has broken out afresh among the negroes in the western part of Tennessee and hundreds of them have emigrated within the past few days to the alleged promised land.

The farmers in Shelby and Tipton counties are unable to secure laborers at any price to harvest their crops and they have become alarmed over the prospects of their wheat, corn and cotton rotting in the fields.

In a number of cases negro tenants have jumped their own crops and sold them in the fields for a song to obtain money to pay their railroad fare to Oklahoma.

WISH I WUZ A BOY AG'IN.

Geo. W. Stevens.

Days 'at's nowadays aint those
'At's gone by as we uns knows—
Days when you an' me wuz free,
Light o' heart as youngsters be;
There's a change somewhere thet's true.
Maybe Bill, it's me an' you.
Sometimes I git thinkin' thin—
Wish I wuz a boy ag'in.
I kin see us jist as plain,
We'uns goin' down th' lane
With er line, er hook an' pole,
Bound for our ol' fishin' hole,
Where we'd fish a little, thin
Lay around an' talk ag'in;
Stretch oursel's out on ther grass,
Watch er butterflies 'at pass;
Bees an' beatles droning by
Kinder lazy, an' th' sky
Jist as blue as blue kin be,
Stretchin' fur as you kin see,
Till it meets ther daisy plot,
Way down in ther pasture lot.
There's a music in th' air
'At yer don't hear otherwhere,
Sort o' humming, peaceful, low,
Don't know jist what makes it though;
Sometimes sounds as if th' breeze
Wuz a whisperin' to the trees,
Or a rustlin' o' ther grass,
'At perhaps won't let it pass;
Anyway, it's soft an' low,
You've a heard it, too, I know—
Sometimes hear it now; an' thin—
Wish I wuz a boy ag'in.

A VETERAN'S LONG TRIP.

An Old Soldier Bound From Michigan to Washington.

Martin's Ferry, O., July 30.—Henry T. Walsh, the old soldier who is trundling a wheelbarrow from Mt. Pleasant, Mich., to Washington, D. C., to attend the big G. A. R. encampment, passed through here, looking well and happy for a man of his age.

Walsh, who was a member of Company K, Eighteenth Michigan infantry, is 56 years old. He left Mt. Pleasant July 1. On one side of the wheelbarrow, a pretty one weighing only 30 pounds, appears "Henry T. Walsh, Company K, Eighteenth Michigan Infantry, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.," and on the other side is the inscription, "One flag, one country."

When Walsh is nearing a good-sized town he steps aside and changes his clothes, putting on his Sunday suit, which he carries in his grip. Then he hoists on his wheelbarrow his silk flag, presented to him by the Woman's Relief Corps, No. 56, of Mt. Pleasant.

He usually starts about 4 o'clock in the morning and makes about twenty miles per day. He stopped at the Wheeling Creek Coal works, near here, and visited his comrade, Jacob Mander, who showed him through the big mines. Walsh said: Up in Michigan political stump speakers talk about miners only getting 60 cents a day, and while in the Creek mines I was told of men who make as high as $4 per day."

He is greatly pleased with Ohio and the people, and says they are the finest on earth. He says the water is the best he ever drank. He spent a night with ex-President Hayes, and speaking of him says: "Oh, but Hayes is a nice man. He saw me and came to the gate and taking hold of the wheel said 'We will take it into the house.' He is a fine man and knows a heap; nothing stuck up about him."

"I saw Governor McKinley at Columbus, and everything is going his way. I also saw Colonel Poorman, of Bellaire, whom I hear is to be the next congressman. I saw General Gibson at Tiffin, and all of these are nice men. They gave me their autographs. At Tiffin the G. A. R. boys hid my wheelbarrow for a joke and paid my board bill."

AT PRESQUE ISLE.

One More Day Passed by the Second Regiment

In the Receiving of Instructions in Many Ways,

With Considerable Pleasing Events Thrown In.

Forsyth Post and Sons of Veterans' Camp

Visit the Island and Are Royally Treated—The Second's Officers, Together With Some Notes.

Officer of the Day—
CAPT. D. C. LONG, CO. I.
Officers of the Guard—
LIEUT. LYSLE, CO. E.
LIEUT. RANKIN, CO. F.

At Camp Forsyth to-day there are thousands of visitors, and the regular routine is being observed. The boys, however, are getting plenty of drilling, as heretofore the drill has been very light on account of the excessive heat.

The change in the weather yesterday ended this, and to-day the officers are making up for lost time.

Adjutant General Pocock, Captain Heistand and Hon. S. M. Taylor have left camp, and every one of them has expressed a very complimentary opinion of the Second regiment.

Capt. Heistand, who has been inspecting and instructing them, especially considers them an efficient command and does not hesitate to say so.

After the inspection of quarters yesterday a battalion drill was held and the regiment showed great improvement.

Trinity Cadets went to the camp on the 2 o'clock boat and were the guests of Company H, Captain Bryant, during the afternoon and at supper. They also took part in the regimental parade and carried themselves with all the manly and military bearing of soldiers.

Forsyth Post, G. A. R. arrived in camp on a later boat under escort of the regimental band and a company under Capt. Bell. There were several hundred in the party under command of Commander Squire. The veterans formed in line on the dock and from there marched to Col. Collins' headquarters. Here they were welcomed by that officer, and invited to take part in the regimental parade. Commander Squire responded in a few well chosen words. The post then went to the field and witnessed the parade, but did not take part further than to receive the review.

Mark E. Sibley Camp, Sons of Veterans and drum corps also went to the island on the evening boat. They paid their respects to the officers of the Second and invited them to attend an informal reception given in the pavilion to all Sons of Veterans in camp.

Here Past Commander Harry R. Bacon made a few remarks that were heartily applauded, and welcomed the Second regiment to Toledo on behalf of his organization.

Col. Howe responded to this and thanked the Sons of Veterans for their kind feelings and words and assured them that both are appreciated.

Remarks were also made by Capt. Baldwin, Col. Collins, Major Dening, Bro. Ennis, of Bloomdale, Captain Kirk, Capt. Knert, Maj. Kontzman and Capt. Long.

This closed what was both a long and busy day for Camp Forsyth.

Captain Heistand, with several officers, made the rounds of the guards as usual last night, and found a very efficient guard line, showing that the men are improving by their instructions in guard duty.

Col. H. F. Collins.

This camp has demonstrated one thing to a certainty and that is the very great ability of Lieut.-Col. H. F. Collins as a commanding officer. As Col. Howe, being assistant adjutant general, is on detached service, it became the duty of Col. Collins to command the regiment in this camp, and his success has been shown in everything that goes to make up the requisite of a good commander.

The colonel is every inch a soldier of the finest kind; he is a magnificent horseman, and has a knowledge of military affairs that is exceptional. He is a strict disciplinarian, yet he is most kind-hearted and considerate of his men, and for his many good qualities they respect and love him and cheerfully execute all of his commands.

Many instances of the colonel's feeling toward his men have come up in this camp, and it has been evidenced that he himself would rather suffer than have his men do so, yet he gives them plenty of work and gets prompt service.

On the other hand he is also a liberal and accomplished gentleman, courteous and polite, and always willing to oblige another if he can. These qualities make him a universal favorite with both soldiers and citizens. In appearance he is handsome and dignified, and when mounted in the field always calls forth much admiration.

The record of Major Collins in the National guard is one of long-continued arduous and efficient service, and he also served in the army during the late war.

In 1877 he enlisted as a private in Company K, Seventh regiment, O. N. G., and he was successively promoted to be sergeant, lieutenant, captain and major, and all of these promotions were well earned.

Two years ago, when the Second regiment camped at Presque Isle he was ranking major of the state.

About one year ago against his own protests and wishes he was elected lieutenante olonel, and his service during the year and in this camp is a credit to himself and the regiment.

In the matter of officers the Second regiment is especially fortunate, for from Col. Howe down they are every one men of the right sort. Col. Howe is to be congratulated on his staff, as he knows that they are men on whom he can depend and in case of emergency there would be no mistakes made by any of them.

Camp Notes.

Col. Brick is a great artilleryman.

The cooks of Co. E are all G. A. R. men.

The Cadets will probably visit the camp to-morrow.

Mrs. Col. Howe and children have returned to Kenton.

Col. Collins has hardly slept two hours any night in camp.

The change in the weather is a constant source of congratulation in camp.

Mr. Jesse Weirick, of Columbus, and Railroad Commissioner Kirkby were in camp yesterday.

The Sons of Veterans drum corps gave an exhibition of drummnig at headquarters last evening.

The members of this regiment roll up their overcoats in regulation army style, something unusual in the national guard.

Captains Bryant and Davis have commissions that are almost twins, Captain Bryant's being the senior by only a few weeks.

Several excursions were run into the camp to-day, and there will be more to-morrow.

Captain Kuert, of Company G, has two handsome swords that have been presented to him at different times.

Capt. Heistand left fro Fremont to-day, to visit the Sixteenth regiment. The captain's visit has been a pleasant one and his work is highly appreciated by officers and men.

Capt. Carle, of Tiffin, has invited the regiment to camp at Tiffin next year. There are splendid grounds near that city and the Captain says that the city will make a good inducement in order to get the regiment there.

Capt. Heistand and the officer of the day caught a sentry very nearly asleep last night, but the next time they approached him they were challenged at a distance of about 60 yards.

WAGES RAISED.

Railroad Telegraphers to Get More Money.

Chicago, July 30.—The grand officers of the order of railway telegraphers and the officials of the Monon route have signed an agreement which raises the pay of operators all around and makes the working rules much more acceptable.

By the terms of contract all offices which formerly paid $35 a month will in the future pay $45, the latter being the minimum price to be paid to operators.

Those over $45 and below $75 are raised $10 a month.

Train dispatchers are raised from $85 and $90 for "trick" men to $105, while the chiefs will receive $115.

The operators will also receive extra compensation for overtime. The contract provides for hearings in case of suspensions, and when it is found that men have been suspended unjustly they will be reinstated and paid for time lost. The Louisville & Nashville road signed a similar agreement last week.

BERGMAN HELD.

The Would-Be Assassin Bound Over Under a $24,000 Bond.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 30.—Alexander Bergman, the anarchist, who attempted to assassinate H. C. Frick, was given a hearing in the private office of the jail yesterday afternoon, and held for trial at the September sessions in $24,000 bail. The only witnesses were Vice Chairman Leishman, who was with Mr. Frick at the time, and David Fortney, the elevator boy.

Bergman said it was not true that he tried to shoot Mr. Leishman. "I did not want to touch any one but Frick; I meant to kill him."

During the hearing Bergman was remarkably cool and smoked constantly at a cigarette. It is stated that the New York "Reds" are raising a fund to defend Bergman.

David Land, who claimed to be an anarchist, was arrested on the street while making a drunken harangue to a crowd and was sent to the workhouse.

NOTES FROM NAPOLEON

The Fall Campaign Has Opened in Earnest.

Candidates for the Various County Offices.

Social and Personal Mention Gathered by a Bee in Henry County's Capital.

Napoleon, O., July 30.—(Special)—George Sidlinger, yesterday, an employe of the Thresen & Hildred planing mills, lost a thumb and finger on a buzz saw.

Yesterday afternoon Frankie Moden took Marshal Burns in tow to her emerald colored "Farmers' Home," on Perry street, and had her spouse arrested for knocking her down. His mayoralty, Judge Meekison, fined the carressing husband $10 and costs. As a little piece of retaliion John had Frankie arrested for keeping a house were virtue is not particularly stalking abroad. The arrest of course included two other damsels. Frankie was fined $25 and the girls $10 each.

The municipality of late has been reaping rich harvests from drunks and brothels. In fact the city government is becoming quite opulent.

The fat men of Napoleon have conceived the design of forming an association for the promulgation of everything necessary to the health, convenience and general welfare of citizens. The qualifications are few—in fact only one, and that is to turn down the scale beam with a 200-pound weight in the other pan. Hon. Justin H. Tyler made a canvas yesterday and thinks over thirty will be eligible.

The county campaign for the democratic convention to be held September 3, is fairly opened. There will be a commissioner, sheriff, recorder, surveyor and inframary director to be nominated.

Recorder Hanna and Sheriff Decker will be up for a renomination and if the old rule is adhered to, both will receive a nomination without opposition.

For commissioner several are spoken of, among others John Long, of Flatrock; Chas. Schroeder, Ridgeville, 'Squire Hoops, Richfield; Cy Bish, Deshler, and John Metz, of Marion township. They are all good men and good democrats and the race, while a spirited one, will not be tinctured with an iota of bitterness.

Henry Kolbe and W. O. Hudson have entered their names for surveyor. Both are practical engineers and either will make the people an efficient officer.

For infirmary director no one seems anxious to secure the plum.

The democrats will have a complete walk-away in the county this fall and will devote their accumulated energy to the success of the state and national tickets.

Personal Notice.

L. L. Orwig was in Toedo yesterday on business.

Fred McCaskey has returned to his home in Toledo after an extended visit with friends in the city.

Edward F. Allen is visiting his brother James in Youngstown.

Prof. Weaver and family are spending the hot weeks in Lakeside.

Wm. Beilharz and family, of Chicago, are visiting his brother, John Beilharz, in this city.

Wm. Campbell left for Fostoria to visit his wife, who has been there several weeks for her health. From there they will both take a trip through the western states, visiting some time at Los Angeles Cal.

Mrs. Chas. Van Hyning and daughter Ruth are guests of friends in Toledo.

Miss Fannie Knupp has returend from her visit in Greenville, O.

Miss Bessie Swigart, of Hutchinson, Ks., was a guest at the home of M. Knupp this week.

Miss Allie Mae Rood, of Toledo, spent several days of this week with the family of Jacob Overmire.

Burt Southerland is spending his vacation with friends in Toledo, Sandusky and Bellevue.

Lew Flenner, of Chicago Junction, was the guest of John Siford and family this week.

Mrs. John Donovan and family, of Detroit, Mich., have returned to their home after several days' stay with Clerk D. C. Brown and family.

Judge Handy and H. H. Ham, of Wauseon, were among the many who attended the funeral of the late John M. Hoag.

Miss Jessie Raidle, cashier in Rohr's dry goods store, is spending a month with relatives in Cleveland and Wooster.

Miss Mayme Quinan, of Toledo, is spending several days with the family of Judge Donnelly.

TAXED BEYOND ENDURANCE

The Chinese Rise in Revolution in Fatshan.

Business Houses Closed and a General Crusade Commenced Against High Taxes.

Victoria, B. C., July 30.—The Canadian Pacific steamship Empress of India brings news of a serious insurrection in Fatshan, China, caused by the extortion of the Chinese customs officers.

It seems that customs officials have recently been imposing fresh enactions from time to time until the capacity of the people became exhausted, and a general anti-customs war was declared.

Many large commercial houses suspended business and the streets were crowded with excited people vowing vengeance on the customs authorities.

No boats with cargoes were allowed to land. Soldiers guarded the customs houses and had several encounters with the people. On June 28 several people were killed and hundreds wounded. Fearing that there would be a general looting of the town, Consul General Waters, representing the British government, sent to Hong Kong for assistance, and the gunboat Tweed was sent up.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

ANOTHER BAD FIRE

Experienced in Toledo Early This Morning.

Electric Light Plant Completely Destroyed.

Too Hot for the Firemen to Accomplish All Ends—The Insurance and Loss.

The Electric light station on St. Clair street went up like a flash this morning soon after 5 o'clock. At 5:10 o'clock Sergeant Trotter on his rounds passed the building and noticed that everything was seemingly all right. He had walked only a couple of blocks when he heard an explosion, and on running back he saw the whole station enveloped in flames. Seven minutes after, when the department arrived, the firemen saw that the building could not be saved. It burned like powder. Twenty minutes after the alarm was sent in the walls fell

One reason for the rapidity with which the building was consumed was that the floors, and in fact all the woodwork, was saturated with oil. There were also barrels of oil on each floor and large pans of oil drippings under every dynamo.

A number of the employes were in the building when it started. They were oiling up, and putting things in shape, when suddenly a sheet of flame darted out over their heads, apparently coming from the direction of the boilers. They flew from the building and none too soon, for the explosion followed immediately and the whole interior was enveloped in flames.

It was the hottest fire the firemen have ever had to fight. It was sure death to go near the building with ladders, and even across the street the heat was so intense that the men could not get near the hydrant located there.

There were several reports like explosions of oil, and chunks of fire of enormous size were sent whirling into the air, descending on the surrounding buildings in a most dangerous manner. At one time it looked as if the whole neighborhood was going. The two-story frame building on St. Clair street, next to the Produce Exchange, over a block away, was ignited by the falling fire and a large hole was burned in the roof. The ruins of the old Turn Halle once more burst into flames, and it was only by almost superhuman efforts that they were extinguished. Had the old structure obtained a good start there would have been no holding the conflagration. Fire rained on the surrounding buildings. The firemen mounted the roofs opposite to extinguish the balls of fire as they fell. They had to lie flat on the roofs to escape the fearful heat. Awnings and windows across the street were burned or broken, the telegraph pole on the opposite side was charred from top to bottom, and the wooden horse surmounting Hoffman's livery blistered up and felt his hair shrivel away, but he is still at his post. The new plate glass window just put in by Worts & Smith was shattered, and the signs were burned from the building of Roth & Friedman, adjoining.

Besides fighting the fire in the terrible heat, the firemen were constantly in danger from the electric wires. The wires leading from the building broke and fell in a confused mass in the street and across the electric street car wires. Electricity flew about in a lively manner and every time a wire struck a street car track there was a report like a cannon. Chief Wall sent word to the street car company to turn off their current, but it was some time before it was accomplished. The next time the wires will be cut.

The Italians living in the two story brick across the street were the worst frightened people one could imagine. The way they hustled their belongings out of their back windows was a caution. If they had kept quiet they would have lost nothing; as it is their effects combine in a general wreck in the alley.

Mr. J. B. Ketcham's horses were removed from his stables and placed in safe quarters and streams were thrown on the building. When Mr. Ketcham came down at an early hour this morning he told Chief Wall to send his men to Conway's for breakfast at his expense. His thoughtfulness was thoroughly appreciated by the boys.

The building, machinery, etc., belonged to the Toledo Electric Light company. The machinery is insured for $55,000 and the building for $6,500. The land is owned by J. B. Ketcham.

The insurance is divided among the following companies:

Aetna, Hartford	$5,000
Albany, Albany	1,500
American, Newark	1,000
American Central, St. Louis	1,000
Boylston, Boston	1,500
British American, Toronto	1,500
Citizen's, Cincinnati	1,000
Commercial Union	5,000
Concordia, Milwaukee	1,000
Connecticut, Hartford	1,500
Cooper, Dayton	1,500
Dayton, Dayton	1,000
Firas Association, Philadelphia	2,500
Ins. Co., of N. A., Philadelphia	2,500
Knoxville, Knoxville	1,500
Manchester, England	2,500
Michigan, Detroit	1,500
Pennsylvania, Philadelphia	2,500
Phoenix, Hartford	5,000
Phoenix, London	5,000
Providence Washington, Providence	2,500
Prudential, Boston	1,500
Reliance, Philadelphia	1,000
Rhode Island, Providence	2,500
Springfield, Mass	1,000
Traders', Chicago	2,500
Western, Toronto	1,000

The loss on machinery, fixtures, etc., will be about $68,500. The loshs on the building will be covered, it is thought, by the $6,500 insurance.

Partial Darkness.

The city will be in partial darkness to-night.

"No, we can supply no electric light to-night," Mr. Dodge said to a Bee this afternoon. "We have, however, made arrangements whereby the moon will shine, so we will not be so badly off. The People's theater plant will supply the Union depot, and by to-morrow we will have a dynamo here from Cincinnati, one or two the next day, and we expect that by the middle of the week we will have all the streets again relighted."

"How about the smaller lights?"

"Well, it will take a longer time in getting them in shape."

The company will possibly start its proposed new station on Water street at once.

TO THE UPPER LAKE REGIONS.

The Steamers Are Crowded with Tourists.

The rush to Mackinac, "The Soo," Marquette and Duluth is wonderful since the hot weather commenced, and it has become necessary to order staterooms several days ahead to be sure of best accommodations.

The agency of all these lines, and also the one down the St. Lawrence river, is in the hands of Mr. S. Canfield, office Marine building, foot of Jefferson street, and the fact that he is also agent for the Idlewild for Detroit, Port Huron and intermediate points, and is selling Mackinac tickets for D. & C. line at same rates as are made from Detroit, thus giving the ride to Detroit from Toledo free, is no doubt the reason he has the most of the Upper Lake trade.

EAT CANDY

If you will, but be sure to use SOZODONT right away, in order to carry off its injurious effects upon the teeth. All candy-eaters should carry SOZODONT with them, if they wish to keep their teeth sound.

. . THE NEW . .

JEWEL PLACE

IS NOW IN SHAPE
. . . FOR HOMES. . . .

ON Detroit Avenue, Central Avenue, Glenwood Avenue, and Maplewood Avenue,

Lots for sale at $8.50, $10.00, $12.00, $13.33 and $15.00 per foot.

Good Lots, broad streets, stone walks, large shade trees, convenient street cars.

Special inducements to those desiring to build.

IRVING B. HIETT & CO
243 ST. CLAIR ST.

SAVE YOUR LION HEADS!

{Cut from Lion Coffee Wrappers, and thus secure a valuable assortment of . .}

HOME DECORATIONS!

WITHOUT EXPENSE.

These decorations for the home include pictures to hang on the wall, easel panels and booklets for the center table, besides music (vocal and instrumental), and the beautiful "Queens of Fashion" souvenir. Ask your grocer for latest Premium List, or send stamp to

ADV'TG. DEPT. WOOLSON SPICE CO., TOLEDO, O

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Woodville Street Sewer.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, up to 12 o'clock at noon of Monday,

THE 15TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1892,

for constructing a cylindrical brick sewer two and one-half feet inside diameter and four-inch shell along the center line of Woodville street from the sewer in Nevada street to the center of Navarre avenue.

Said work to be paid for in an assessment upon the lots and lands benefited thereby in proportion to the benefits, payable to the contractor or assigns one-half in ten days after the confirmation of the assessment and the remainder in one year thereafter, except the cost of that part of the work in street intersections which will be paid in cash within ninety days after the acceptance of the work.

All bids must be written with ink and the price of each item shall be written out in full as well as in figures. Each bid must contain the full name of every person interested in the same. All parties filing bids for the matters specified in this notice, must deposit with the city clerk on each bid the sum of Two Hundred Dollars. All deposits to be in cash or certified check on bank doing a regular banking business in the city of Toledo, and accompanied by an agreement signed by the bidder and two disinterested persons, guaranteeing that, if the bid is accepted, a contract will be entered into—otherwise the amount deposited to be forfeited to the city; and in case a contract is entered into, said deposit to remain until the first estimate of work done, (or double the amount of deposit,) is reported to the common council.

Bidders will be required to endorse their names on the outside of the envelope containing their proposal, and what the bid is for, the same to be filed with the city clerk. Bids not filed in accordance with the above requirements will be rejected.

Blank bids and envelopes can be obtained of the undersigned or of the city civil engineer.

Bidders must specify the time within which they will commence and complete the work after the acceptance of their bid.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the city civil engineer.

The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the council.

SYLVESTER LAMB, City Clerk.
16-july-e-o-d-4-w

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The sole aim of women nearing this critical period should be to keep well, strong, and cheerful.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

is peculiarly adapted to this condition. Girls about to enter womanhood find its assistance invaluable.

It cures the worst forms of Female Complaints, Bearing-down Feeling, Weak Back, Leucorrhœa, Falling and Displacement of the Womb, Inflammation, Ovarian Troubles, and all Organic Diseases of the Uterus or Womb, Bloating, and is invaluable to the Change of Life.

Dissolves and expels Tumors from the Uterus at an early stage, and checks any tendency to Cancerous Humor.

Subdues Faintness, Excitability, Nervous Prostration, Exhaustion, Kidney Complaints, and tones the Stomach.

All Druggists sell it, or will get it by mail, in form of Pills or Lozenges, on receipt of $1.00. Liver Pills, 25c.

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Stomach and Bowel Diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Constipation, Piles, etc., cured under a guarantee by Dr. Kalkhoff's original DIET CHARTS of what to eat and drink, and SPECIFIC VEGETABLE REMEDIES, to act in harmony with the food.

Throat, Lung and Nasal Diseases, such as Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, Deafness, etc., cured by an original system of INHALATION with compressed medicated gases for home or office treatment. Worst cases of Catarrh cured by this method in two to three months.

All Chronic and Desperate Diseases such as Rheumatism, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Headache, Fits, Sleeplessness, Brain and Nervous Exhaustion, Cancers, Tumors, Skin Diseases, Freckles, Pimples, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, etc.; also Heart, Liver, Kidney, Bladder and Female Diseases.

PRIVATE AND SEXUAL DISEASES, cured under a guarantee and forfeit of $1000 for failure. Lost Manhood, Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Effects of Youthful Indiscretions and Sexual Excesses, Nervous Debility, Exhausted Vitality, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Loss of Memory and energy, Impotency, etc., quickly and permanently cured by an original and never failing treatment. Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, Gleet, Stricture, Hydrocele and Varicocele cured in the shortest possible time, without the use of mercury or hindrance from business. Cures guaranteed when others have failed. Low charges, and consultation sacredly confidential. Office hours—9 to 12 a. m. 1 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m. Sundays and holidays 9 to 12.

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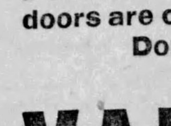

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I will sell you a genuine Stevens Charcoal Filled Refrigerator for less money, and can show you the difference between a poor one and a good one.

Refrigerators for $9, $11, $13.50, $14.50, $16.50, $18.50, $26, $28, $42, $45, $60 and up.

CENTRIC.

"Tell me dear, why you seem so bright,
Whenever you sit down to write."
"For reasons two," and then he told her,
"'Twas the Centric Pen and the Centric Holder."
Get one of

Ernest Reeves & Co., Stationers,

Phone 1271. 223 Summit Street.

75 cent and Dollar Wall Paper. "Elegant Patterns," at 50 and 75 cents. Too much rain!

COMMENCEMENT AT BILLVILLE.

Commencement's come at Billville; the girls are in the show,
A-smilin' an' beguilin' in a maze o' calico;
An' they're signin', speechifyin', got the reins without a check,
An' the boy is still a-standing on the usual burnin' deck!

An' Mary's got her little lamb, as gentle as a shoat,
An' not a single drum is heard, not even a funeral note;
An' Iser's rollin' rapidly, you almost see it shine,
An' some are born at Bingen, at Bingen on the Rhine.

They're goin' like two-forty, the town can't get to sleep,
For Pilot, 'tis a fearful night, there's danger on the deep;
And Curfew shall not ring to-night; they've sworn it, and they know,
Commencement's come at Billville, and the girls are in the show!

—Atlanta Constitution.

BEESWAX.

Electricity tempers gun springs.

The government savings bank in Paris has 625,000 depositors.

The South African milk tree produces a good substitute for cows' milk.

Kangaroo farming is to become an established institution in Australia.

Over 200 wine growers from the Rhine region will exhibit at the world's fair.

Paper treated with a mixture of camphor and linseed oil, becomes water proof.

Thirty years ago Methodistism in London had only 26 chapels. Now there are 111.

Dudley's dynograph car registers track undulations and curves at 40 miles an hour.

Sheet iron kites will be used by ships to communicate with the shore when in danger.

A Chattanooga, Tenn., judge recently disposed of 111 divorce cases in 150 minutes.

There have been 27 cases of insantiy in the Bavarian royal family during the last 100 years.

There is to be a model Malay village at the Chicago fair, arranged by order of the Sultan of Johore.

The total value of matches made annually throughout the world represents a value of $185,000,000.

Steel-wire railway carriage seating is fast taking the place of padded and volute spring seats in use in England.

The people of the United States read and support as many newspapers as England, France and Germany combined.

While some choice fruits and other products are canned in France, the bulk of the world's supply comes from this country.

One of the novelities of the Chicago exhibition will be a dentistry department, in which patients will be operated on in public.

The hardest known wood is said to be cocus wood. It turns the edge of any ax, however well tempered, so it is claimed.

It would take 40 years for all the water in the great lakes to pour over Nagara at the rate of 1,000,000 cubic feet a second.

The steel used by the United States navy is recommended by the Austrian society of engineers as the best known in practical science.

A papyrus containing a problem in chess said to have been solved in the time of Rameses the Great has been offered to the British Museum.

The daily total water supply in London is 181,507,049 gallons, representing a daily consumption of 31.89 gallons per head for all purposes.

An invention by which an ordinary clock is practically magnified to such a size as to permit of its being seen for a radius of 50 miles around is a recent invention.

Forms of etiquette and good manners take a wide range, and it seems strange that two centuries ago the first gentlemen of England habitually wore their hats while eating.

During the present fiscal year the bounty of 2 cents a pound has been paid to the producers of 12,000,000 pounds of beet sugar and 11,100,000 pounds of sorghum sugar.

The Brazil nut contains from 15 to 24 seeds, which all germinate at one time. The most vigorous one gets first through a small hole at the top to the open air, and thereupon it strangles and feeds upon the rest.

The custom of shaking hands, which exists among the Ainos, the aboriginal inhabitants of Japan, was so strange to a Japanese author, in a work published as late as 1855, that he gives an engraving of it.

Like some of the rings of to-day the signets worn by the Israelites bore inscriptions. The breastplates of the high priests were set with 2 precious stones, each one representing a tribe of the Children of Israel.

A wealthy old batchelor of Liberty township, Porter county, Ind., has advertised in the public prints in effect that for the next 30 days he is open to sealed proposals of marriage from eligible candidates, but ladies inclined to disturbing domestic traits or extravagant tastes are warned not to compete.

In the seventeenth century the favorite color of the Scotch Covenanters was blue, and blue and orange or yellow became the Whig colors after the revolution of 1688. Green is the color of the Irish Roman Catholics, while opposed to it is the orange of the Orangemen or Protestants of the North of Ireland.

The Laplander crawls, head and all, into a bag made of reindeer skin, and sleeps warm and comfortable within it. The East Indian, at the other end of the world, also has a sleeping bag, but it is more porous than the Laplander's. Its purpose is to keep out mosquitoes more than to keep the sleeper warm.

A resident of Fitchburg, Miss., is in luck and in trouble at the same time. He is wanted to receive $10,000 left him by will for stopping a pair of runaway horses and saving a young woman's life. The reason he cannot be found is that he disappeared last fall to escape a judgment of $1,000 given against him in court.

Some unique features were introduced at a wedding in Wisconsin recently. Besides the maids of honor, best man, four bridesmaids and four ushers, one lady acted the part of Queen Venus, dressed in classic robes, with a jeweled crown on her head. Her part was to bring the minister from some hidden retreat.

In Miramichi, N. B., a double cedar knot is carried in the pocket as a cure for rheumatism. In Missouri the disease is "prevented" by carrying in the pocket a nutmeg or a walnut. In other localities a hickory nut is used, in others, still, a buckeye, while perhaps the commonest of all these amulets is the horse-chestnut.

GREAT SNAKE HUNT.

Rare Sport of a Peculiar Kind in the South.

A Copperhead Converted Into a Life-Saving Line.

Desperate Battle Between a King Snake and a Rattler in the Swamps of Carolina.

The most exciting pastime in the south is a well-organized snake hunt. The low, swampy rice fields of the Carolinas provide an abundance and variety of game for the sportsman and on a hot summer's day he can bag as many reptiles as he feels inclined to, says a correspondent of the New York World. A party of rice planters organized a hunt at Ingleside, a deserted South Carolina plantation, which had once been the pride of a southern family, but the war had exterminated its male members. At any rate, the place has been turned over to the negroes and it is in the last stages of dilapidation. About 10 o'clock in the morning the party reached the fields, which are great sheets of black water, acres in extent, on the surface of which floated thousands of white and pink water lilies, while on the marshy banks countless blue flags lifted their delicate leaves. For half an hour the horses plunged in the soft mud, which had once formed a bank as hard as cement.

Here and there might be seen little ripples, as the small black head of a moccasin or turtle glided away. A moccasin in the water never submerges its head. A stranger in the party was told not to mind them, as they could not strike while swimming, and as long as they were in the water were perfectly harmless. Nevertheless, when one of the hideous reptiles swam toward the stranger's legs, which dangled in the water, he quickly drew them up on his saddle and struck out vigorously with the handle of his whip. He missed the object of his aim and the first accident of the day occurred. He fell over his horse's neck and lay floundering in three feet of cold, black water. Every time he tried to rise he felt that moccasin tangled in his legs and down he went again on all fours. To add to the unpleasantness his companions rode away and his horse followed. He dashed through the water and at last overtook his hosts, who laughed and declared that what he took for a snake was only a drifting piece of root.

Beginning of the Hunt.

Greatland was reached, and a short ride beneath an avenue of live oaks brought the party to what had once been a great, fine country house. Here the hunters cut forked sticks about four feet in length.

"Remember," said the leader, "we want to bring in as many live snakes as we can, so cut your sticks carefully."

"Shall we have to go far?" asked the stranger.

"No!" exclaimed some one to his right, as he made a spring at something in the dried grass.

At first he could not make out what it was, but suddenly a long yellow snake with great black links on its back glided between his legs.

"Catch him! Catch him! shouted several voices.

Like a flash the reptile glided through the grass with four men in pursuit. Suddenly someone quickly doubled up and then threw himself on the ground.

"I've got him," he exclaimed, and for the next few minutes there was a struggle among the dried leaves that was highly exciting. The snake, which was about six feet in length and as large around as a man's wrist, twisted, wriggled and fought, but its captor knew how to handle the deceptive folds, and in spite of hisses and fangs a strong hand had slowly passed forward until a man's powerful fingers clutched the angry reptile's neck close to the spotted head. Triumphantly the captor arose from the ground with the loathsome body of the snake wrapped about his arm.

"Bah!" said another, contemptuously, "a chicken snake! No more fight in one of them than there is in a kitten." His remark proved true, for, after the creature was stroked for a few minutes it seemed contented, and when placed on the ground made no effort to escape, but eagerly dipped its forked tongue in some milk that was brought for another purpose. Someone suggested that the trophies be hung on the drooping limbs of a live-oak, and a stout leather thong quickly encircled the end of the first victim's tail and secured it to the limb, where it hung head downward, slowly swinging back and forth.

Copperhead at Bay.

The path then taken led along a bank some 12 feet in width. Majestic magnolias and mammoth azaleas lined it on either side and the still water was hidden by a tangled mass of cup-shaped lotus leaves which floated on its surface. The road was bad, and as the men stumbled on a prolonged hiss brought them to a dead halt. And none to soon, for there in the path lay a fine specimen of the deadly copperhead. It is now an ornament of the Charleston museum.

Stretched across the road the four feet of beautiful copper-colored scales glistened in the sun. The ugly, flat head drew back; lazily the bulky body, which was as large around as a man's arm, formed itself into a double circle. It was in fighting position. Its head was raised a foot from the ground, and the neck became horribly attenuated. No one was very anxious this time to be the first to attempt the capture of a reptile whose bite meant almost certain death. Slowly a stick was thrust forward. The snake arched its neck until it was seen above its head, which was suddenly drawn back, and then with lightning-like rapidity it shot forward. The serpent's jaws were widely distended as it struck the wood with its fangs. A greenish liquid squirted out upon the ground several feet ahead, and everybody retired a few feet with dispatch. A man in front tripped and fell, and before he could arise the loathsome reptile was preparing to strike at him. Quickly he rolled over towards the side of the bank, and with angry hisses the infuriated snake followed. The man sprang up, but his foot slipped in the treacherous mud, and, with a splash, he fell into the canal. The matted vines bore him up, however.

The others soon placed the prong of a stick behind the reptile's head, but, with a sudden twisting of its body, it freed itself again and slipped into the water. The man, tangled in the vines, yelled and was badly frightened, as the triangular head cut through the water in his direction. His eyes closed and his pale face sank lower among the vines. Then an aged college professor, who had insisted upon accompanying the party, sprang forward and, seizing the overhanging bough of a young bay tree, lowered himself until he could touch the water, then put out a thin but muscular hand, and seized the snake just behind the head not an instant too soon.

But it was impossible for one man to lift 20 or more pounds of struggling snake single-handed and in that position. So the others, shamed into their duty, assisted the professor, who retained his vise-like grip upon the narrow neck of the snake, while they clutched the writhing body and lifted it from the water. But then new difficulties confronted them.

The professor held the head firmly, but the whole weight of his body hung by the other hand from the limb of the young bay tree. If he let go his hold on the tree he would fall into the water, and either let go the snake or drag the others all in the canal with him. The professor solved the problem.

"Pull, boys," he shouted, and they did. Making use of the snake as a rope they swung the professor in to the bank and then pulled until he was once more on dry land. Not one dared release his hold for an instant, and the professor found it necessary to hold the creature's neck with both hands.

The matter might have ended disastrously had not the man among the water vines extricated himself and come to the rescue. Quickly fastening a strong piece of twine about the snake's neck he secured the other to a stout pole, and going a few feet away, used it as he would a fishing cane, gently lifting the loathsome length of shiny folds from their grasp. It was quickly lowered to the ground and dragged to the old oak tree, where, with more or less difficulty, it was strung up, head down.

The next captive was a pretty milk snake about three feet in length. It came wriggling through the grass and the professor seized it by the body. The agile little creature squirmed and hissed, but without much difficulty it was strung up with the others. Two pretty golden chains ran down each side of the delicate gray back, which seemed to change color and brilliancy with every movement.

A Glass Snake.

The professor and the visitor wandered aimlessly through an old field of stubble and were crossing an old ditch when a rustling sound in the dry grass attracted their attention. A few leaves moved and a bright, glossy thing glistened in the sun. As it moved the professor's eyes bulged, and without a word he sprang forward through the weeds in the bed of the ditch. Regardless of briar and root he followed a beautiful little creature some two feet in length until at last he seized it in his hand, but it was apparently dead. It was a snake about as large round as a man's thumb, with a green and white speckled skin, which was as bright and polished as glass. It was perfectly round and as smooth to the touch as a polished stone. The head was long and narrow and the eyes closed. The body bent sideways, but otherwise was as rigid as a stick of wood. The professor carefully turned it over to examine the bright, yellow belly.

"It's a glass snake," he whispered in an ecstacy of delight. "The first live one I have ever handled."

"But it is dead now," said the other.

The professor chuckled. "Dead, dead," he replied. "Not at all; he will live many years with the care I will bestow upon him. He is playing 'possum. If he had only had time he would have disjointed himself like a lizard and lost three-fourths of himself until we were out of sight and hearing"

They returned to the rendezvous and found their two companions there, taking precaution against the effect of future possible snake bites. Of course they laughed at the professor for the tender care he took of his treasure, and against his vigorous protests laughingly hung the speckled beauty on the branch with the other victims of the hunt. It was impossible to convince the professor that his little pet was dead, but at last he consented to leave it long enough to join us in one more hunt.

"I will go," he sighed, "but half of my snake will be gone when I return, and I am too old ever to hope to capture another specimen alive." Reluctantly the old man followed them, frequently casting a glance behind until the were out of sight of the moss-covered live oak. They did not go far before encountering two or three lazy moccasins sunning their ugly brown bodies by the side of the road. "Kill them!" shouted two voices in unison. They were killed.

"Why not save one alive?" asked the stranger.

"Because if you did," was the reply, "the chances are that you would get bitten in the back of your leg when you least expected it. I would not trust a dead moccasin. I have seen one with its back broken creep up to a man and try to bite him."

They succeeded in catching several small snakes of the garter variety and any quantity of grass snakes, which were very common. One little reptile, some three feet in length and about as large round as a man's little finger, was mainly bright vermillion; its velvet back was striped with a brilliant yellow and dotted with black. Little white spots covered its head and gave the appearance of a thousand eyes. The professor gave it a long name and declared it was poisonous. It was turned over to him for safe-keeping, and he was soon on amicable terms with the harmless-looking creature, which he declared bit only upon severe provocation.

King Snake and Rattler.

For nearly half an hour no snake turned up. This was unusual, and the hunters were about to turn back and try another road when a negro boy about 18 came in sight and said he had seen snakes.

Just then a large king snake was observed moving in the grass at the boy's feet, and several even sprang forward.

"Don't hit um, massa!" exclaimed the boy. "Ise brung him out ter catch rattlesnakes. De ole man got de rumetim, an' snake ile is de bess ting in de world for um."

A member of the little party suggested they should see a snake fight. He led them round a bend. The king snake began to show signs of excitement; his long black head swayed from side to side as he wriggled along, and now and then it was raised above the ground and the diamond eyes glittered ominously. Suddenly behind an azalea bush some yards ahead there was heard a sharp, rattling sound. Like a flash the swift black body of the king snake darted forward. There was a sound of commotion in the bush, and an instant later the dull brown length of an enormous rattlesnake slowly came into the open roadway.

Like a streak of black lightning the king snake dashed by, and as quickly turned and brushed across the rattler's diamond-marked back. His venomous antagonist sprang at his foe, only to bury his fangs in the earth. Again the tail shook and a rattling broke the stillness. The rattlesnake coiled his tail, moving nervously to and fro. The rattling was now continuous. Twice the king snake moved rapidly in a circle about his enemy, who followed its every movement by merely turning its head, but at the second round the rattler stopped as if to straighten its neck, and that instant the king snake dashed across the folded coil. Like a flash the rattlesnake struck at its enemy, but sank its fangs deep into its own flesh. The angry reptile seemed to realize that it had inflicted a death wound upon itself, for it no longer acted on the defensive, but took the offensive. But the king snake was too quick for its heavy antagonist, and gliding out of the way waited as it sprung and waiting then until the rattler lay full length on its belly after striking. Finally the king snake sprang upon its enemy, and twining itself about its massive body, slowly tightened its fold until the rattlesnake was powerless in its muscular fold. Then slowly exerting the full force of its powerful muscles it slowly constricted the other. There was a crunching sound as the body of the rattlesnake was torn in a dozen places. Slowly slackening its folds the king snake prepared to swallow its late enemy head first, but the colored boy was too quick for it, and seized the prize for the sake of its oil.

Soon after that a great, slim coach-whip snake darted across the path and disappeared like a blue streak. The visitor started after it, but the colored lad caught him by the sleeve.

"Don't fool wid um, massa," he said. "If dat snake ketch you he tie you to a tree an' whip you ter death. Den, when you is dun ded, he poke de end ob his tail up you nose an' in you ears to see if you is still live. Dat's why de end of he tail is so sharp."

As the sportsmen approached the tree from which their treasures hung an offensive odor saluted their nostrils. On examination we discovered that from the dead body of the "copperhead" great drops of venom were oozing. The professor, in his eager research after knowledge, approached too near, and several drops of the poison dropped upon his trousers, and for the rest of the day he segregated himself from the others of the party.

SOCIAL PROBLEMS

In the Antipodes—Some of Australia's Great Advantages.

My comparatively brief stay in the southern continent convinced me that the Australians are in possession of the most magnificent inheritance that has ever fallen to the lot of a young nation. All that is required to insure them a splendid future, and to make them the United States of the Pacific, rivaling the great American commonwealth in prosperity and influence, is a large increase in population and a strong government. The one danger that confronts Australian politics is that which results from fear, in the minds of the legislators, of the people whom they ought to govern. The danger of losing their seats is constantly before their eyes.

The Australians are hearty, friendly, and outspoken. They possess the qualities of men who have gone through many difficulties to attain to their present position. The greatest danger that comes of prosperity. They are in constant peril of setting too much store on the good things of life.

In a young nation, as in a young man, the hilarity and vigor of youth lead to a love of excitement, with all its consequent dangers. Gambling has a terrible hold upon the Australians. It is almost a national calamity. The passion for outdoor sports is tremendous. One lady told me that her son had been at school where sports received much more attention than education. Still, I should by no means say that there is more vice in the Australian colonies than in the older nations of Europe; it is simply more barefaced, because of the vigor of the national life, and the much smaller influence of public opinion.

Respecting the labor question in Australia, we find very much the same evils there as at home, though not in the same proportions, notwithstanding the boast of Australia that it is "the Paradise of the working man." There are many workingmen to whom it proves in no sense a Paradise. One of the labador members of parliament said to me:

A short time since, a census was taken in Sydney of fifty representative and most respectable artisans of New South Wales. It was found that they were earning, on an average only two pounds a week each, and that of this sum they paid 20 per cent. in rent.

The second largest shipowner in New South Wales told me that, while it was true that the dock laborer received a shilling an hour for his work, yet there were so many seeking the work that the majority of the dock laborers lived in constant poverty. There is the same centralization going on in the large Australian towns that we find to be such a grave social danger at home.

My remedy for all this is to get the people there, as in this country, to work on the land. I would first instruct the people thoroughly regarding the evils of the present state of affairs, and then lay it down absolutely that charity must come to an end. There must be no more giving out of doles. Money must not be handed out without a return in labor. Those who are unable to work must be supported, but the idle, able-bodied must be compelled by government to work. Idleness must be made criminal.

The next step would be the formation of industrial villages, with ample provision for recreation and amusements, and above all, for the development of the higher side of human nature by religious services. The present system is wrong. One hundred and eighty acres are granted free to one man with only a few pounds capital. He finds it impossible, with this to till such a large farm. If he has the energy and courage to fight his way through, he is separated from the rest of his fellows and debarred from that social intercourse, which is as necessary to man as the very bread he eats. I would give him six acres for spade culture, and a run for his horse and cow. I would further find him implements, plant his orchard, provide him with a horse and cow and everything else necessary to start him, and then surround him with a community similarly circumstanced. In such conditions, the temptation to migrate to the city would be reduced to a minimum.

I am well aware that I shall be told that this is not work for a government to undertake. I ask my objector what would be his opinion of a government which had abundant corn stored in one part of its domains, and a population starving for want of bread in another part? Would not the world execrate the government which refused to convey the corn to th estarving multitude? What, then, shall we say of the government that has millions starving for want of land in one part of its dominions, and millinos of acres of land unoccupied in other parts of the realm?

The Chinese in Australia, hated though they are, are showing what can be done in land culture, by raising one hundred bushels of wheat to the acre. This shows that the ground, like everything else, produces in exact proportion to the amount of labor expended on it.

I have had large tracts of land offered me free in Australia, which when cleared would be worth 20 pounds an acre. What I ask is that the government should advance the money necessary to carry on this work, and take the land as security. The land in my farm at Hadleigh cost 18 pounds an acre, and I am assured on competent authority that in a few years this land will be worth 60 pounds an acre. I am prepared to expend 25,000 pounds in developing an Over-the-Sea colony, and when that is expended I shall ask the government to advance another 25,000 pounds on the security of the property already created, to further extend the work.

I am convinced, as I believe the English public will be convinced in a short time, that the necessary skill and the necessary authority for carrying out this great work are to be found in the organization of the Salvation army. The English people, either through their government or by voluntary subscriptions, must advance the necessary capital.—Gen. Booth in Contemporary Review.

PARISIAN WOMEN.

What Distinguishes Her From Women of Other Nations.

What in particular distinguishes the Parisia woman from other women is her good humor and clear head. She knows how to use her gifts, no less in society than in business. She is often the real leader and director of the affairs which carry the husband's name, while monsieur travels about, giving orders, making purchases, cashing checks, visiting factories, etc., Madame sits in the magasin and holds all the threads of the business in her hand. She has often that prevoyance which is usually credited to the husband, and his firmness and courage united with feminine tact and quick perception.

At home, as mother and wife, she shows the same admirable qualities. An excellent type of a Parisian woman as wife, is "Madame Roumestan" in Alphonse Daudet's "Numa Roumestan." Much has been said and written about this novel. Many guesses have been made as to who is Numa. I will tell you the truth. Observe, that the book is dedicated to the author's wife. That's a confession, but also a praise of her. In moments of repentance, Daudet has looked thus upon himself, the hot-headed, violent, and unsteady southerner, who uses strong language, which, however, means nothing, but, nevertheless, needs forgiveness from time to time. Rosalie Roumestan is Madame Daudet. How clearly she is drawn in few and light lines; yet how Parisian, elegant, firm, and tactful, with a clear and rational view of life. Many bubbles of illusions are burst, but she has preserved her fine sense of justice and her motherly forbearance with him, the big child.

Another Parisian has Daudet painted in the "Nabob." Aline, "bonne maman," as they call her at home; that young girl of 20, who plays the mother's part so admirably and so easily, showing the Parisian woman's sure and firm hold upon the things of life. Still another Parisian is the little workwoman, Desiree Delabelle. How life-like she appears before us! Her story is sad, but she herself is not sad; she has the Parisian woman's ability to look lightly upon the misery of existence.

The happy and even temper, the good humor, and easy view of misery have set their stamp upon Parisian life, and I believe, that is the reason why foreigners like us so much. In Paris we smile more than other people do. Observe us in the streets, everywhere, and you will see it. Two acquaintances meet in the street, they exchange a few words and part with a smile, not because anything funny has been said, but because it is their nature.

Much of this good humor we derive from natural causes. Our country is well located. The Spaniards and the Italians easily grow lazy because of the heat; the English and Germans grow tired and heavy on account of the fiercer conditions of life, and the "struggle for existence." We live between both extremes, and need not many provisions, nor do we easily get worn out. The amount of meat a Dane eats would suffice three Frenchmen, and four of us would get enough out of one Englishman's dinner.

I spoke of Daudet's female types, let me now speak of those of Zola. Zola has lost ground lately because he is heavy, gloomy, and dark, traits not in our national character. Sometime ago we had begun to think that Feuillet was rather stale and oldish, but since we have begun to grow tired of Zola we read him again. His women, like those of Bourget, belong to the aristocracy. But the aristocracy have left Paris for their country-places. Their places have been taken by the "Money-aristocracy," vulgar and low, and in no wise Parisian. Look at their names in the daily papers and you readily recognize their Russian, German and American nationality. If novelists must portray them, their readers must be warned not to consider them Parisian or French.

We no more educate our girls in convents. We find that a girl who has grown up under the mother's care is better fitted for life. Imperceptibly she learns many practical things at home, such, for instance, as to look at the cook's accounts. If she came direct from the convent, the husband would have had to do it.—Translated from the New York Nordlyset.

AU REVOIR.

Judge Duffy—I hope I shall not see you here again.

Regular customer—Not see me here again. Why, you ain't going to resign your posish, are you?—Texas Siftings.

HIS STATE OF FEELING.

"Well, my boy, how did you feel when you proposed?"

"I felt for my hat."—Truth.

Handy for travelers is Simmons Liver Regulator in powder. It can be carried in the pocket.

AN UNFORTUNATE MAN.

Cumso—Well, Einstein, your store didn't take fire last week when the one next to you burned down.

Einstein—Nein; I nefer haf any luck.—Jester.

A LADY'S EXPERIENCE

After Her Husband HAD SPENT ALL HE WAS WORTH.

GADSDEN, ALA., Dec. 21, 1890.

DR. J. B. MARCHISI, Utica, N. Y.

Dear Sir: About one year ago I was near my grave with nervous debility, caused by Ulcer of the Womb. My husband spent all he was worth and all he could make for doctors' bills, and I continued to weaken until my physician told me I could not live sixty days, and that all the doctors in the State could not save my life. A friend persuaded me to try Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon. I have taken three bottles and now am as stout as ever. Have gained from 98 to 163 pounds, and can do as much work as I could at sixteen.

Mrs. AMELIA H. BOX.

Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon and Cleansing Wash will cure any kind of female complaint no matter how severe or how long standing. It not only cures the disease, but builds up the strength creating a natural appetite, giving color to the cheeks and the sparkle of health to the eye.

My remedies are for sale by all druggists.

I send to those who desire to test its merits, two bottles free, and thus prove it does do what I claim for it.

DR. J. B. MARCHISI, UTICA, N. Y.

DR. J. B MARCHISI, 35 Genesee St., UTICA, N. Y.

SUMMER

WHEN THE PORES open freely is the best time to cure torturing and disfiguring humors, eruptions and diseases with the CUTICURA REMEDIES. At no other time are these great skin cures, blood purifiers and humor remedies so effective. It is the season of all others to forever cleanse the blood, skin, and scalp of impurities and hereditary elements which, if neglected, may become life-long afflictions.

Everything about the CUTICURA REMEDIES invites confidence. They are absolutely pure, and agreeable to the most refined and sensitive. They are adapted to all ages, and may be used on the youngest infant. They have friends in every village, hamlet and cross-roads in the country. People in every walk of life believe in them, use them, and recommend them.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, 50 cents; CUTICURA SOAP, 25 cents; CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, and greatest of humor remedies, $1.00. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

"All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," 64 pages, 300 diseases, 50 illustrations, mailed free.

HAVE YOUR EYES EXAMINED

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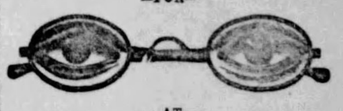

—AT—

L. BECKMANN'S,

The Optician.

93 ADAMS STREET

Our Specialty is Domestic Trade

We make Morning Deliveries and Guarantee Satisfaction.

THE

MICHIGAN LAKE ICE CO.

Black Star Wagons.

PHONE 468.

Read Important Read

Dr. C. G. Clark, the Botanic Specialist, will not advertise much, but puts his money into fine medicines, and cures hundreds that are flocking to his parlors that have failed to get help elsewhere. He discards their injurious poisons, and cures with the Botanic Remedies.

Dr. Clark has cured many of the worst cases of female diseases without the knife, even Cancers and Uterine Tumors. Dr. Clark cures chronic diseases of the brain, ear, eye, nose, throat, lungs, liver, stomach, bowels, kidneys, rectum, blood and skin. Dr. Clark is the only specialist in the city for syphilis, gonorrhea, loss of manhood and female complaints. If you mean business call at room 6, 419 Madison street, Toledo, O. Consultation free.

MRS. M. PATCH, Sec.

VAN NOORDEN'S

CLOSING OUT SALE OF CLOTHING!

Goods going with a rush. Store crowded for four days. Bargains in every department. Overcoats for winter now on sale for prices never known before. Heavy Underwear will be opened in a few days; also a line of Light and Heavy Weight Gloves. Owing to the rush and the hot weather we are compelled to close the store between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, and hereafter our store will be open from 9 a. m. to 12 and from 2 p. m. until 8. Doors will close promptly at 12 and 8, and no one admitted. Only those in store at time doors are closed will be waited on. Our stock is complete in every line. Sizes are still intact so that every one can be suited.

Don't fail to attend the greatest Clothing and Furnishing Sale ever known in the city. Opened to-day $1.00 Percale Shirts for 38c.

VAN NOORDEN'S, 209 AND 211 ST. CLAIR STREET,

HALL BLOCK. . . . . OPPOSITE JEFFERSON HOUSE.

THE MATTER OF PARKS.

Their Great Benefit to the City in Many Particulars.

Effect on the Tax Duplicate, Not to Say Anything

About the General Good Accomplished—Preliminary Address by Mr. H. W. S. Cleveland, a Man With Large Experience.

Since the election last fall, and the favorable vote on the question of acquiring property for parks, much discussion both private and public has been had among citizens on the subject. The matter of attaining property in desirable localities for park purposes is no small undertaking. There are so many and diversified interests, so many persons of otherwise good judgment, with hobbies, which if not accepted by the general public, it is thought the city is going to the bow-wows, that it is not to be wondered at that very slow progress is made—at least such is the way some would think. To meet the views of the greatest number has been the problem confronting Toledo's Board of Park Commissioners. While the commissioners are all of them old and respected citizens, are possessed of good judgment, and have the confidence of the general public, yet to move in such an important matter without endeavoring to obtain the best opinion possible, would be regarded almost as foolhardiness.

To this end, some three months ago, the commissioners secured the services of Mr. H. W. S. Cleveland, of Minneapolis, a gentleman who has been identified with park projects for more than 40 years, for an inspection of the city. Never having been here before, it could not be said he would be prejudiced in any manner. On his arrival in Toledo, he attended a meeting of the Park Board, and gave his views fully on the subject of parks and their benefit to the community. He made a personal examination of the city, and on returning to his home wrote a report of his observations, together with his recommendations. Later, Mr. M. G. Kern, of St. Louis, performed like service, and his views coincided with those of Mr. Cleveland.

The Bee to-day prints Mr. Cleveland's address to the Board, and it is so full of good, common sense statements, that its careful perusal will repay the reader. His second report will be better appreciated after fixing in the mind the points made.

The address is a follows:

Gentlemen of the Park Commission:

Before leaving home on my present errand, it occurred to me to make a few memoranda of facts, which experience has taught me are always of interest in connection with the work you are entering upon, and which I did not like to trust to my memory to report.

At first I had only thought of setting down certain data in order to be sure of being accurate in my statements, but the subject grew upon me as I recalled my past experiences, and so many facts came to mind which I thought would possess interest and be of value to you, that it has expanded to a degree that almost entitles it to be called a lecture, which I should apologize for inflicting upon you, were it not that it contains precisely the information you wish me to furnish you, and in a more accurate and succinct form than I could put it verbally.

You wish, of course, to profit by the experience of other cities and to take warning by their errors. I have tried to present a faithful record of both.

The first effort of a movement in any city to secure land for parks, is to cause a little feverishness in the real estate market. People immediately begin to look about them for desirable localities, and lauded proprietors, whose possessions seem to offer especially attractive features, are at once affected by a consciousness of their increased value on that account, and are apt to hold them at a higher price than before. Experience, however, has taught me that this excitement speedily subsides, or rather finds vent in a different way. They soon learn that the creation of a park or a parkway adds so largely to the value of all adjacent property that they are ready to lower the price, or even to give the land that is needed for the improvement, regarding it as an investment which will certainly yield lucrative returns in the increased value of contiguous property.

Minneapolis at first paid large prices for land required for widening streets on the outskirts of the city, which had been designated as parkways, but for several years past the Park Commissioners have refused to consider any application for the conversion of a street into a parkway that was not accompanied by an offer of a free gift of all the land required for it. In one instance a new parkway was constructed more than a mile in length on petition of the owners of the property, who not only gave it all the land required for it, but voluntarily offered to pay the whole cost of construction by assessments upon the property benefited. And in the same way several small parks have been created in different parts of the city, the proprietors of adjacent property agreeing to submit to an annual assessment for ten years. By this arrangement the city secures the park free of cost, and the residents in the vicinity and the descendants for all time acquire a pleasant outlook from their houses and a delightful place of resort at their own doors, for an annual tax for ten years of perhaps twenty-five or thirty dollars.

There is another matter in connection with the selection of lands for park purposes which is apt to be ignored till its importance is developed by experience.

The first impulse with almost every one is to select areas that are naturally attractive either in the intrinsic character of their own topography, or that which they derive from external objects, either near at hand or comprised in the distant outlook. Without denying or depreciating the value of such natural advantages, there are other considerations which should be allowed their due weight, and which may not unfrequently be found to more than balance the attractions of the more favored spot.

In the first place, the areas where nature has already provided such features of beauty or interest as are demanded especially desirable in parks, are for the same reason equally valuable for residence purposes, and are on that account held at a high price, whereas large areas can almost always be found in the vicinity of cities which are rendered objectionable for residence purposes by reason of some natural feature which can not be removed by individual effort and serves therefore to depreciate the value of all adjacent property. Such land can be had at a comparatively low price, and when a municipality has obtained control of the whole contract, it may be converted into a beautiful park, perhaps at much less than the original cost of the more attractive site, while the very act of its construction confers such increased value upon all adjacent property as will prove more than remunerative to the city treasury by its additional revenue from taxes.

The history of the New York Central Park affords an illustration of my assertion and a proof of its truth. Although it is one of the most costly parks ever constructed, it has also proved one of the most lucrative real estate speculations on record.

It consisted originally of such a series of wild rocky ledges and intervening swamps that no individual could venture upon the improvement of even a sufficient portion of it to make a home for himself, and its only inhabitants were squatters living in hovels of their own construction, and composed of the lowest class of ragpickers and outcasts.

The following extract from an address to the citizens, issued a few years since by an association of gentlemen comprising some of the most honored names in the city, gives in a few words so vivid a picture of the enormous cost of the work, and the proportionally enormous profits resulting from it, that I will not attempt to curtail or improve upon it:

"The first cost for the land was $6,666,381; the cost for construction was $9,873,844; for maintennance for 25 years, $6,500,000; interest for 25 years, $20,755,925; making a total cost of $43,794,150 in 25 years. During this period the aggregate amount of taxes collected in these wards was $110,000,000. Allowing $50,000,000 of this to be due to the increased value from ordinary causes, which is a very liberal estimate as compared with other localities, there would be $60,000,000 left, and after deducting from that the whole cost of the park, the balance to the credit of the city would reach the handsome net profit of $17,000,000."

And over and above all this profit the city had acquired and owned clear of debt this now magnificent tract of land, valued at $200,000,000. It is certainly not surprising after citing these data, that these gentlemen go on to say:

"Such facts as these speak volumes. The most convincing arguments that can be deduced from theories are weak and impotent compared with the invulnerable logic of these figures. They prove beyond possibility of doubt or cavil, the necessity of procuring park lands at once, and securing all we may ever want. The lesson taught by this costly experience should be profitably applied. True economy is best subserved by a liberal appropriation of land while it can be had at low rates. If the city should issue its bonds for the purchase price of all the lands now recommended for parks, making them payable in thirty years at an interest of 3 1-2 per cent., the argument based upon past experience demonstrates that at the maturity of the bonds, the amount of both principal and interest, and the cost of constructing and maintaining the parks, would be more than repaid by the increased tax income, while the city would hold the title enhanced in value thirty fold, free and clear and without cost."

I could cite similar illustrations from the experience of every city in which the experiment of park construction has been tried, but must content myself with a single instance.

The city of Minneapolis began the work in 1883. The Board of Park Commissioners was composed of thoroughly conscientious and able men, whose integrity of character and capacity for business were too well known to admit of doubt.

They summoned me from Chicago to advise them in regard to the selection of lands for a system of parks and parkways, and I found, as is usually the case at the outset of any important enterprise, that they were very cautious and disposed to feel their way timidly, feeling their responsibility to the fellow-citizens and shrinking from the risk of being charged with extravagance.

One of their earliest purchases was a tract of 30 acres in the outskirts of the city, which offered little natural attraction, but was so situated with reference to both business center and the city, that I urged them to secure more than double the area they actually bought. It was only about a mile and a half from the central business quarter, but at that time it it seemed quite in the country and there were no buildings to interfere with the purchase of a much larger tract, except at one point where a good house had been built in a grove comprising about a couple of acres. This was on the corner of the tract and was an exceedingly desirable area for the completion of the park, but the owner refused to part with it for less than $20,000, which was then deemed so exorbitant a demand that it was declined.

Two years later the improvement of the park had progressed so far that its future beauty had become apparent and by that time the Park Commissioners had gathered courage from experience and made overtures for the purchase of the two-acre tract, but were again appalled by the decision of disinterested appraisers who valued it at $48 000. They waited another year, and then at the solicitation of property owners in the vicinity, who voluntarily offered to be assessed for the cost, they closed the bargain by the payment of $50,000.

Now to show the effect of the construction of this park on adjacent property, let me cite the case of an individual who is one of my most intimate friends, and who told me himself the story of his experience.

Before the land had been secured for the park, a portion of the adjacent property had been subdivided into lots which were held at $1,500 each. After the park was located, but before the work of improvement had begun, my friend purchased two lots with the intention of building on them, but felt some twinges of conscience at finding the price already so far advanced that he had to pay $7,000 for them. As his object, however, was to secure a pleasant home, and his means were ample, he felt himself justified and soon after went to California to pass the winter. He had been there but a little while when he received a telegram from Minneapolis asking his lowest cash price for the two lots. As he had no desire to part with them, he replied $14,000, which he supposed would silence further inquiry, but to his amazement received an immediate request to send on the papers.

Thus far all transactions had been made on the supposition that the annual assessment or park tax on the lots for ten years would be fifty dollars, or $500 in all. But when the Park Commissioners had made up their estimates it was found to be necessary to call for only half that sum, or $25 per year. This sounds like a pretty good story of a speculation, but I'm not yet at the end of it. The man who paid $14,000 for the lots, sold them within a year for $20,000, and the purchaser having built a costly house on one of them, sold the other for $12,000.

It is needless, perhaps, to add that this park is already the center of an elegant residence district and is overlooked by some of the most costly mansions in the city.

But is is still urged with vehemence against the establishment of parks, that while they may benefit adjacent property, they impose an unequal share of taxation upon other portions of the city. This assertion has been fully disproved by the experience of every city, and the park reports of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Buffalo and Chicago all concur in the statement that "The increased valuation of property in the vicinity of the parks has caused a proportionate reduction of the aggregate taxation of the city. In other words, but for the existence of the parks, a very considerable part of the tax paid by the enhanced real estate in their vicinity, would be imposed upon the rest of the city. The owners of property all over the city therefore are sharers in the benefits resulting from it, and moreover the creation of parks and parkways has been the means of retaining in the city a large portion of the population, and especially of the wealthy classes, who would otherwise have sought the relief they afford in outside places."

To return, however, to the subject of the selection of unsightly or objectionable tracts. In the case of the New York Central Park, the natural character of the tract contributed in many places to the development of picturesque effects in the construction of the park, but I could cite other cases in which large areas of swamp, too expensive for redemption by any individual, and rendering the whole neighborhood almost uninhabitable by fear of malaria, have been converted into parks by proper drainage, grading and construction of lakes, so as to become a chief ornament of the city instead of a standing nuisance, and of course the results to the city treasury correspond to the enhanced value of adjacent property.

You will perceive by these illustrations, that the advantages of a naturally beautiful or picturesque character may not be vitally important, and it may often be a wiser policy to select the least promising locality and convert it into an attractive quarter, than to attempt the further development of a tract already possessing such intrinsically attractive features as confer upon it a high value.

I have confined myself thus far to the consideration of the financial aspect of the park question, because I believe it to be quite as essential for cities as for individuals to hold to the principle of counting the cost before indulging in any luxuries.

I hope I have said enough to relieve your minds of any apprehensions you may have entertained on that score. I have been carefully studying the subject for nearly forty years—ever since the first park in the country was constructed—and the conclusion I have arrived at is, that no city can afford to do without parks, and the wise economy is to secure them as early as possible, and yet their financial value is a matter of trifling importance compared to that of their silent influence on the countless generations, whose words and deeds are for all time to be the exponents of the city's character.

I have come to regard parks as akin in their nature and object to churches, and schools, and libraries, and galleries of art. They are mission schools which help to inculcate the great lesson that "man does not live by bread alone." They serve to refresh and give new life to the jaded spirit, harrassed and oppressed with the ceaseless clanking of the machinery of daily life, appealing to men's hearts with the silent assurance that purity and beauty and loveliness still exist in spite of materialism and ostentation and selfishness and falsehood.

And these truths are now everywhere recognized. The rapid increase of urban population as compared with that of the country has forced upon the minds of public-spirited and thinking men everywhere, the urgent necessity of making provision while they may for the wants of those whose lives are to be passed in the worse than wilderness of brick and stone which is annually extending its borders around them.

It is a matter of as great importance for a town as an individual to build up a character of its own, so that the mere fact of being one of its citizens of good standing may be to some extent a passport and letter of introduction elsewhere, and as with individuals so with towns the elements of character which carry most weight, are independent of the question of wealth.

When mention is made of such names as Webster or Everett, Longfellow or Emerson or Irving, nobody ever thinks for a moment whether they are rich or poor, or what was their capacity as financiers or men of business, while those of Astor, Girard, Vanderbilt, etc., suggest only the thought of vast wealth resulting from their peculiar faculty for its acquisition. In precisely the same way the names of towns that are eminent as intellectual centers, such as Cambridge, New Haven, Concord or Princeton, awaken in the mind a sense of attractive interest, which can by no possibility attach to a place known only for its thrifty enterprise and wealth.

We all hope that our children may be wiser and better than ourselves. We toil and sweat to earn money in order that we in old age and they after us may be free from the necessity of thinking only of material wants. We seek to provide for them the means of better education than we have enjoyed, that they may attain a higher and purer moral and intellectual culture than we have done. We show our respect for that which is ulterior to material wealth by the institutions we endow for the dissemination of knowledge in art and literature and science. They are our declaration of independence of the slavery of bodily wants. In the resources they offer we have the means of development for which life was given us, and we seek wealth in order that we and our children may devote our lives to such development, and begin to live in a higher sense than pertains to the life of mere animals.

And it is in view of this far more than for their financial value that it becomes a matter of vital importance to every growing city, to seize time by the forelock and make provision for the certain wants of the future by the reservation of large areas wherein the toiling workers may seek relief from the din and dirt of the workshop amid the ever refreshing scenes of natural beauty.

So much has been said, and so well said of late years, on the value of simple natural beauty—wood and lawn and grass and flowers and water, unadorned by any artificial decoration—as a cheering resource for those whose lives are spent in cities, that I feel as if it were entering upon a hackneyed subject to speak of them as the essential objects in the creation of parks; and yet I have found that trouble has so invariably come in the early days of park construction from misconception on this point, that I venture to offer a few words of advice based upon my experience in every city where I have had any knowledge of park work. To a very large portion of people the word park conveys only an idea of a large tract ornamented with fountains and statues and bridges and artificial decorations of all kinds, which in their estimation are the essential features by which the beauty of the park is to be measured.

One class of those entertaining this view is appalled at the cost of such work and oppose park construction from the outset on the score of economy, being frightened by the bugbear conjured up their own imaginations. The other and the worst class to deal with are those who consider a park to be incomplete without such decorations, but want to supply the deficiency by the introduction of cheap imitations of genuine works of art, which are just as offensive to good taste as the wearing of sham jewelry.

The simple truth is that artificial ornaments of every kind are incongruous with the primary object of all parks, which is to furnish to the people whose lives are necessarily passed in scenes which are wholly artificial, the joy and refreshment which can only come from such complete contrast as is afforded by those of natural beauty. Even genuine works of art should only be introduced sparingly and in positions especially arranged in an artificial style, but the largest portion of the park should be as much as possible secluded from the sights and sounds of the city, and every possible effort made to secure the contrast of rich and luxuriant scenes of attractive wild or rural beauty.

At all events, whatever future demands may arise, not a dollar should be spent for needless ornament, while such large expenditures are required to secure the land, and to meet the necessary cost of grading, road making, drainage, planting, etc., for all of which the truest economy demands that they be done in the most thorough manner. It is idle to hope to have it satisfactorily done by contract, or that it can be done by a man who has had no actual experience of park construction. Your superintendent must be a gardener as well as a skillful road builder and grader. I do not mean that he must be a florist and botanist, but that he must know the requirements of trees and shrubs and plants sufficiently to have the ground properly prepared for them before planting, and be able to direct their planting and subsequent management so as to insure vigorous and healthy growth, on which more perhaps than any other thing the beauty of a park depends.

Above all it is essential that he possess the faculty of managing men advantageously so as to use their labor to the best advantage and with the least possible loss of time. Such men are hard to find and command high salaries, but there is no greater mistake in the whole work of park making than in trying to economize by employing cheap men. You can get men in plenty who will take the position of park superintendent for $1,500 a year, but you had better pay $5,000 to such a man as I described, for he will save you ten times the difference in a year, or perhaps in a single job.

I could cite innumerable illustrations of this fact from my own experience, but I feel that I have already trespassed perhaps too long upon your time and patience.

MAPLE CITY GOSSIP.

Notes of Social and Personal Interest.

Norwalk, O., July 30.—(Special.)—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Hall, of New York city, who have been visiting Mrs. Hall's parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Dunbar, left for home Thursday noon.

Rev. and Mrs. J. M. Seymour and daughter have left the city for a three weeks' visit. Mr. Seymour will spend his vacation at Cincinnati and the ladies will visit at Alliance, O., and Chautauqua.

Misses Lou Pinkney and Mary Howe left Thursday for a summer vacation at Pine Point, Maine.

Mrs. C. M. Hinkley has returned to her home in Garrett, Indiana. She was accompanied by her sister, Mrs. J. W. Foster.

Walter Curtiss, foreman in the composing room of the Laning Printing Co., was married Wednesday evening to Miss Sophia Thompson, of Monroeville.

Mrs. E. W. Dorsey has sold her interest in the St. Charles hotel to Mr. Edison, late proprietor of the hotel at Hudson, O.

Mrs. Clara Maria Hall, wife of Henry Baker, died a few days ago at the home of her son, E. P. Baker, in Cleveland. Mr. and Mrs. Baker formerly resided in Norwalk and were cousins of Wm. and George Baker, of Toledo. Mrs. Baker was the daughter of the late Rev. Jeremiah Hall, the founder of Denison university.

Mrs. E. G. Cary and children, of Moberly, Mo., have returned home from their month's visit with Norwalk friends.

Every testimonial in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla will bear the closest investigation. No matter where it may be from, it is as reliable and worthy your confidence as if it came from your most respected neighbor.

Hood's Pills cure sick headache.

THE MOTHER'S DUTY.

An Eminent Physician Speaks His Mind About It.

Mrs. Smith Loves to Tell of Her Youngsters.

Bright Morsels of Breathing Humanity—Their Food and Health.

"The injurious effects of improper feeding in the case of nursing infants," said one of the best known physicians in Toledo yesterday, "are beginning to make themselves apparent."

"The mother's milk is often lacking in proper food elements and the infant's health is best protected, either by weaning and using lactated food altogether, or in any event by supplementing the natural ailment of the child with this food."

Three Little Pearls.

Mrs. Wm. M. Smith of Milford, Conn., loves to tell of her three Little children, Willie Minor, Mabel Pearl and Olive M. Every one of these children has been brought up on lactated food.

Their cheeks are red, their flesh is firm, their skin is as fair as can be, and their bright eyes sparkle with perfect health.

Mrs. Smith certainly has reason to speak in high terms, as she does, of the food upon which the children have been raised. She says:

"I have used about 150 of the large-sized cans of lactated food. I cannot do without it. All I have to do to get mothers to use it, is to show them my three beautiful babies. I have never had but three children, and they are all well and happy. We had rather buy lactated food than pay the doctor."

Lactated food contains all the wholesome substances necessary to a baby's development. It is recognized to be the best food for infants. It is also used with great success by invalids, the aged, and in fact all whose digestive organs are weak. Its composition is no secret; physicians everywhere know that it is made of sugar of milk, and the nutritive qualities of the three great cereals, wheat, barley and oats.

The grave position of many little ones at this season of the year is evident, but their health and strength will be maintained wherever lactated food is used.

PEOPLE'S PARTY.

Allegheny County is Getting Into Line For Action.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 30.—The people's party of Allegheny county assembled in mass convention at Curry hall yesterday afternoon, and were called to order at 3 o'clock by chairman C. A. Burrows, of the committee on organization.

The convention nominated a full county ticket and appointed a committee to confer with another similarly appointed committee from Washington county for the purpose of arranging another convention at which a congressional candidate for the Twenty-fourth district will be nominated.

The members of the people's party are confident of polling a heavy vote, and Thomas J. Roney, of Allegheny, secretary of the committee on organization, said this afternoon, that, while the party anticipated some difficulty in getting their ticket printed under the new law, they were confident of success in the end.

While they expect to draw their support from all parties they rely more especially on the farmers and laboring classes, both union and non-union. The labor troubles, they say, will enable them to draw many votes from the mills, and will materially strengthen their cause throughout the country. They also count on gathering in the old greenbackers, and say that from all sources their vote in Allegheny county will be not less than 30,000 and possibly much greater.

PROHIBS.

They Have Commenced the Campaign in Illinois.

Shelbyville, Ill., July 30.—At Lithia Springs, near this city, the prohibitionists formally opened their grand encampment to-day. Many of those who will be active in the work of next week have been on the ground for several days, and many of the visitors pitched their tents early in the week and have been enjoying a few days' outing preparatory to the active work of the gathering.

An elaborate program has been prepared, including a W. C. T. U. day, to be led by Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman, president of the Missouri state union. A day has also been set apart for the suffrage cause, and one for the editors, which will be devoted to adopting means to secure harmonious action on the part of the editors of the different reform organs. Many leaders of the movement for home protection are present. The encampment will continue until August 8.

Prompt relief in sick headache, dizziness, nausea, constipation, pain in the side, guaranteed to those using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One a dose. Small price. Small dose. Small pill.

WILL PUMP THEIR GAS.

Fostoria, O., July 30.—(Special.)—The Northwestern Gas company has broken ground near Van Buren for the erection of buildings to enclose a mammoth pump and the necessary boilers to furnish power to force gas from the field to the numerous towns and cities supplied by them.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO
SAN FRANCISCO
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

PEOPLE'S OUTFITTING COMPANY

Keep pace with the advancing season by continuing from week . . . . to week to place before the public . . . .

THE GREATEST BARGAINS!

KNOWN IN RELIABLE

FURNITURE,

CARPETS, AND STOVES,

HOUSEHOLD GOODS!

PEOPLE'S OUTFITTING COMPANY,

129-131 SUMMIT STREET.

CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS. - - - RETAIL SIDE.

Kate B. Sherwood,

Past National President of the Woman's Relief Corps, states:

"Having contracted a severe bronchial trouble while in the White Mountains, I have since been subject to frequent attacks. I can truly say that I have experienced more prompt, pleasant and enduring relief from the use of DAY'S BRONCHIAL CURE than any other, and most cordially recommend it to all suffering from similar affections."

Contains neither opium nor alcohol. For

Vacation . . .

. . Photographs . .

Be sure and make

Appointments

As we are unusually busy.

Fine Work at Reduced Rates tells the story.

Van Loo & Trost,

328 Summit Street.

CAMPAIGN BANDS

now organizing for the Fall Campaign should write us for our Illustrated Catalogue and Special Prices.

We figure lower than any other house in America on all standard instruments and band supplies.

We make a specialty of *entire outfits* for

DRUM & FIFE CORPS

at prices which save you from 75c. to $4 on each instrument. Do not fail to write us before purchasing any musical instruments.

JOHN C. HAYNES & CO.
453-463 Washington St., 33 Court St., Boston, Mass.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Turnpiking.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock at noon of Monday,

THE 1ST DAY OF AUGUST, 1892,

for improving Robison street, from the center of Nevada street to the center of Woodville street by turnpiking the central thirty feet thereof and providing the necessary drainage, culverts, etc.

Also for improving Enright street from the center of Comstock avenue to the center of Ketcham avenue, by turnpiking the central thirty feet thereof and providing the necessary drainage, culverts, etc.

Also for improving Nevada street from the center of Oak street to the center of Euclid avenue, by turnpiking the central thirty feet thereof and providing the necessary drainage, culverts, etc.

Also for improving Niagara street from the center of Michigan street to southwest line of the M. & E. Canal bed, by turnpiking the central thirty feet thereof and providing the necessary drainage, culverts, etc.

The contractor or contractors who shall do the work herein provided for shall be paid for that part of the improvement lying in the street intersections in cash within ninety days after the acceptance of the work, and the remainder of the cost will be paid in an assessment levied upon the abutting property in two installments, one-half payable in ten days after the passage and legal publication of the assessing ordinance, and the remainder in one year thereafter.

All bids must be written with ink and the price of each item shall be written out in full as well as in figures. Each bid must contain the full name of every person interested in the same. All parties filing bids for the matters specified in this notice, must deposit with the city clerk on each bid the sum of ..... Dollars. All deposits to be in cash or certified check on a bank doing a regular banking business in the city of Toledo, and accompanied by an agreement signed by the bidder and two disinterested persons, guaranteeing that, if the bid is accepted, a contract will be entered into—otherwise the amount deposited to be forfeited to the city; and in case a contract is entered into, said deposit to remain until the first estimate of work done, (or double the amount of deposit,) is reported to the comon council.

Bidders will be required to endorse their names on the outside of the envelope containing their proposal, and what the bid is for, the same to be filed with the city clerk. Bids not filed in accordance with the above requirements will be rejected.

Blank bids and envelopes can be obtained of the undersigned or of the city civil engineer.

Bidders must specify the time within which they will commence and complete the work after the acceptance of their bid.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the city civil engineer.

The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the council.

SYLVESTER LAMB, City Clerk.

16-july-e-o-d-4-w

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Maplewood Avenue Paving.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, up to 12 o'clock at noon of Monday,

THE 1ST DAY OF AUGUST, 1892,

for improving Maplewood avenue from the paving in Virginia street to the south gutter line of Delaware avenue by paving the central twenty-eight feet thereof with Trinidad Asphalt laid on a foundation of hydraulic cement concrete, together with the necessary grading, curbing, crosswalks, drainage, etc.

The contractor or contractors who shall do the work herein provided for shall be paid in cash within ninety days after the completion of the work and acceptance thereof by the city.

All bids must be written with ink and the price of each item shall be written in full as well as in figures. Each bid must contain the full name of every person interested in the same. All parties filing bids for the matters specified in this notice, must deposit with the city clerk on each bid the sum of Three Hundred Dollars. All deposits to be in cash or certified check on a bank doing a regular banking business in the city of Toledo, and accompanied by an agreement signed by the bidder and two disinterested persons, guaranteeing that, if the bid is accepted, a contract will be entered into—otherwise the amount deposited to be forfeited to the city; and in case a contract is entered into, said deposit to remain until the first estimate of work done, (or double the amount of deposit,) is reported to the comon council.

Bidders will be required to endorse their names on the outside of the envelope containing their proposal, and what the bid is for, the same to be filed with the city clerk. Bids not filed in accordance with the above requirements will be rejected.

Blank bids and envelopes can be obtained of the undersigned or of the city civil engineer.

Bidders must specify the time within which they will commence and complete the work after the acceptance of their bid.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the city civil engineer.

The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the council.

SYLVESTER LAMB, City Clerk.

July 2-e-o-d-4-w

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Bancroft Street Paving.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, up to 12 o'clock at noon of Monday,

THE 15TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1892,

for improving Bancroft street from the paving in Monroe street to the main line of the L. S. & M. S. railway, Detroit division, by paving the central twenty-eight feet thereof with either Medina stone, Vitrified Brick or Trinidad asphalt laid on a foundation of hydraulic cement concrete, together with the necessary grading, curbing, crosswalks, gutters, drainage, etc.

The contractor or contractors who shall do the work herein provided shall be paid for that part of the improvement lying in the street intersections in cash within ninety days after the acceptance of the work, and the remainder of the cost will be paid in an assessment levied upon the abutting property in two installments, one-half payable in ten days after the passage and legal publication of the assessing ordinance, and the remainder in one year thereafter.

All bids must be written with ink and the price of each item shall be written in full as well as in figures. Each bid must contain the full name of every person interested in the same. All parties filing bids for the matters specified in this notice must deposit with the city clerk on each bid the sum of Two Hundred and fifty dollars. All deposits to be in cash or certified check on a bank doing a regular banking business in the city of Toledo, and accompanied by an agreement signed by the bidder and two disinterested persons, guaranteeing that, if the bid is accepted, a contract will be entered into—otherwise the amount deposited with the city clerk on each bid (or double the amount of deposit,) is reported to the common council.

Bidders will be required to indorse their names on the outside of the envelope containing their proposal, and what the bid is for, the same to be filed with the city clerk. Bids not filed in accordance with the above requirements will be rejected.

Blank bids and envelopes can be obtained of the undersigned or of the city civil engineer.

Bidders must specify the time within which they will commence and complete the work after the acceptance of their bid.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the city civil engineer.

The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the council.

SYLVESTER LAMB, City Clerk.

16-july-e-o-d-4-w

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Third Street Grading.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock at noon of Monday,

THE 1ST DAY OF AUGUST, 1892,

for improving Third street from the west gutter line of Oak street to the junction of Clark street, by grading the same its full width to the established grade and providing the necessary culverts, drainage, etc.

The contractor or contractors who shall do the work herein provided shall be paid for that part of the improvement lying in the street intersections in cash within ninety days after the acceptance of the work, and the remainder of the cost will be paid in an assessment levied upon the abutting property in two installments, one payable in ten days after the passage of the assessing ordinance, and the remainder in one year thereafter.

All bids must be written with ink and the price of each item shall be written out in full as well as in figures. Each bid must contain the full name of every person interested in the same. All parties filing bids for the matters specified in this notice, must deposit with the city clerk on each bid the sum of ..... Dollars. All deposits to be in cash or certified check on a bank doing a regular banking business in the city of Toledo, and accompanied by an agreement signed by the bidder and two disinterested persons, guaranteeing that, if the bid is accepted, a contract will be entered into—otherwise the amount deposited to be forfeited to the city; and in case a contract is entered into, said deposit to remain until the first estimate of work done, (or double the amount of deposit,) is reported to the common council.

Bidders will be required to endorse their names on the outside of the envelope containing their proposal, and what the bid is for, the same to be filed with the city clerk. Bids not filed in accordance with the above requirements will be rejected.

Blank bids and envelopes can be obtained of the undersigned or of the city civil engineer.

Bidders must specify the time within which they will commence and complete the work after the acceptance of their bid.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the city civil engineer.

The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the council.

SYLVESTER LAMB, City Clerk.

16-july-e-o-d-2-w

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Twenty-Second Street Paving.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, up to 12 o'clock at noon of Monday,

THE 1ST DAY OF AUGUST, 1892,

for improving Twenty-second street, from the northeast gutter line of Monroe street to the south gutter line of Woodruff avenue, by paving the central twenty-six feet thereof with either Vitrified Brick, Cedar Blocks or Trinidad Asphalt laid on a foundation of hydraulic cement concrete, together with the necessary grading, curbing, crosswalks, drainage, etc.

The contractor or contractors who shall do the work herein provided for shall be paid for that part of the improvement lying in the street intersections in cash within ninety days after the acceptance of the work and the remainder of the cost will be paid in an assessment levied upon the abutting property in two installments, one payable in ten days after the passage and legal publication of the assessing ordinance, and the remainder in one year thereafter.

All bids must be written with ink and the price of each item shall be written out in full as well as in figures. Each bid must contain the full name of every person interested in the same. All parties filing bids for the matters specified in this notice, must deposit with the city clerk on each bid the sum of Three Hundred Dollars. All deposits to be in cash or certified check on bank doing a regular banking business in the city of Toledo, and accompanied by an agreement signed by the bidder and two disinterested persons, guaranteeing that, if the bid is accepted, a contract will be entered into—otherwise the amount deposited to be forfeited to the city; and in case a contract is entered into, said deposit to remain until the first estimate of work done, (or double the amount of deposit,) is reported to the comon council.

Bidders will be required to endorse their names on the outside of the envelope containing their proposal, and what the bid is for, the same to be filed with the city clerk. Bids not filed in accordance with the above requirements will be rejected.

Blank bids and envelopes can be obtained of the undersigned or of the city civil engineer.

Bidders must specify the time within which they will commence and complete the work after the acceptance of their bid.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the city civil engineer.

The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the council.

SYLVESTER LAMB, City Clerk.

July 2-e-o-d-4-w

AROUND THE WORLD $610

Detroit to JAPAN and return, $410. Alaska and return, $205. Apply C. SHERRY, Canadian Pacific Railway, 11 Fort St., Detroit.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Bancroft Street Paving.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, up to 12 o'clock at noon of Monday,

THE 15TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1892,

for improving Bancroft street from the paving in Monroe street to the main line of the L. S. & M. S. railway, Detroit division, by paving the central twenty-eight feet thereof with either Medina stone, Vitrified Brick or Trinidad asphalt laid on a foundation of hydraulic cement concrete, together with the necessary grading, curbing, crosswalks, gutters, drainage, etc.

The contractor or contractors who shall do the work herein provided shall be paid for that part of the improvement lying in the street intersections in cash within ninety days after the acceptance of the work, and the remainder of the cost will be paid in an assessment levied upon the abutting property in two installments, one-half payable in ten days after the passage and legal publication of the assessing ordinance, and the remainder in one year thereafter.

All bids must be written with ink and the price of each item shall be written in full as well as in figures. Each bid must contain the full name of every person interested in the same. All parties filing bids for the matters specified in this notice must deposit with the city clerk on each bid the sum of Two Hundred and fifty dollars. All deposits to be in cash or certified check on a bank doing a regular banking business in the city of Toledo, and accompanied by an agreement signed by the bidder and two disinterested persons, guaranteeing that, if the bid is accepted, a contract will be entered into—otherwise the amount deposited with the city clerk on each bid (or double the amount of deposit,) is reported to the common council.

Bidders will be required to indorse their names on the outside of the envelope containing their proposal, and what the bid is for, the same to be filed with the city clerk. Bids not filed in accordance with the above requirements will be rejected.

Blank bids and envelopes can be obtained of the undersigned or of the city civil engineer.

Bidders must specify the time within which they will commence and complete the work after the acceptance of their bid.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the city civil engineer.

The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the council.

SYLVESTER LAMB, City Clerk.

16-july-e-o-d-4-w

HOMESTEAD QUARRY

LIME CITY, OHIO.

Dimension Stone, Bridge, Store Building Stone, Rip Rap Stone, Preble Stone.

The finest Lime Stone in Northern Ohio. Stone of any dimensions cut to measure. Address the

Michigan Stone & Supply Co

AT LIME CITY, OHIO.

33 Congress St., West, DETROIT, MICH.

CUS. F. SMITH, President and General Manager

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Beacon Street Paving.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, up to 12 o'clock at noon of Monday,

THE 15TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1892,

for improving Beacon street from the paving in Cherry street to the center of Union street by grading the same its full width to the established grade and paving the central twenty-six feet thereof with either vitrified brick, cedar blocks, Medina stone or Trinidad asphalt laid on a foundation of hydraulic cement, together with the necessary curbing, crosswalks, gutters, drainage, etc.

The contractor or contractors who shall do the work herein provided for shall be paid for that part of the improvement lying in the street intersections in cash within ninety days after the acceptance of the work, and the remainder of the cost will be paid in an assessment levied upon the abutting property in two installments, one-half payable in ten days after the passage and legal publication of the assessing ordinance, and the remainder in one year thereafter.

Bidders must be written with ink and the price of each item shall be written out in full as well as in figures. Each bid must contain the full name of every person interested in the same. All parties filing bids for the matters specified in this notice must deposit with the city clerk on each bid the sum of Two Hundred Dollars. All deposits to be in cash or certified check on a bank doing a regular banking business in the city of Toledo, and acc

IN TRADING CIRCLES

Both at Our Home and Abroad.

Wheat Quotations for the Day—Price Currents for Produce and Other Articles.

The receipts of wheat to-day at Minneapolis and Duluth are 71,435 bu and at five other western points 959,899 bu, aggregate 831,434 bu. On the corresponding Saturday in 1891 the receipts were 1,097,480 bu.

The receipts of grain this week at eight principal western points are wheat 5,315,000 bu, corn 1,480,000 bu, oats 1,879,000 bu. Previous week wheat 3,427,000 bu. In the week corresponding to this in 1891 the receipts were wheat 6,985,000 bu, corn 2,244,000 bu, oats 1,815,000 bu, showing a decrease in wheat this week compared with 1891 of 1,670,000 bu, a decrease in corn of 764,000 bu and in oats an increase of 64,000 bu.

The export clearances yesterday from four Atlantic ports were wheat 443,377 bu and flour to an aggregate of 630,000 bu.

The export from the same ports in a week are wheat 1,698,000 bu, corn 483,000 bu, oats 161,000 bu. Previous week wheat 1,427,000 bu, corn 472,000 bu, oats 270,000 bu.

Bradstreet's gives the exports from both coasts in a week wheat and flour expressed in wheat at 2,524,000 bu. Previous week, 2,716,000 bu, and in the corresponding week in 1891, 3,164,000 bu.

The Markets To-day.

So far as wheat is concerned the markets on both sides of the Atlantic are dull and void of interest. Weather in England is not entirly satisfactory and their markets are only steady. On this side the fluctuations have been of the most unimportant character. The July deal settles itself by delivery and otherwise without the usual spurt in prices at the end of th emonth.

n New York August wheat closed unchanged. September 1-4c better.

n Chicago August wheat closed 3-8c and September 1-4c up.

Corn has improved slightly on some deals, and closes 1-4c to 3-8c up in New York; about unchanged in Chicago.

In Toledo business has been dull, and the trading of very mild and inoffensv sort. It has been a dull Saturday. Prices of wheat are almost without change. On the call August sold at 79 1-8c. After the call July sold and closed at 79c. August sold at 78 7-8c to 79c, and closed at 78 7-8c. September sold at 79 1-4c to 79 3-8c and closed at 79 1-4c bid.

Cash wheat was in fair request. No. 2 soft sold and closed at 79c. No. 3 soft at 72 1-2c. L. S. at 72 3-4c. September at 73 1-4c. No. 4 soft at at 68 1-2c. Rejected No. 2 at 63 1-2c. Sales of all grades 80,000 bus. Corn— No. 2 at 49 1-4c. Rye—No. 3 at 62 1-2c.

Clover seed—On the call October sold at $5.30. After the call at $5.30 to $5.32 1-2.

Close in New York.

New York, July 30.—Money easy at 1 1-2 per cent; closing with plentiful offerings. Exchange steady; $4.87 for 60 days and $4.88 1-4 for demand. Governments closed steady; currency 6s 106 1-2 bid; extended 2s registerd 100 bid; 4s coup 116 1-4 bid.

Stocks wre dull. Sales 105,413 shares Closing prices were only slightly changed from yesterday.

Flour dull and easy. Minneapolis extra $2.16@4.85; city mills extra $4.20@4.45.

Wheat trading light but prices firm, closed 1-8@1-4c higher; No. 2 red winter 84 1-2c cash; 82 5-8c August; 83 5-8c September; 84 7-8c October.

Corn opened weak, but advanced 1-4c by noon; No. 2 mixed 57 1-2@58c cash; 55 5-8c August; 54 1-2c September; 54 1-8c October.

Oats dull; No. 2 mixed, 34 3-4@35c cash.

Rye quiet; 70@75c.

Barley neglected.

Molasses slow; New Orleans, 30@35c. Sugar fairly active; cutloaf and crushed, 5 1-16@5 3-16c; granulated, 4 7-16@4 7-8c. Coffee quiet; rio No. 7, 13 3-8c. Rice nominal. Pork dull; mess $12 75@13 00. Lard dull; $7 60, September and October. Butter fair demand; western extra, 22 1-2@23c. Cheese quiet, steady; 8 3-4@8 7-8c. Eggs weak and lower; western choice, 15@15 1-2c. Turpentine slow; 29@29 1-2. Rosin slow; strained to good, $1 22@1 27 1-2. Tallow steady; prime city, 4 5-16c. Petroleum dull and unchanged. Freights quiet; grain to Liverpool, steam, 2 7-8d.

Dun's Trade Review.

New York, July 30.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: The weather has been extremely favorable for the growing crops, excepting in limited districts, where damage has been done by violent storms, and the crop outlook is on the whole decidedly improving. Money has been abundant and cheap, and collections generally good for the season, and there are no signs of threatened disturbances.

Finished products of iron and steel are stronger and $3 to $5 per ton higher, but geater demoralization is expected in pig iron, unless more of the consuming works start speedily. Bar and sheet iron are very active, and manufacturers of plate and structural iron have more orders than they can handle; but no improvement is seen in rails.

In woolens there is a better demand, and more activity is seen in purchases of wool, while the cotton mills continue to do well.

Boots and shoes are running full of business and shipments exceed last year's every week.

Speculation has been curiously affected by the prospect that the Hatch anti-option bill will fail, and while cotton has advanced a quarter with enormous sales of 770,000 bales, and lard and coffee are higher, and corn 3-4 of a cent higher for early delivery, the supply being scarce, wheat has fallen 3 3-4 cents, with sales of only 15,000,000 bushels and oats a half cent.

The syndicate is said to have sold out all its old copper and the price is strong at 11 1-2 to 12 cents, but lead is weak, with some sales at 4 cents, and tin with quotations at 2.45 cents. Sales of coal are not discoverable.

Money has been extremely easy at 1 1-2 per cent, and from nearly all points come reports that the markets are well supplied. American buyers of stocks are encouraged by the improved crop prospects.

The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days number 93, as compared with 187 last week. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 247.

Live Stock.

New York, July 30.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,780 head, including 44 cars for sale. No demand. The market was very dull and 20c per cwt. lower. Twenty-six cars unsold. Sales of native steers at $3.75@5.30 per cwt., bulls and cows at $1.90@2.50. Dressed beef was very dull at 7 1-4@8 1-2c per lb. Shipments to-day, 643 beeves; tomorrow, 7,310 quarters of beef.

Calves—Receipts, 495 head. The market was dull and weak. Sales of veals at $5.00@6.50 per cwt.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 4,717 head. The market for sheep was very slow; lambs dull, common 1-4c per lb. lower. Sheep sold at $3.50@5.75 per cwt., lambs at $5.00@6.25. Dressed mutton was slow at 8@11c per lb., and dressed lambs weak at 9@12c.

Hogs—Receipts, 2,545 head, consigned direct. The market was nominally steady. Sales at $5.50@5.65 per cwt.

Buffalo, July 30.—Cattle—Receipts 4 loads of fresh. The market was about at a standstill. Extra steers of 1,500 to 1,600 lbs at $5 00@5 15 per cwt, choice do of 1,400 to 1,500 lbs at $4 60@4 90, fat cows at $2 75@3 00, fair to good heifers at $2 50@3 00.

Calves—Buttermilks at $2 25@3 50, veals, fair to best at $5 00@6 00.

Hogs—Receipts none through, 15 loads for sale. Sales of best mediums at $6 20 per cwt, York weights at $6 00@6 10, roughs a t$4 50@5 00, stags at $3 25@4 00.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts' none through, 5 cars for sale. The market was dull and decidedly easier. Choice to fancy wethers at $5 25@5 50 per cwt, fair to good sheep at $4 25@5 00, good to best spring lambs at $5 50@6 25.

Chicago, July 30.—Cattle—Receipts 10,000 head, shipments 4,000 head. The market was steady. Sales of good to prime steers at $4.50@5.05 per cwt., others at $3.75@4.25, feeders at $3.25@3.70, Texans at $1.90@3.75, cows at $2.50@3.10.

Hogs—Receipts 14,000 head, shipments 6,000 head. The market opened steady and closed 5c lower. Sales of rough and common at $5.50@5.60 per cwt, mixed and packers at $5.70@5.80, prime heavy and butchers' weights at $5.90@5.95, light at $5.25@5.95.

Sheep—Receipts 6,000 head, shipments 2,000 head. The market was steady. Sales of natives at $3.50@3.90 per cwt., good westerns at $4.55, Texans at $3.75@4.75, lambs at $3.50@6.90.

Kansas City, July 30.—Cattle—Receipts 3,300 head, shipments 2,900 head. The market was more active, with good cattle strong to higher; others steady in most classes. Dressed beef and shipping steers at $2.45@4.25 per cwt.; cows at $1.75@2.75, stockers and feeders at $2.00@2.32 1-2, Texas steers at $1.62 1-2@2.50.

Hogs—Receipts 7,800 head, shipments 400 head. The market was steady to 5c lower. Sales of all grades at $4.60@5.90 per cwt., the bulk of sales at $5.55@5.75.

Sheep—Receipts 300 head, shipments 400 head. The market was strong for good muttons, steady for lambs, and lower for common and Texas sheep. Sales of muttons at $4.50@4.65 per cwt., lambs at $5.50.

Cotton.

St. Louis, July 30.—Cotton—The market is firm. Middlings at 7 3-16c. Receipts 200 bales, shipments 500 bales, sales none, stock 52,509 bales.

Memphis, July 30.—Cotton—The market is steady. Middlings selling at 7 1-4c. Receipts 72 bales, shipments not reported, stock 26,961 bales, sales 250 bales.

Wool.

Philadelphia, July 30.—The market was firm. Demand good. Sales made of Ohio Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX and above at 28@30c, extra at 26@28c, medium at 33@34c, coarse at 32@33c, New York, MIchigan, Indiana and western fine or X and XX at 25@26c, medium at 32@33c, and coarse at 32@33c, fine washed delaine X and XX at 28@33c, medium washed combing and delaine at 34@36c, coarse at 33@34c, Canada washed combing at 33@34c, tub-washed, choice, at 36@38c, fair at 35@36c, coarse at 33@34c, medium unwashed combing and delaine at 25@28c, coarse at 24 1-2@26c, Montana fine at 16@22 1-2c, territorial fine at 13@21c.

Metals.

New York, July 30.—Bar silver 85 1-2.

London, July 30.—Bar silver at 39 3-16d per ounce.

St. Louis, July 30.—Lead—Market firm at $3.95 asked.

New York, July 30.—Pig Iron—Market was dull. American at $13.50@15.00. Copper—Steady. Lake at $11.65@11.75. Lead—Quiet. Domestic at $4.05@4.10. Tin—Firm. Straits at $20.65@20.75.

Petroleum.

New York, July 30.—The petroleum market was weak and below last night's closing prices under small offering; fell off and closed weak. Pennsylvania oil spot sales none. Pennsylvania oil, August option sales 11,000 bbls, opening at 51 1-2c, the highest price was 51 1-2c, the lowest 51 1-4c, closing at 51 1-4c. Lima oil no sales. Total sales 11,000 bbls.

Oil City, July 30.—National Transit certificates opened at 51 1-8c, the highest price was 51 5-8c, the lowest 51 1-8c, closing at 51 1-8c. Sales 26,000 bbls, clearances 4,000 bbls, shipments 104,209 bbls, runs 97,571 bbls.

TOLEDO PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected daily at King's elevator.—Grain at the elevator—Red wheat, No. 2. new, 77c; white wheat, No. 2, 73c. Rye—No 2, new, 62c. Corn—No. 2, 49c. Oats—White, 35c; mixed, 32c.

Provisions very firm; pork, mess, $12 00 per bbl; short, $12 50; clear, $13 00; short clear, $14 50. Hams very firm; 18 lbs and over, 13c; 15 lbs average, 13 1-2c; 12 lbs and under, 13 1-2c; shoulders, 9 1-2c, scarce. Breakfast bacon, clear, 12c; rib, 11c. Smoked beef, 11c. Lard—Kettle rendered, 8 1-2c; by bbl, 8 1-2c; 50 lb tin kettle lard, 9c; refined, 6 3-4c; 50 lb tins, 7c. Bacon side, 9c. Bologna, 6c. Barrel meats active. Market very strong. Calves—Good demand, 6@7c per lb. Hogs—Good demand, 7@7 1-2c. All kinds smoked meat very firm, but scarce.

Butter—Lower; Elgin creamery, 18@19c; gathered creams, 18@19c; fancy Ohio creamery, 18@19c; fancy northwestern creamery, 18@19c; fancy dairy, 12 1-2@13c; prime to choice, 10@12c; medium, 8@10c; common, 5@6c per pound.

Tallow—City, 4 3-4c per lb; country, 4c.

Wool—Unwashed—Medium clothing, 18@23c per lb; combing and delaine, 24@25c; quarter blood, 23@24c; fine merino, 18@19c; burry and cots, 12@15c. Fleece-washed—Medium clothing, 27@30c; combing and delaine, 30@31c; fine merino, X and XX, 28@29c; burry and cots, 18@20c. Tub-washed—30@33c; pulled, 25@29c.

Vegetables—Business good; demand for all vegetables active and improving. Prices on open market. Country orders are filled at higher prices. New potatoes, $1 75@2 00 per $1 00@1 25 per bbl; green beans, 75@1 00 per bu; new wax beans, $1 40@1 60 per bu; raspberries, $4 00@4 50 per bu; new cauliflower, $2 [illegible] beets, 20@25c per doz; new radishes, 15c per doz; new onions, 20c per doz; lettuce, 5@6c per lb; tomatoes, $140@1 50 20 lb case; cabbage, $1 00@1 25 per bbl; cherries, $3 00@4 50 per bu; blackberries, $3 50@4 50 bu peaches, 1-3 bu basket, 90@1 00. California fruits—Bartlett pears, $3 00@3 50 per box; plums, $2 50@3 00 per case; peaches, $150@

Fruits—California oranges, $4 50@5 00 per box; Messina oranges, $4 50@5 00 per box; 1-2 boxes, $2 25@3 00; demand active, $4 50@5 00 per box. Watermelons, 18@25c each. Blueberries, $3 25@4 00 per bu; nutmeg melons, $1 00@1 25 per basket.

Oils—Ohio prime white, 6 1-2c; Ohio water white, 7c; Indiana prime white, 6 1-2c; Indiana water white, 7c; Michigan prime white, 7c; Michigan water white, 7 1-2c; eocene, 8 1-8c; stove gaso, 7c; linseed oil, raw, 44c; boiled, 47c. These figures are for barrels. In quantities less than 50 barrels—raw, 42c; and boiled, 45c.

Turpentine—Savannah, firm at 27 1-2c per gal.

Lead—Standard trust, $7 00@7 50; colored lead, $6 00@7 00.

Eggs—Market firm; strictly fresh, 14@14 1-2c.

Poultry—(Corrected daily at Fulton Market)—Dressed live chickens in good demand; spring dressed, 1 1-2@2 lb., $2 75 doz; live, 11@12 1-2c per lb; old, dressed, 10c; old, live, 7@9c; spring ducks, demand light; dressed, 10c; live, 8c; turkeys, 9c.

Salt Fish—Mackerel No. 1 large shore, per bbl., $22 00@24 00; No. 1 shore, $19 00@21 00; No. 1 medium, $17 00@18 00; No. 2 shore, $20 00@21 00; 1-2 bbl. No. 1 extra, $11 50; 1-2 bbl. No. 2 shore, $11 00; 1-2 bbl. No. 3 large, $9 50; 1-2 bbl. No. 3 small, $6 50. White fish, No. 1, per half bbl., $4 50; No. 2, $3 50. Lake herring, $3 00 per half bbl; No. 1 box herring 22c per box.

Fresh Fish—Scarce; White (upper lake) 7c; No. 2 pickerel, 5c; herring, 2 1-2c; pike, 6 1-2c; pan, 2 1-2c; trout, 7c; soft, 3c; saugers, 5c; catfish, 7c.

Peanuts—Farmers' rough, 3@4c per lb; do screened, 4@4 1-2c; recleaned and handpicked, 5c; white Virginia, 5c.

Coffees—Corrected daily by the Toledo Spice Co.—Green Rio, fair, 15c; good, 17c; prime, 18c; Green Santos, fancy, 22c; Green Java, 25@30c; Roasted Mocha, best, 32c; Java Mandheling, 35c; Old Government, 32c; Java, 30c; Java Imperial, 29c; roasted Rio, bulk, 17 1-2@22 1-2c; German packages, 19 1-4c; Lion packages, 19 1-4c.

Hay—Choice timothy, $13 00@14 00; No. 2 do, $10 00@11 00; mixed, $9 00@10 00. Straw, $6 00@7 00.

Seeds—German millet, $1 15 from store; Hungarian and common millet, 85@1 00 from store; flaxseed, $1 15@1 25 per bu on arrival.

Flour—Spring patent, $5 50; spring family, $5 00@5 50; winter patent, $5 00@5 50; fancy, $5 25@5 50; winter family, $5 00@5 50; extra, $3 75@4 25; low grade, $3 75; northwestern rye, $4 75@5 50.

Salt—Michigan salt, 85c per bbl; eastern, $1 00 per bbl; Michigan on track, 80c.

Sugar—4 X Powdered, 5 5-8c; Standard Powdered, 5 3-8c; Cuiloaf, 5 5-8c; Cubes, 5 1-8c; Fine Granulated, 4 1-2c; Standard A, 4.44c; Off A's, 4 1-4@4 3-8c; light Extra C's, 4@4 1-4c; Good Extra C's, 3 7-8@4c; Yellow Extra C's, 3 5-8@3.81c.

Maple Sweets—Syrup, pure, 80@90c per gallon; manufactured, 65@75c; sugar, fairly active for all grades. Molasses firm; centrifugal, 18@25c per gallon; open kettle, 30@45c; syrup, 24@28c; maple sugar, 9@10c.

Beans—New York marrows, $2 15@2 25; navy and medium, $1 50@1 60 per bu; western, $1 50@1 60.

Rice—Firm; fair to choice Louisiana, 4 1-2@5c per lb; Japan, 5 1-2@6c; fancy head, Carolina, 6 1-2@7c. The foregoing are wholesale, not retail prices, which are fractionally higher.

Sorghum—Medium to choice, 30@32c per gallon. Market dull.

Dried Fruit—Apples, 4 1-2@5c per lb; evaporated, 6 1-2@7c; peaches, 7 1-2@8 1-2c; fancy, 9 1-2@10c.

Cheese—New York full cream, 12 1-2@13 1-2 per lb; Michigan full cream, 10@10 1-2 per lb; Young America, 9@11 1-2c; fancy Schweitzer, 14 1-2@15c per lb; twins, 11 1-2@12c per lb. Stocks are light and the market is firm.

Hops—New York, 30@33c; western, 28@33c; foreign, 65c per lb.

Millfeed—Bran, $15 00 in bulk on track; shipstuff, $17 00; middlings, $19 00 and $1 00 more in bags.

People with store teeth can take a ride on this line without danger of losing them on the trip.

DELIGHTFUL LAKE TOURS

Via Grummond Line. Steamers leave Quale's dock Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a. m. Round trip rates, including stateroom, berth: Mackinac, $13.00; Petoskey, $16.00; Green Bay, $24.00.

Gala Week | At Presque Isle. Second regiment in camp. Grand dress parade every day. Steamer Pastime leaves 10, 2, 3:30, 5 30 and 8:30.

CAMP FORSYTH AT PRESQUE ISLE

TO THE UPPER LAKE REGIONS.

The Steamers Are Crowded with Tourists.

The rush to Mackinac, "The Soo," Marquette and Duluth is wonderful since the hot weather commenced, and it has become necessary to order staterooms several days ahead to be sure of best accommodations.

The agency of all these lines, and also the one down the St. Lawrence river, is in the hands of Mr. S. Canfield, office Marine building, foot of Jefferson street, and the fact that he is also agent for the Idlewild for Detroit, Port Huron and intermediate points, and is selling Mackinac tickets for D. & C. line at same rates as are made from Detroit, thus giving the ride to Detroit from Toledo free, is no doubt the reason he has the most of the Upper Lake trade.

The old reliable Robison Belt Line is still the favorite excursion ride. Easy going, rapid running, springs under the cars and no jolting.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS VIA WABASH R. R.

Helena, Montana—July 31 to August 7, inclusive. The Wabash R. R. will sell round trip tickets to Helena at half fare, good returning until Sept. 20.

Denver, Colo.—July 30 to August 10, inclusive. The Wabash R. R. will sell excursion tickets to Denver, Colo., at very low rates—good returning until Oct. 11.

Kansas City, Mo.—Aug. 19, 20, 21 and 22. The Wabash R. R. will sell cheap excursion tickets to Kansas City—good returning until Sept. 15.

Portland, Ore.—Sept. 10 to 14. The Wabash R. R. will sell excursion tickets to Portland, Ore., and back at half fare—good returning 60 days.

All Points West.—Aug. 30, Sept. 27, and Oct. 25. The Wabash R. R. will sell harvest excursion tickets to all points west, northwest, south and southwest, at half fare.

For further information call on or write to P. E. Dembaugh, Wabash Ticket Office, 308 Madison street, Toledo, Ohio.

Unusual facilities are being offered buyers to secure good comfortable homes in Fair Ground addition, by I. H. Detwiler & Co.

$19.00 TO DENVER AND RETURN,

Via Wabash Railroad.

August 2 to 7, the Wabash railroad will sell round trip tickets to Denver and back at the lowest rates ever made from Toledo and adjacent territory. Tickets good returning until October 11.

In addition to the regular equipment of chair cars and sleepers on the three daily trains to the west, on Saturday, August 6, the Wabash railroad will run two special sleepers to Denver, leaving Toledo at 10:20 a. m., arriving at Denver at 7 a. m. Monday, August 8.

For tickets, berths, etc., call at Boody House Ticket Office, or Wabash Ticket Office, 308 Madison street.

No part of the city is growing so rapidly as Fair Ground addition, contiguous to the new Yost Manufacturing Co. and station on Dorr street. I. H. Detwiler & Co. are agents.

THEY WILL BE LYNCHED.

An Armed Band Hunting for Two Southern Fiends.

Waco, Tex., July 30.—Thursday night Jim and Ewel Lewellyn, two desperate characters, visited the residence of a farmer named Harris, living near Antioch church, in the northern part of this county and finding that gentleman and his wife at home, entered with drawn revolvers, and after beating Mr. Harris almost into insensibility, assaulted his wife.

They then made their escape to the woods.

Harris and his wife are in a critical condition.

The alarm was quickly given and in a few hours the woods were swarming with armed men looking for the fiends.

Up to a late hour last night the men had not been captured, but it is believed that as the cordon is strong they cannot escape. When captured they will be lynched.

Presque Isle To-Morrow.

ALL KINDS OF HAIR

Work made to order. Also old switches renovated to look like new.

MADAME LOTHROP,
306 Summit street.

Maher & Grosh Cutlery Co., 611 Adams.

TAKEN BACK FOR TRIAL.

San Antonio, Tex., July 30.—Chief of Police Clark, of Nashville, passed through here yesterday with Lester Gale and J. T. Turner, the young men who absconded with $14,000 belonging to the City Savings bank of Nashville, in which they were employed. They were captured in Saltillo, Mex. Ten thousand dollars, which had been deposited in a Monterey bank was recovered.

DELIGHTFUL LAKE TOURS

Via Grummond Line. Steamers leave Quale's dock Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a. m. Round trip rates, including stateroom, berth: Mackinac, $13.00; Petoskey, $16.00; Green Bay, $24.00.

MANICURING AND FACE STEAMING

At Madame Lothrop's Hair Dressing Parlors, 306 Summit street.

Good Music | Fresh air and a delightful trip on the Wednesday and Saturday evening excursions on the City of Toledo.

FAVORED THE DEFENDANT.

Important Ruling by the New Hampshire Supreme Court.

Concord, N. H., July 30.—The session of the full bench of the supreme court yesterday afternoon rendered an opinion in favor of the defendant in the case of Frank Jones against the directors of the Concord & Montreal railroad, brought to secure an injunction to prevent prorating among all classes of stockholders $1,200,000 of the stock voted at a special meeting of the corporation.

Maher & Grosh Cutlery Co., 611 Adams.

CAMP FORSYTH AT PRESQUE ISLE

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Turnpiking.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock at noon of Monday,

THE 15TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1892,

for improving Grand street from the center of Detroit street to the southerly line of the abandoned M. & E. canal bed, by turnpiking the central thirty feet thereof and providing the necessary drainage, culverts, etc.

Also for improving Albany street from the center of Chase street to Ontario street by turnpiking the central thirty feet thereof and providing the necessary drainage, culverts, etc.

Also for improving Mott avenue, from Licking street to Port Clinton turnpike by turnpiking the same.

The contractor or contractors who shall do the work herein provided for shall be paid for that part chargeable to the city in cash within ninety days after the acceptance of the work and the remainder of the cost will be paid in an assessment levied upon the abutting property in one installment, payable in ten days after the passage and legal publication of the assessing ordinance.

All bids must be written with ink and the price of each item shall be written in full as well as in figures. Each bid must contain the full name of every person interested in the same. All parties filing bids for the matters specified in this notice must deposit with the city clerk on each bid the sum of ..... dollars. All deposits to be in cash or certified check on a bank doing a regular banking business in the city of Toledo, and accompanied by an agreement signed by the bidder and two disinterested persons, guaranteeing that, if the bid is accepted, a contract will be entered into—otherwise the amount deposited to be forfeited to the city; and in case a contract is entered into, said deposit to remain until the first estimate of work done, (or double the amount of deposit,) is reported to the common council.

Bidders will be required to indorse their names on the outside of the envelope containing their proposal, and what the bid is for, the same to be filed with the city clerk. Bids not filed in accordance with the above requirements will be rejected.

Blank bids and envelopes can be obtained of the undersigned or of the city civil engineer.

Bidders must specify the time within which they will commence and complete the work after the acceptance of their bid.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the city civil engineer.

The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the council.

SYLVESTER LAMB,
City Clerk.

30-july-e-o-d-2-w

LATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAWOOD'S PRIZES—IT PAYS TO COME early. Our prizes were awarded as follows: Breakfast Castor, presented to Mrs. A. A. Andrews, 138 Central avenue; Baby prize, a solid gold ring, went to Eisle Hattendorph, corner Collingwood avenue and Forrer street; they called at my store at 4:30 a. m., but we were up early enough to receive them; Prize Silver Cup went to Miss Emma May, 228 Dix street, who called at 5:15 a. m. Our little girl's cup went to Daisy Creighton, Erie street, near the school, 5:15 a. m. We had 37 who called too late. We are going to present some more prizes next week, so don't fail to read our advertisements, which will appear from day to day. We will continue our Reduction Sale of Watches, Diamonds and Silverware until further notice. p

FOR SALE—COTTAGE ON WEST Broadway. Address H. 91, Bee office. 30july6p

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework; two in family; good wages to right party. Call at 830 Ontario street. 30july3

CHEAP FOR CASH—KIND AND GENtle mare, harness and end spring piano box top buggy, at 1701 Broadway; preferably forenoon; will sell mare separate. p

WANTED — EXPERIENCED GROCER to solicit trade for retail grocery store in this city; state salary expected and give reference. Address Grocer, care Bee office. 211

FOR RENT—$12.50 PER MONTH—House of 8 rooms in good repair, situated on Maumee avenue, near corner of South street, (9th ward); street paved, electric lights, Northwestern natural gas and city water; both the Consolidated and Robisons' street car lines pass this corner. Apply to E. W. Fish, Room 5, Union Depot. 30july6p

WANTED—MIDDLE AGED LADY TO go into country as housekeeper for a man with family; German preferred; wages reasonable. Address Box 20, Bailey, O. 29july3

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS WHITE barber at once; steady employment. Geo. A. Martin, 514 Clinton street, Defiance, O. 29july4p

FOR RENT—STORE AND LIVING rooms; saloon fixtures for sale. Jos. Duprez, 326 Cherry street, between Summit and Superior streets. 29july2p

WANTED—BARBER, 245 SEGUR AVEnue.

FOR SALE—TWO OR THREE GOOD work or delivery horses; all young and well broken; fresh from the country; must be sold soon and cheap. Merrell & Co., 114-116-118 Superior street. 29ju.y2p

WANTED—SITUATION TO TAKE CARE of a child or assist with light housework, by a young girl 15 years old. Address H. 90, care Bee.

WANTED—BLACK FACE COMEDIAN, either white or black, that can do song and dance, etc.; salary sure; must be low. Write E. G. Jones Med. Co., Bryan, O. 29july2p

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL; GOOD wages and steady employment. 2013 Franklin avenue. 29july2p

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENeral housework at 453 Missouri street. Apply at one. 29ju.y2

WANTED—GOOD DINING ROOM MAN. Call at 424 Monroe street. 29july3

WANTED—SITUATION AS PORTER IN hotel or restaurant; one year's experience. Address George Monro, New York House. 29july3

WANTED—THREE DISHWASHERS AT Silverly Restaurant. Call to-night. 210

WANTED — TO EXCHANGE—HOUSE and two lots in a thriving Nebraska city and pay cash difference for a stock of groceries or general merchandise; give description and size of stock. Address Box 98, Ney, Ohio. 30july-tf

$12 PER MONTH, INCLUDING INTEREST, buys a 6-room house; no down payment. Call at Drug Store, St. Clair and Adams. G. E. Hamlin. p

WANTED—BOY OR GIRL TO WAIT on table during meal hours in exchange for board. Model Dining Hall, 337 St. Clair street. 30july3

FOR SALE—CELERY PLANTS. C. VAN Wormer, West Toledo. p

FOR RENT—ROOMS—THREE NICE furnished rooms at $9 per month. Enquire 610 Lagrange, Jesse Wright's barber shop. 30july3p

WANTED—SITUATION AS STENOGRAPher by young man; good education; speaks English and German; operates caligraph; can furnish machine if necessary; references. Address Box 264, Dunkirk, O. 211

WANTED—GOOD BROOM MAKERS and sewers at Excelsior Broom Works, Sandusky, O.; good wages; steady work to good men. 211

BEAUTIFUL LOTS IN ORCHARD Grove on Wisconsin street at $20 per foot; these lots have 30 feet front, also alley in rear. F. B. Losee & Co. p

WISCONSIN STREET HAS AN ELEgant row of large tall elm trees, worth $50 each; these we give to you free with the purchase of a 30 foot lot. F. B. Losee & Co. p

TAKE A LOOK AT OUR LOTS ON Vermont avenue and then come to our office; only bring $50 with you for a down payment, and the balance monthly. F. B. Losee & Co. p

WE CAN GIVE YOU BETTER OPPORtunities and better terms and better time on our Vermont avenue lots than you can get elsewhere on that street. Only $20 per foot. F. B. Losee & Co. p

SPERANZA PARK STILL HOLDS OUT its inducement to purchasers; beautiful location and beautiful lots at $20 per foot. F. B. Losee & Co. p

$750 BUYS A 30 FOOT LOT ON DORR street, near Collingwood. This is awful cheap, and you know it. F. B. Losee & Co. p

ORCHARD GROVE LOTS ARE TO BE sold on time payments; any way you want to pay for it. We give good inducements to first buyers. F. B. Losee & Co. p

PLENTY OF TIME NOW TO BUY A lot and build your house before winter. Why not look at our Orchard Grove lots, only $420. F. B. Losee & Co. p

WHAT'S THE USE OF SELLING LOTS at auction when we can sell just as cheap and at auction prices in Orchard Grove addition? $425 to $750. F. B. Losee & Co. p

YOU FORGET THAT WE STILL HAVE a few more of those desirable lots left on Vermont avenue in Speranza Park at $20 per foot. F. B. Losee & Co. p

100 MEN WANTED FOR RAILROAD work out of the city. Enquire Room 20, Worthington Block, corner Adams and Superior. 30july3

FOR RENT—TWO LARGE OFFICE rooms over the Consolidated Transfer, 336 Summit street; best location in the city. Enquire of F. P. Flowers. 30july6p

WANTED—GOOD GIRL, COOKING AND housework; good wages. A. Steinberg, 601 Oakwood avenue. 210

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply at 2313 Maplewood ave. 30july3

EXCURSION RATES

MISSOURI, KANSAS, COLORADO, UTAH, MONTANA,

—VIA—

Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railroad,

(CLOVER LEAF ROUTE.)

For all trains from date until August 10th,

Official Route of the Toledo Commandery.

CHOICE OF ROUTES BEYOND ST. LOUIS.

Call on Wm. Gates, Ticket Agent Boody House, or address

C. C. JENKINS,
Gen. Pass. Agent,
Toledo, Ohio

YOUR LAST CHANCE

To secure a dozen fine

PHOTOGRAPHS

At the low price of $3.00. This is positively the best value ever offered. Dont fail to take advantage of it.

Van Loo & Trost,
328 Summit St.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Street Grading.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock at noon of Monday,

THE 15TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1892,

for improving the alley between Front street and First street from the paving in Bridge street to the center of Platt street by grading the same its full width to the established grade and providing the necessary drainage, etc.

Also for improving Walnut street from the center of Yate street to the center of Frederick street, by grading the same its full width to the established grade.

Also for improving Chicago street from Michigan street to Summit avenue by grading the same its ful. width to the established grade and providing the necessary drainage, culverts, etc.

Also for improving the alley between St. Clair and Oliver streets from Clayton street to Williams street by grading the same its full width.

Also for improving Front street from the westerly line of Oak street to the westerly line of Cornwall addition by grading the same its full width, together with the necessary drainage, etc.

The contractor or contractors who shall do the work herein provided for shall be paid for that part chargeable to the city in cash within ninety days after the acceptance of the work, and the remainder of the cost will be paid in an assessment levied upon the abutting property, in two installments, one-half payable in ten days after the passage and legal publication of the assessing ordinance, and the remainder in one year thereafter, except the improvement of alley between Front and First streets, from the paving in Bridge street to the center of Platt street, will be paid in an assessment levied upon the abutting property, in one installment, payable in ten days after the passage and legal publication of the assessing ordinance.

All bids must be written with ink and the price of each item shall be written in full as well as in figures. Each bid must contain the full name of every person interested in the same. All parties filing bids for the matters specified in this notice must deposit with the city clerk on each bid the sum of ..... Dollars. All deposits to be in cash or certified check on a bank doing a regular banking business in the city of Toledo, and accompanied by an agreement signed by the bidder and two disinterested persons, guaranteeing that, if the bid is accepted, a contract will be entered into—otherwise the amount deposited to be forfeited to the city; and in case a contract is entered into, said deposit to remain until the first estimate of work done, (or double the amount of deposit,) is reported to the common council.

Bidders will be required to indorse their names on the outside of the envelope containing their proposal, and what the bid is for, the same to be filed with the city clerk. Bids not filed in accordance with the above requirements will be rejected.

Blank bids and envelopes can be obtained of the undersigned or of the city civil engineer.

Bidders must specify the time within which they will commence and complete the work after the acceptance of their bid.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the city civil engineer.

The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the council.

SYLVESTER LAMB,
City Clerk.

30-july-e-o-d-2-w

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Alley Paving.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock at noon of Monday,

THE 15TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1892,

for improving alley between Huron street and Erie street, from the paving in Monroe street to the paving in Jefferson street, by paving the same its full width with old Medina stone, together with the necessary grading, curbing, crosswalks, drainage, etc.

Also for improving Eagle Lane from the paving in Elm street to the paving in Chestnut street, by paving the central fourteen feet thereof with either Medina stone, cedar blocks, vitrified brick or Trinidad asphalt laid on a foundation of hydraulic cement concrete, together with the necessary grading, curbing, gutters, crosswalks, drainage, etc.

The contractor or contractors who shall do the work herein provided for shall be paid for that part chargeable to the city in cash within ninety days after the acceptance of the work and the remainder of the cost will be paid in an assessment levied upon the abutting property in two installments, one-half payable in ten days after the passage and legal publication of the assessing ordinance, and the remainder in one year thereafter.

All bids must be written with ink and the price of each item shall be written in full as well as in figures. Each bid must contain the full name of every person interested in the same. All parties filing bids for the matters specified in this notice must deposit with the city clerk on each bid the sum of ..... dollars. All deposits to be in cash or certified check on a bank doing a regular banking business in the city of Toledo, and accompanied by an agreement signed by the bidder and two disinterested persons, guaranteeing that, if the bid is accepted, a contract will be entered into—otherwise the amount deposited to be forfeited to the city; and in case a contract is entered into, said deposit to remain until the first estimate of work done, (or double the amount of deposit,) is reported to the common council.

Bidders will be required to indorse their names on the outside of the envelope containing their proposal, and what the bid is for, the same to be filed with the city clerk. Bids not filed in accordance with the above requirements will be rejected.

Blank bids and envelopes can be obtained of the undersigned or of the city civil engineer.

Bidders must specify the time within which they will commence and complete the work after the acceptance of their bid.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the city civil engineer.

The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the council.

SYLVESTER LAMB,
City Clerk.

30-July-e-o-d-2-w

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Alley Paving.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned

THE DOORS ARE OPEN

The Different Places of Worship

And Where They are Located—Subjects to be Delivered by the Pastors.

At the Free Chapel, 411 Tenth street, preaching by L. H. Johnson at 2:30 p. m.; also on the street, corner of Adams and Summit at 8 p. m.

St. John the Evangelist, Eleventh street near Washington street. Early celebration for communicants at 7:30 a. m., Rev. Bamford celebant.

Third Street M. E. church, Rev. S. L. Roberts, pastor: Class meeting, 9:15 a. m.; preaching, 10:30 a. m.; young people's meeting, 6:45 p. m.; preaching, 8 p. m.

Y. W. C. A.—The regular gospel meeting will be held at the association rooms, 620 Madison street, Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock; subject, Missionary Meeting—India.

Bartlett Street church (Disciples of Christ), Rev. J. L. McDonald, pastor: preaching at 10:30 a. m.; no preaching in the evening; Sunday school, 12 m.; Y. P. S. C. E., 6:15 p. m.

Broadway M. E. church 1235 Broadway, Rev. J. H. Bethards, pastor: Class, 9:30 a. m.; preaching, 10:30 a. m. and 8 p. m.; Sunday school, 12 m., and Y. P. S. C. E., 7 p. m.

Preaching at the Ashland Avenue Baptist church at 10:30 a. m. and 8:00 p. m., Rev. E. W. Hunt, pastor: Sabbath school at 12:00 m., and young people's prayer meeting at 6:45 p. m.

Services at Albany Street M. E. church, North Toledo: Sunday school, 10 a. m., followed by sermon by the pastor, Rev. J. C. Sinclair; preaching in the evening at 8 o'clock; public cordially invited.

Services in the Third Presbyterian church, Rev. B. K. Ormond, pastor, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.; subject for morning, "Falsehood;" Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30 p. m.; Sunday school at 12 m.

Central Congregational church, corner Adams and Tenth streets, H. M. Bacon, D. D., pastor: Morning service, 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school, 12 o'clock; Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:45 p. m.; no evening service.

St. Stephen's Evangelical Lutheran, corner of Oliver and Harrison streets, Rev. J. W. Myers, pastor, residence 251 Morris street: Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; church service at 10:45 a. m.; no evening service.

St. John's M. E. Church, Magnolia street, Rev. A. J. Fish pastor: Class meeting, 9:30 a. m.; preaching by the pastor, 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school at noon; Epworth League, 7 p. m., Mrs. James Eley, leader.

St. Paul's M. E. church, corner Madison and Superior streets, Rev. S. D. Hutsinpiller, pastor: Class, 9:30; preaching by the pastor at 10:30; Epworth league at 7; Sunday school at noon. Officers meet Monday evening.

The First Congregational church, opposite the postoffice on St. Clair street, Wm. W. Williams and D. M. Fisk pastors: Morning service at 10:30; Sunday school at 12 m.; Y. P. S. C. E. at 7 p. m.: no other evening service.

First Presbyterian church, Huron street, corner of Orange, Rev. J. A. P. McGaw, pastor: Subject of morning sermon, "A Royal Feast;" last sermon before pastor's vacation; Sunday school at 12; Y. P. S. C. E. at 7; no evening service.

Oliver Place Baptist church, Segur avenue, near Broadway: Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Wm. Sheridan, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Sunday school excursion on the Wellington R. Burt next Wednesday; covenant meeting Thursday evening.

Rev. Geo. Candee, of the Lagrange Street Congregational church, will preach at Birmingham mission, opposite the malleable iron works, at 3 o'clock tomorrow. Sunday school at 4 o'clock. Prayer meeting Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

Church of Christ: At the Tabernacle, Bancroft street, near Vermont avenue, Evangelist Updike will preach at 10:30 a. m., and at 8 p. m., also at 8 p. m. during week. Prof. Hawes will sing at each service. Special lecture to women postponed until next Sunday at 3:30 p. m.

There Will Be | Moonlight excursions every Wednesday and Saturday evenings, on the City of Toledo.

LAKESIDE.

Interesting Exercises—Gossip About the People.

Lakeside, O., July 30—(Special)—The grand concert of Wednesday, July 27, was a success. The soloists were Mrs. Corinna Moore Lawson, soprano, and Mr. Gustave Bernike, bass.

The fourth grand concert will be given next Wednesday evening, August 3, 1892. An excellent programme is being prepared.

Thursday, July 28th, was National day. The regular classes were held except the chorus class, which took a vacation for the two rehearsals.

An address was given in the afternoon by Gen. Gibson and was, as his addresses always are, very entertaining. In the evening a stereopticon lecture was given by Gen. B. R. Cowen, on "The Vertebral Column of the Continent."

Friday morning at 9:30 a large number of people, mostly C. L. S. C. folks, gathered at the Alumni Hall for the dedicatory services to be held there.

Dean Alfred Wright delivered a stirring address. The close of his address was an original poem.

The value of the building, including the lots, is $2,002.50. Amounts of subscription were not enough to allow the dedication of the hall this year. It is hoped it can be dedicated next year.

C. L. S. C., Bryant, of Toledo, subscribed $10 to the fund. Dr. Bacon is representative from the circle.

In the afternoon the procession was formed at the Alumni Hall and started to the park for the exercises, but the rain began to fall and they were obliged to omit the passing through the arch, and go to the auditorium.

Dr. Stubbs gave an excellent oration and Dr. Vincent gave an address and presented the diplomas.

The class was composed of about 28 ladies.

At night there was a concert, music on tumblers and sleighbells by D. W. Robertson, and recitations from his own poems by Fred Emerson Brooks, the Californian poet.

At the hotel, J. E. Stubbs, Berea, O., Mrs. E. M. Culver, Sandusky; Harry Killman and wife, Cincinnati, O.; W. L. Hays and wife, Massillon, O.; J. Campbell and wife, Galion, O.; W. H. Daniels, Chicago; Mrs. Chas. E. Smith and family, Cincinnati, O.; G. W. Edmundson, Cleveland, O.; Fred. Emerson Brooks, New York; D. W. Robertson, New York; Gen. W. H. Gibson, Tiffin, O.; M. E. Bolles, Delta, O.

The Misses Deardorff, of Toledo, will spend Sunday at Lakeside.

General Longstreet is now seventy-two years of age and a man of patriarchal aspect. His hair and whiskers are as white as snow, his face ruddy, and his figure tall and erect. He is deaf, as the result of a bullet wound, and one of his arms is disabled. He lives a life of primeval simplicity, going to bed early, rising at 5 in the morning to walk in his vineyard.

CITY NEWS.

Hoofland's Bitters for dyspepsia.

Painters are enjoying a picnic to-day.

The best of skilled labor employed by the Toledo Laundry Co. Phone 438.

City Auditor Pheatt paid off the firemen and other city employes this afternoon.

Auburndale democrats are arranging for the raising of a pole in the near future.

George W. Moyer, of Convoy, Van Wert county, has been brought to the Toledo asylum.

Lucas County Horticultural society meets next Wednesday with Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Farnsworth, near Waterville.

Capt. Calhoun, of the schooner Leighton, is bereaved again, his wife having died yesterday at St. Vincent's hospital.

Albert Vonoski was committed to the Lancaster reform school yesterday by Judge Millard, on a charge of petit larceny.

The steamer Leroy Brooks took an excursion party to the Islands this afternoon, and will return on Monday morning.

Toledo ladies should make a special effort to hear the sermon that Rev. Updyke will preach to-morrow morning to ladies only.

Six members of the Sixteenth regiment failed to report to go to camp yesterday, and they were hustled off this morning by a constable.

An excursion will be run from Toledo to Fremont, next Tuesday, over the Wheeling road, on the occasion of the celebration of Croghan's victory.

The three boys who were arrested and charged with assaulting a little 4-year-old girl, were exonerated and discharged by Judge Sala this morning.

People's party meetings will be held every Thursday evening at Rensch's hall, on Monroe street, and on other occasions at other points upon call.

The days for general registration this year are as follows: Thursday, October 13; Thursday, October 20; Friday, October 28; Saturday, October 29.

The premium list of the Toledo exposition, though very complete, does not allow any premiums on flowers, one of the most attractive features of the exposition.

No buffet should be without a bottle of Angostura Bitters, the South American appetizer. Manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons. Ask your druggist.

"The Shortest Psalm" will be the topic for the 4 o'clock meeting Sunday afternoon at the Y. M. C. A.. There will be good music, and a profitable hour can be spent.

Albany Street Sunday school will hold the annual picnic at Riverside Park next Thursday. There will be sack races, tub races and other pleasant features to afford enjoyment.

Albert Ganzz, a young man working at the Maumee Boiler works, was hit on the head this morning by a boiler plate and severely injured. He was taken to his home, 723 Lafayette street, in McGlynn's ambulance.

The residence of Mr. N. R. Dull, on Lorlie street, was on fire yesterday, but the blaze was extinguished by the hose company of the Milburn Wagon works before any serious damage was done.

Toledo has too many aspirants for the republican congressional nomination. It is not likely that any one of them will be nominated. Mr. Lincoln, of Wood, has the pole so far.—Sandusky Register.

A rate of $19 to Denver and return to attend the Knights Templar conclave is the latest announced. By the time arranged for the departure it may be that the roads may throw in a chromo.

Armstrong & Clark did the agreeable thing by their employes last evening, taking some twenty-five of thirty of them out for a ride on the river and lake. Refreshments and music were also furnished by them. It was an enjoyable time.

Two young ladies scared some evil-doers who gained an entrance into the residence of Dr. W. G. Gardiner, on lower Erie street, last evening, by starting the electric alarm bells, which was sufficient to cause a lively movement of the intruders.

A grand excursion will be given on the steamer City of Toledo Wednesday evening, July 27, and Saturday evening, July 30, from dock foot of Madison street, at 8 o'clock, returning at 11:30. Three hours on Lake Erie. Music by the celebrated City of Toledo orchestra. Fare, 50c.

Prof. George H. Withey, who for years has been superintendent of the schools at Oak Harbor, has taken up his residence at Sandusky and will begin the study of law. Mr. Withey is known all over the northwest as a scholarly gentleman, and his friends will wish him success in his new field.

The Waynesfield Township Sunday School Union met at the M. E. church at Maumee, on Thursday, and a number of interesting papers were read and discussed. Mr. A. R. Crittenden made the principal address in the evening. A normal class was formed. Mr. John A. Nix is the new president and Miss Lucy Bray secretary.

Mr. A. G. Crouse, of Toledo, representing the Smead system of heating and ventilating buildings, was in the city this morning to confer with the trustees of the First M. E. church with reference to the adoption of that system for the new church building. It will require the action of the board of trustees at a meeting to decide this important matter, and after it is determined the architect will not be further hampered in his work.—The Massilonian.

NEW CLOAK HOUSE.

The many friends of Mr. G. P. Sanborn, formerly in charge of Lamson Bros.' cloak department, will be glad to know that he has leased a part of the store occupied by the Alaska Fur House, at 403 Adams street, and that he is soon to open up a choice new line of ladies', misses' and children's cloaks. Mr. Sanborn is a thoroughly posted cloak man, having spent twenty years in the business. He has been in New York for the past two weeks selecting a complete new stock that will be opened at once, and ready for inspection in a few days, ample notice of which will be made in these columns.

DELIGHTFUL LAKE TOURS

Via Grunmond Line. Steamers leave Quale's dock Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a. m. Round trip rates, including stateroom, berth: Mackinac, $13.00; Petoskey, $16.00; Green Bay, $24.00.

Ohio Central Lines for Findlay.
Ohio Central Lines for Fostoria.
Ohio Central Lines for Columbus.
Ohio Central Lines for Athens.
Ohio Central Lines for Middleport
Ohio Central Lines for Charleston

TWO INDICTMENTS.

Ashley and Whaley Must Answer to the Court.

Chicago, July 30.—Fred S. Ashley and Charles V. Whaley were indicted by the grand jury yesterday, charged with the embezzlement of $30,000 from the Evening Journal, and capiases were at once issued for their arrest.

Whaley as Ashley were employed in the office of the newspaper for several years, the former as manager and the latter as cashier. It is charged that the two men acted in collusion, the manager approving the cashier's accounts. Both men left Chicago when proceedings were instituted for the recovery of the money, the last news of Ashley coming from Boston.

Boston has a colored Samson, who, according to the Globe, once lifted three tons of iron clear from the ground.

READY FOR BUSINESS.

Democrats Getting Their Forces in Shape.

A Campaign Committee Appointed That Will Make Things Hum for Some Time to Come.

New York, July 30.—After several days' deliberations and conference with Messrs. Calvin S. Brice, Wm. C. Whitney and Gov. James E. Campbell, Chairman W. F. Harrity of the democratic national committee announced the names which have been selected for the national executive and campaign committees. The executive committee is as follows:

W. F. Turpey, California; Charles S. Thomas, Colorado; Carlos French, Connecticut; Samuel Pasco, Florida; J. J. Richardson, Iowa; Charles W. Blair, Kansas; Thomas H. Sherley, Kentucky; Jas. Jeffries, Louisiana; Arthur Sewell, Maine; Arthur P. Gorman, Maryland; Daniel J. Campau, Michigan; Michael Doran, Minnesota; Charles B. Howry, Mississippi; John G. Prather, Missouri; Alvin W. Sulloway, New Hampshire; Miles Ross, New Jersey; Wm. F. Sheehan, New York; M. W. Ransom, North Carolina; Calvin S. Brice, Ohio; Samuel Rooney, Rhode Island; Holmes Cummings, Tennessee; O. T. Holt, Texas; Bradley B. Smalley, Vermont; Basil B. Gordon, Virginia; Wm. F. Harrity, Pennsylvania, chairman ex-officio. S. P. Shearin, secretary ex-officio.

The campaign committee is composed of the following named: Calvin S. Brice, Ohio; A. P. Gorman, Maryland; Wm. F. Sheehan, New York; B. B. Smalley, Vermont; M. W. Ransom, North Carolina; B. F. Cable, Illinois; E. C. Wall, Wisconsin; Joseph Quincy, Massachusetts; Wm. F. Harrity, Pennsylvania.

Chairman Harrity when seen said: "I am very much encouraged by the manner in which the leading and representative democrats of the country are coming to my support. Whatever differences may have existed prior to the Chicago convention have disappeared. All seem now disposed to bend every nergy to win success in November. The letters and telegrams from the leaders of the party are of the most cordial character. They all say in effect, 'Place me where I can do the most good and I will give my best services.'

"It looks to me as if we are to have a thorough organization of a united, harmonious, aggressive and enthusiastic party. The present outlook is exceedingly gratifying."

Mr. Harrity will not select the members of the advisory committee until after the meeting of the campaign committee.

A meeting of the campaign committee has been called for Thursday, August 4. Chairman Harrity left for Philadelphia, and will return on Tuesday next, when it is expected the new headquarters at 139 Fifth avenue will be ready for occupancy.

The rooms now in use at the Fifth Avenue hotel have been engaged by the republican state committee, who are obliged to enlarge their headquarters. It is generally conceded that Calvin S. Brice will be chosen chairman of the campaign committee unless Gov. Campbell can be induced to accept the position.

FINDLAY NEWS.

Notes of Social, Personal and General Interest.

Findlay, O., July 30.—(Special.)—A 3,500 barrel oil tank of the Buckeye Pipe company west of Oil Center, was struck by lightning yesterday and burned.

The prohibitionists of this county held a mass convention at the court house in this city to-day.

The Salem Wire Nail works will not resume operations until about September 1.

Fred Carlin was sent to jail yesterday by Judge Johnson for contempt of court.

Fimin Decker, the young man shot on Wednesday evening by Guy Marvin, is improving and will get well.

J. W. Grimm and family are visiting in Jamestown, N. Y.

A. Blackford will leave to-day for New York, where he will sail next Wednesday for an extended trip in Europe.

Richard Pressnell and daughters are guests of relatives at Fargo, N. D.

Mrs. James Edwards and daughter, of New York city, are visiting W. J. Edwards and family.

Mrs. Anna E. Faulke, of Kenton, is visiting relatives in this city.

Will Johnson is at home from Denver, Col., visiting his mother.

Wilber Taylor and wife are guests of Kenton friends.

G. W. Stephens will move to Niagara Falls, N. Y., where he will go into business.

Lou Entrekin and wife, of Pittsburg, are visiting relatives here.

REMEMBER THAT

Up in the northern lakes lies the fairy Isle of Mackinac, which, on account of its great natural beauties and remarkable summer climate, has been reserved by the United States government as a national park. It lies in the midst of some of the most charming scenery and some of the finest fishing and hunting grounds in the country. The Michigan Central, which is the direct route to this elysium, has just published a profusely illustrated book descriptive of this region, which will be sent to any address upon application to Wm. J. Seinwerth, Southern Passenger Agent, Cincinnati, Ohio.

TERRIBLE PUNISHMENT

Of a Crime That Warranted Vigorous Treatment.

Knoxville, Tenn., July 30.—At Jacksboro last night a mob lynched Andy Boshears and John Willis, who had outraged a woman before her husband's eyes.

They were made to stand on a gate until the ropes were fixed. Then the gate was swung around on its hinges and both men soon choked to death.

Wednesday Boshears and Willis entered the mountain home of Wm. Delk, knocked him down and gagged him and then outraged his wife.

After they had committed the outrage they left, going across the mountains.

Delk gave the alarm and officers and citizens started in pursuit and Thursday the men were captured across the border in Kentucky and yesterday brought back to Careyville, the station on the railroad nearest Jacksboro.

While the prisoners were being brought back Delk heard of their arrest and leveled his rifle at the head of one of them.

The sheriff disarmed him and the prisoners were then taken to Jacksboro.

Delk has been married but a month and it is said the men had a grudge against him because he had won the affection of the girl.

EXCURSION.

The People's theater orchestra will give a special musical excursion to Baw Beese lake Sunday, July 31. Special train leaves Union depot at 8 a. m. The largest and best arranged dancing pavilion in the country. Splendid facilities for bathing. A cool retreat. Fare, $1. Tickets for sale at Gates' Boody House Ticket Office and Union depot.

EDGAR SNOWDEN DEAD.

Washington, July 30.—Edgar Snowden, for many years an editor of the Alexandria, and a grandson of the founder of that ancient paper, died at the residence of his son in this city yesterday. Mr. Snowden had been in failing health for more than two years.

Stmr. Messenger | Leaves for Monroe daily at 9 a. m. and 3 p. m. Dock between Madison and Jefferson.

OHIO PENSIONS.

Buckeye Veterans and Their Dependents Who Have Been Granted Pensions.

Washington, July 30.—Pensions have been granted to the following residents of Ohio:

Original—John Bean, Hugh Lafferty.

Additional—Green Wormley, Charles Goff, Charles T. Norton, John Flowers, James Wicks, William Wallace, Milton Connor, Jackson Carter, Richard N. Jones, William B. Lyke.

Renewal and increase—Benjamin F. Randall.

Increase—Calvin Morehead, James Jordon, Giles A. Judd, Samuel P. Geren.

Reissue—Jackson Lester, William A. Adair.

Original widows, etc.—Elizabeth Ginder, Anah Lester, minors of Paul K. Jones, miner of Nathan Johnson, Margaret Ryan, Caroline Spangler, Catharine Heupel, Caroline Tidball, Mary A. Muir, Sarah M. Wing, Mary M. King, Nannie W. Hughes.

LETTER LIST.

The following letters remain uncalled for at the Toledo, O., postoffice, July 30, 1892. Parties calling for same will please ask for "advertised" letters.

Gents' List.

A—R. Adams, W. Adaszkiewicz, Richard Atherton, James Andrews, George P. Amidale, George Ashley, George Anderson, E. W. Allen, Hilliard Allison.

B—Freeman Blake, Ben Benze, F. Busch, Geo. A. Bateson, Geo. Burrett, Irvin Bonch, J. J. Barker, J. E. Black, Lawrence J. Barrick, Arthur Brindamour, W. T Boyle, W. C. Bowen, C. C. Beal, C. M. Browne, Arthur Badgley.

C—J. E. Chaffee, W. C. Cushway, S. G. Cooley, S. E. Coombs, Henry Carine, James Campbell, S. H. Carter, Justus B. Courdin, Frank Cair, George Clafrin, C. E. Campbell, C. C. Crabbs.

D—Frank David, Alexander Delicoto, Dell Doty, Frank Duck, F. Daley, John Durbin, James Doyle, John R. Dracke.

E—Wm. Evans, Wm. S. Egan.

F—A. Fuchs, E. J. Feven, E. O. French, John F. Flynn, Mr. Finck, A. S. Fornuteu, Paul Friedman, S. C. Fisk.

G—John Good, L. Goorman, Jeweares Gerlin, S. W. Gillett, Willy Gerber.

H—A. L. Hano, C. C. Harter, Wm. Heskett, W. B. Hubbard, Friz Haberbs, Frank Hanna, D. C. Hollingsworth, Dimon Hennig, Frank Hammond, J. Ellis Harper, Mr. Hummer, Capt. L. Hollister, R. Howes, S. G. Harvey, F. J. Hoffner.

J—George O. Journey, Wm. Johns, Wm. H. Johnston, Roy Johnson, E. C. Jones, E. G. Jaques.

K—Jacob Krupp, Jay Kirk, James Kubiak, J. K. Keller, Henry Klein, F. Kippy, Geo. W. Karner, Charles Kimble, Frank Kleekamp, S. D. Kemp, Simon S. Keener, Theodore Kropp (2), Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Kelly.

L—John Lorden, John H. Leiter, Cyrus Lee, James M. Lester.

M—John E. McClosky, Ernst Manthy, Harry McKean, James J. Murphy, J. J. Moser, John McCormick, W. F. McIntyre, (2), W. E. Meagley, T. L. Merdock, Willie Mann.

N—John Northrift, Harry Newton.

P—George Pierce, Chester Payne, T. C. Pearce, Wm. Phole, D. H. Pritchard, Frank Perry, L. D. Price, M. Parlagiano.

R—John Ragan, Jacob M. Roiley, J. H. Roush, D. Rodgers, K. C. Randall, Sylvester J. Ruhl, Wm. Ryan.

S—Gerhard Schotte, E. J. Sauthaway, F. E. Small, John Schaefer, Jas. Stayskal, Joseph Saba, Joe Sharp, L. Smith, M. Schneblin, Robert Sells, W. F. Spaulding.

T—V. Tysskewfk, S. Turnbull, George Trask, Frank Trostwin.

W—Ludwig Weber, L. C. Wing, J. H. Wilcox, John Wells, James D. Wilkes, D. S. Williams, F. H. Wagner, Guy H. Walker, Geo. Wilbert, George White, H. B. Waldron, James Warren (2), L. Williams, Chas. E. Watt, C. M. Williams.

Z—Ellis Zane.

Ladies' List.

B—Miss Carrie Buck, Mrs. B. B. Benham, Mrs. Bessie Biddle, Miss Mary L. Bowers.

C—Mrs. Easter Clark, Mrs. J. D. Copperfield, Mrs. H. M. Cook, Miss Alice Ogeloch, Aden Cunningham, Mrs. May Chase.

D—Miss Anna Deemling.

E—Jessie Eason, Mrs. Cora L. Entsinger, Florence Emerson.

F—Mrs. Founten, Mrs. M. M. Felton, Mrs. Mary E. Fassett, Miss Ethel Fullerton, Mrs. J. B. Fishburn.

G—Mrs. Chloe Gilmore, Mrs. Wm. Griffith.

H—Mrs. Olive Howland, Clara Herold, Mrs. Gratia B. Harrison, Mrs. Bessie Hope, Miss George Hitch, Miss Frank Hoam, Edith Holt.

J—Miss Bessie Jones, Rosa Jennings.

K—Mrs. Clara Kroetz, Miss Helene Kiefer, Mrs. Julian Kel, Miss Mary Kenan, Mrs. L. G. Kune.

L—Annie B. Loech, Miss Josie Lux, Miss C. Leistner, Mrs. Nettie Leehman.

M—Mrs. Bell Moore, Miss Laura Myers, Mrs. Josephine Moore, Miss Ella Myers, Miss Mamie Myers.

N—Mrs. M. Nubeham.

O—Miss Lena Orr.

P—Mrs. Ann Patchner, Miss Dorothy Pope, Mrs. Fannie Price.

R—Mrs. Marland Risen, Mrs. Benard Raising, Miss Georgia Robinson.

S—Henrietta Schmidt, Mrs. R. Schreiber, Miss Minnie Shoemaker, Miss Maude Sutton, Mrs. Cora Scott, Mrs. E. W. Sullivan, Miss Hanna Schlatter, Gertie Stetzer, Alice Spencer, Anna M. Strain.

V—Clara Vall.

W—Miss Eva Whiteford, Mrs. E. A. Wagood, Mary Wilbard, Mrs. Rebecca Williams, Mrs. Jno. M. Wright.

Miscellaneous.

B—Bamsheim, Rexinger & Co., Builder of Steam Riding Gallery, Brown Bros. & Co.

D—H. F. Delno & Co.

G—Galss Darning & Weaving Co., H. Garzer & Son, Gem Shire Co.

S—Spencer, Moore & Co., Shultz Furniture Co.

W—Washington Union Ins. Co.

10c pays your fare to Marengo Park and return. Dancing free every evening commencing Saturday, July 30th.

BOTH ARE DEAD.

A Double Tragedy Reported from Evansville, Ind.

Evansville, Ind., July 30.—A double murder occurred at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon between two farm hands on the farm of James Wiltshire, in the bayou bottoms above this city.

Charles Winn and Bill Atwell became involved in a quarrel. After the exchange of a few words Winn picked up a hoe and struck Atwell in the back, severing five ribs from the spinal column.

Winn then dropped the hoe and started to run, but Atwell, who still had strength enough to stand, picked the hoe up and dealt him a terrible blow on the head, crushing the skull. Both men died last night.

Dress Parade | EVERY DAY at Presque Isle, by the Second regiment. Steamer Pastime leaves 10, 2, 3:30, 5:30, 8:30.

THEY ASK PROTECTION.

Lawless Section Hands Creating Terror in Indiana.

Valparaiso, Ind., July 30.—An appeal was made to the authorities yesterday for the arrest and prosecution of the lawless Italians at work on the right of way of the Columbus Construction company at Kouts station, this county.

The people have been terrorized by the gang, which challenged interference with their drunken orgies.

In a fight between Michael Fogarty and one of the Italians the latter received injuries which may prove fatal.

At points along the line in this county people are becoming alarmed at the depredations committed.

EAT CANDY

If you will, but be sure to use SOZODONT right away, in order to carry off its injurious effects upon the teeth. All candy-eaters should carry SOZODONT with them, if they wish to keep their teeth sound.

FARE REDUCED TO 10c

Round trip, moonlight to Marengo Park, every evening, commencing Saturday, July 30. Dancing free.

WHY PAY FULL PRICE FOR YOUR BOY'S SUIT

In a few weeks time you will be ready to buy your boy a new suit for school wear, and will then regret not having taken advantage of our

ONE QUARTER OFF SALE!

ON ALL

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S SUITS!

The time is short now for those who need clothing, to buy it at "stock-taking" prices. The boom is on and but little time will elapse before we close this sale. Hundreds have come to our store during the past week and have gone away fitted in a "Bargain Suit," more willing than ever to testify to the merits of our goods, and knowing that upright dealing, truthful statements and cold facts have carried the day.

As we told you last week, our entire stock of Boys' and Children's Suits go at these reduced prices and when you remember it is no bankrupt stock—but the

HANDSOMEST STOCK OF BOYS' CLOTHING!

In the city, that is offered for your selection you only stand in your own light by not calling and looking at the rare bargains we are prepared to show you.

Don't Forget That Seventy-Five Cents Will Buy Just as Much This Week as One Dollar Will Buy a Week Later. Look at This Scale of "Reduced Prices:"

FORMER PRICE. . .	$3 00	$4 00	$5 00	$7 00	$8 00	$10 00	$12 00
	FOR	FOR	FOR	FOR	FOR	FOR	FOR
REDUCED PRICE. .	$2 25	$3 00	$3 75	$5 25	$6 00	$7 50	$9 00

REMEMBER—Every garment, every article will remain marked just as they are and have been, and when a sale is made a reduction of 25 per cent will be made at the office.

213-215-217 Summit Street. **MOCKETT THE CLOTHIER.** 213-215-217 Summit Street.

BRO'S

Car Loads of "New Goods" Opened and now on sale.

The different departments are rapidly filling up. Every hour new goods of all descriptions are added.

The lowest possible prices are placed on everything, being about cost.

NEUHAUSEL BRO'S Full assortment of everything by next week.

NEW TIME CARD.

Wheeling & Lake Erie Ry., Taking Effect Sunday, July 24, '92—Central Standard Time.

Eastward.

Train No. 1, Daily—Leaves Toledo 11:50 p. m., running through to Wheeling and Steubenville.

Train No. 5—Leaves Toledo 7:45 a. m., running through to Wheeling and Steubenville.

Train No. 7—Leaves Toledo 1:00 p. m., running through to Wheeling and Steubenville.

Train No. 9, Daily—Leaves Toledo 4:50 p. m., running through to Massillon.

Westward.

Train No. 2, Daily—Leaves Massillon 4:35 a. m., running through to Toledo.

Train No. 4—Leaves Wheeling 4:50 a. m., Steubenville 4:00 a. m., running through to Toledo.

Train No. 6—Leaves Wheeling 8:45 a. m., Steubenville 8:45 a. m., running through to Toledo.

Train No. 8, Daily—Leaves Wheeling 2:50 p. m., Steubenville 2:50 p. m., running through to Toledo.

JAMES M. HALL, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

A. G. Blair, Gen'l Manager.

The Robison excursion ride to the asylum is growing in favor every day. It is very popular with the people. The cars go fast enough so the babies can enjoy the breeze. All cars run through after 1 o'clock p. m. each week day, and all day on Sunday. The last car returns from the asylum at 11 p. m., and none later.

EXCURSION TO COLUMBUS.

Sunday, July 31, the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo railway will sell excursion tickets to Columbus at the rate of $2.50 for the round trip. Train leaves Hocking Valley depot 6:35 a. m.; returning, leaves Columbus 3:45 p. m. This gives nearly five hours in Columbus.

Handy for travelers is Simmons Liver Regulator in powder. It can be carried in the pocket.

DIED IN AN ASYLUM.

Ottawa, Ill., July 30.—Prof. Charles Riddlemeir, one of the foremost educators of the German universities 25 years ago, has just died in the insane hospital at Kankakee. He was 85 years old.

To Marengo Park and return every evening. Fare reduced to 10c.

To the Ladies:

Call for Fermentum, the only reliable compressed yeast, and see that unreliable goods are not palmed off on you. By using Fermentum you are sure to have good Bread and Biscuit.

Office, 707 Jefferson St

TOLEDO Business AND Shorthand School. SUMMER :: SCHOOL

In Session. Special classes for those who have failed to make their grade. Review classes for teachers. Tuition $5. Penmanship, Business and Shorthand courses, regular rates. Graduates of the High School and all desiring to pursue any of the above courses are earnestly invited to visit the school in session. Remember this institution has been under the management of Mr. Davis for 11 years, and that the teacher of shorthand has had three years' practical experience in office work in this city. Note location—516-528 Summit st., near the Steadman monument. Phone 1021.

M. H. DAVIS, Principal.

Keep Cool | By enjoying the delightful moonlight excursions Wednesday and Saturday evenings, on the City of Toledo.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Base ball at Orchard Grove next Sunday, July 31, Toledo Stars vs. Rodgers. Foot race and sack races, and other attractions at the resort. Steamer C. B. Wallace will make regular trips to Orchard Grove, as follows:

Leave Toledo.	Leave Or. Grove
10:00 a. m.	12:45 p. m.
2:30 p. m.	4:45 p. m.
6:30 p. m.	8:15 p. m.

The Wellington R. Burt will make regular trips to Orchard Grove as follows:

Leave Toledo.	Leave Or. Grove
10:00 a. m.	12:15 p. m.
2:00 p. m.	3:15 p. m.
5:00 p. m.	6:10 p. m.

Picnic parties and socials supplied promptly with ice cream and fine confections by L. H. MEINERT, Corner Summit and Oak streets.

CALL UP

'Phone No. 1035 when you want McGlynn's ambulance.

'Phone No. 1035 when you want McGlynn's livery.

'Phone No. 1035 when you want McGlynn's moving van.

'Phone No. 1035 if you want prompt and reliable service.

Best hair dressing, Hays' Hair Health. Restores color, thickens growth. 50c.

NEW MUSIC STORE.

Friedenan's New Music Store is now open, with a complete number of standard sheet music at 5 cents per copy. Send for catalogue. 506 Adams st., Toledo, O.

Gray hair darkened by Hays' Hair Health. Don't stain skin or linen. Druggists, 50c.

Money Loaned.

(on Real Estate only.)

Direct to borrower, on improved city or farm property anywhere in North Western Ohio, at 6, 6½ and 7 per cent, according to amounts. No insurance connected with loans.

F. G. Thomson & Co., Mortgage Loans,

31 Superior Street, Toledo, Ohio.

KNABE PIANOS.

CONSPICUOUSLY PRE-EMINENT!

For sale in Toledo only by

The Whitney & Currier Co.

FREE TO WOMEN. We will send every woman who answers this advertisement a copy of our new work, "ALETRINOSA," a treatise on the "Diseases of Women, and Guide to Home Treatment." Mention this paper. Lady Agents Wanted. THE JAMES CHEMICAL CO., Peoria, Ill

NOTICE.

Toledo, O., July 2, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of directors of the Toledo Electric Company, held June 30th, 1892, it was unanimously resolved that a special meeting of stockholders of said company be held at the office of the company on Tuesday, August 9th, 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m. to consider the advisability of increasing the capital stock of said company to $500,000, or any part thereof.

2july-to-aug-5 F. B. DODGE, Secretary.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

The Chapman Hardware Co.,

515 & 517 ADAMS STREET,

ARE SELLING OUT AT COST THEIR STOCK OF

Gurney Refrigerators!

PACKED WITH MINERAL WOOL.

Hose and Hose Reels

AND ALL SEASONABLE GOODS.

Pages 9 to 16.

THE TOLEDO BEE

Pages 9 to 16.

TOLEDO, OHIO, SATURDAY EVENING JULY 30, 1892.

PLATT SULKS

And Refuses to be Pacified.

He Absolutely Declines to Enthuse

And Set the New York Machine Going.

Several Conferences Fail to Move the Boss.

Messages from the President Have no Effect—He is Mad and Won't Play, so There Now.

New York, July 30.—The correspondent of the St. Louis Republic describes the situation in this state as follows:

President Harrison has started his campaign pretty vigorously in this city, but the campaign is not of the usual stereotyped order. So far as surface indications go the battle is being waged to capture Thomas C. Platt, and there are no evidences that anything else is being thought of. Mr. Platt, however, is coy.

Olive branches which are brought to him from the White House are very carefully inspected, and unless they are of that particular variety which bears fruit, they are declined with thanks. Mr. Platt has not started his machine in this state for Mr. Harrison.

Some of the expert politicians say he has not started it at all, and that all the conferences between Mr. Platt and Mr. Harrison's agents have produced no results satisfactory to the president. Many New York republicans have been at the White House, and, as they have come and gone, it has been reported that they have borne messages from Harrison to Platt and from Platt to Harrison. That these messages, or at any rate those which are said to have gone toward the White House, were authorized by Mr. Platt is not believed by those in the confidence of that gentleman.

If the president has received any word direct from Mr. Platt it is such word or statement as Mr. Harrison's chairman, Mr. Carter has given him.

Mr. Carter has been very diligently cultivating the acquaintance of the New York boss from the very day he accepted the position of Mr. Harrison's coachman. He had two conferences with the Tioga statesman before going to Washington on his last visit, and he has had at least one since. At these conferences he has been regarded as the authorized agent of the president, and the fact that he has gone directly to Mr. Platt from the White House strengthens the belief of politicians that such understanding as the president and Mr. Platt may have reached has been brought about through Chairman Carter.

Ex-Senator Warner Miller, who was in Washington and visited the president, called simply in his own behalf and took no word from Platt or brought back any to him. Platt and Miller are on confidential and intimate terms just now, and Mr. Miller is not losing any time in the vocation of peacemaker.

Chairman Carter came back from Washington and had an extended conference with Mr. Platt.

Chairman Hackett, of the state executive committee, by grace of Mr. Platt, also called on the New York boss.

These two calls were the chief events in the republican circle of politicians during the day. Mr. Carter went in the forenoon to Mr. Platt in his downtown office. Mr. Hackett also went in the forenoon. The two were there at the same time and were closeted with Mr. Platt for an hour or more. Just about the time these calls were being made two committee meetings which had been scheduled for 11 o'clock did not take place. One was a meeting of the executive committee of the national committee; the other of the executive committee of the state committee. No one came to the state committee meeting, so, after waiting a short time, Mr. Hackett went to Mr. Platt to know what was up.

General Clarkson and Secretary McComas, of the national committee, were the only members of that organization in the city, except Chairman Carter, and he also had gone to see Mr. Platt, so no campaigns were outlined, no arrangements made for the campaign and no details discussed. The president's friends tried to make light of this embarrassing situation by saying there was no need of a meeting. "What is the good of coming together this hot weather, anyhow?" said one, to which question a democratic friend replied that it would be better for the committee to go down to Washington and get cooled off.

Mr. Platt is still sulking, and the machinery under his control will not be made to work until he is assured of some material benefits in the event of Harrison's election. His very reticence is significant that he does not regard Mr. Harrison's chance of re-election as worth trying for.

SHE SAVED HIS LIFE.

A Girl's Sacrifice Made In the Nick of Time.

He was a young man. His natural air of distinction was heightened by the dejected look in his eyes, says the Detroit Tribune.

"It means ruin and death for me," he faltered.

The beautiful little girl who had just volunteered to sustain sisterly relations with him was deeply affected. A tear clung to her sweetly curved eyelash.

"Don't," she protested in unfeigned agitation.

He laughed scornfully.

"Death," he insisted, "is all that is left for me."

She trembled and turned pale.

"Do you," and her voice shook with terror, "contemplate suicide?"

"Yes."

It was a simple word, yet it burned into her heart, searing her very soul.

"Ha! ha!" he chuckled, demoniacally.

A cold sweat bedewed her fair brow.

"Don't."

The air grew black before her.

"I have the means at hand," he cried.

She was dimly conscious that he drew a cigarette from his pocket, but not until he struck a match to light it did she realize the horrid nature of his purpose.

"Right here?" she gasped, her eyes starting from their sockets.

He was desperately cool.

"Before your eyes," he calmly replied, "I shall smoke this deadly cigarette. You will see me die."

"Ow, ow. Never. Don't. I'll be yours."

Ten minutes winged their flight.

"Edward."

She was nestling in his arms.

"Yes, darling."

"I wouldn't have cared, Edward, if you had shot yourself or something like that, but such a horrid method of suicide. I just couldn't stand it."

Whereas he kissed her fondly and murmured sweet nothings in her ear.

A VULGAR FAMILY.

First little girl: "I guess your folks isn't very respect'ble." Second little girl: "Why isn't we?" First little girl: "I hasn't seen a doctor here once."—Good News.

THE HERMIT OF TAMALPAIS.

His Eerie Above the Golden Gate, He Escapes the World.

Way up in a glen near the summit of Mount Tamalpais lives a hermit who, for the past six years, has made his abode in this solitude. He is not a strange, reticent and forlorn-looking individual who is weary of the world and its cares. Not by any means. George Bell, for such is the hermit's name, is a jolly-looking individual with a round face well bronzed by constant exposure to the sun.

He stated that his reason for living so far from others of his kind is that he likes solitude. "I am very contented here. For the past six years I have not had a care nor a worry. Now, don't think you, man, there is anything romantic connected with my residing here." Thus he spoke to a Call reporter.

"Why I am here is a private matter; that is, primarily; but you may say I came here for my health. I was as thin as a rail six years ago, and now look at men. Yes, I am getting on in years; fifty springs have I seen, including this."

"Relatives, friends!" he exclaimed, when questioned in regard to them. "I have none except those who think I am dead, and I will not disturb their happiness by destroying their delusion."

Bell lives entirely on the products of his own industry. He claims that he fares better than a millionaire and relishes what he eats. His cabin is constructed half of stone and half of redwood trees. It is so secluded that it was discovered by the merest chance.

"You are the second one within the past year that found me out," he replied, in answer to the question as to how many visitors he had. "I don't mind an occasional visitor, but I prefer to be alone," he continued. The recluse positively declined to tell where he came from or what his real reason was in leading a hermit's life.

Perched upin that high altitude Bell can overlook the cities of San Francisco, Oakland and Alameda. The only companions he has are two cats. Bell earns his living by the aid of a fishing line and several bird and game traps. He drinks nothing but water, and never uses flour, tea, coffee or sugar, and claims he has not bought a single article from a grocery store since he took up his abode on the mountains. He shook his head sadly as he said: "Well, this country is building up. I will not stay here long. I will pick up my things and go to some unsettled and mountainous district."

Bell admits that he occasionally "gets lonesome like," but this feeling is gradually wearing away as the time when he formed one of the world's countless millions gradually recedes.—San Francisco Call.

THEY MEANT NO MURDER.

How a Father and Mother Were Unjustly Accused.

The curtains were not tightly drawn, and it was with no great difficulty that the crowd collected outside was enabled to perceive the family group in the front parlor, says the Detroit Tribune. The husband and father was observed to be standing on the table and gesticulating wildly. The wife and mother might be seen dancing with a marked degree of abandon on the sofa. The baby reclined in a high chair and blinked apathetically.

"Such people ain't fit to have the care of a child," authoritatively declared a lady with glasses, who stood very near the house and could see plainly.

"It's a shame," indignantly insisted a stout woman with an armful of groceries.

The husband and father suddenly seized a chair and waved it frantically above his head.

"Oh."

The lady with glasses shuddered. The woman with the groceries averted her face as if to save herself the shock of witnessing a revolting tragedy.

"The child ought to be rescued."

The wife and mother, upon the instant, laid violent hands upon a feather duster, and, leaping into the air, shook it ostentatiously.

"This must be stopped. They're intoxicated and are going to kill that young one."

The lady with glasses was addressing the crowd. The stout woman had just time to express a firm belief that the people inside the house were crazy when some determined men stepped forward and knocked at the door. The husband and father responded to the summons.

"We must insist that you cease your murderous demonstration toward yonder child."

The determined men were not disposed to equivocate.

"Wha—wha—"

The husband and father stood speechless and aghast.

"We has seen enough to convince us that you either intend to kill the babe or scare it out of its wits. In either event we demand that you stop at once, or surrender the little one."

"But gentlemen—"

The husband and father was getting agitated.

"Nothing was further from our minds than murder or injury of any sort."

The three determined men looked sceptical.

"What, then, were you doing?"

"We were seeing if we could induce baby to keep still long enough to get his picture taken."

Whereat the stout woman and the lady with glasses, who had been looking over the shoulders of the determined men, suddenly recalled their dear ones at home and departed swiftly into the darkness.

FISHING FOR OCTOPUS.

The Best Bait to Use is a White Rag Wrapped Around a Hook

"It is no trick to catch them. They are pulled out with hook and line from the deep waters on the sound, just like fish, and are found on the rocky bottoms of the fishing banks," said a Seattle fisherman to a reporter. "Look at this," continued Nick, raising the slimy mass of legs and pointing to a perfect counterfeit of a parrot's black beak. "That's its mouth. Just like a parrot's, only much larger and more powerful. When once those jaws fasten on the bait they never let go until landed on the deck of the boat. No, they seldom give us much trouble. This is part of a Greek fisherman's early education. Experience has taught the men how to handle them safely. The only care necessary is to prevent their fastening their suckers on the sides and bottom of the boat. If by accident or carelessness they should succeed in doing so the octopus is safe, for the suction of those cup-like disks is so great that nothing but the knife can dislodge them, and as they can't be reached they get away.

"The men know by the weight on the line and its action when an octopus is hooked. Then by means of poles the line is kept away from the boat, and, watching a favorable opportunity, with the assistance of boat-hooks the fellow is suddenly yanked on board and left to thrash his life away on deck. Of course the men have learned to keep carefully out of reach of its tentacles. On a clear day and in clear weather one can see an octopus at great depths. Their bodies usually lie hidden under shelving rocks, leaving only one or more of those long feelers visible, moving cautiously back and forth. By baiting a hook with a white rag and dropping it close by it it is fun to watch their movements. They pretend not to see the bait, believing it is living prey. They will advance their feelers inch by inch, and gradually their body, and retreat again, as if to draw on the intended victim. Playing the bait back and forth excites their cupidity, and when satisfied of the result the beast makes a spring for the bait that for lightning-like speed beats anything on record. Of course, it fastens its razor-like, double back-action beak into the rag and holds on like grim death, allowing itself to be pulled out of the water rather than let go."

A VEXING PROBLEM.

"How did you like it in the west?" "Not very well. It took too much attention to find out just when to throw up your hands and when to lay down your hands."—Puck.

TRUTH ABOUT MEXICO.

A Visit to the Beautiful City of Guadalajara.

The Progress of Civilization —Interesting Market

Day Scenes—A Tour Through Toltec Ruins—The Old and the New.

Guadalajara, Mexico, July 20.—This quaint old city has been rightly called "The Athens of Mexico," though the larger portion of foreigners think there is little instructive or interesting in this country outside of the ruins made famous by their antiquity. They entertain the idea that it is a land of burning sands and parched deserts, inhabited by bandits and ruffians, but if they could sit with me to-day and look out on the broad valley filled with fields of grain, immense vineyards, orchards, and acres upon acres of the feathery date trees, they would change the first part of their opinion, and if they had traveled as I have for six years with and among the Mexicans, dividing their last meal with them, they would conclude that they were anything else but bandits and assassins. In many respects the civilization is imperfect, crude and peculiar, but at the same time these agnostics should not forget that 2,000 years ago some of the fine arts were as near perfection as they are to-day, the culture of modern times not being able to improve them. Two thousand years ago Mexico had her civilization, and it was undoubtedly far in advance of that brought to them by their Spanish conquerors. She had her temples in which were celebrated the rites of a religion whose devotees numbered more than 50,000,000 souls; she had her standing army, the peer of anything in the western world, and which carried consternation before it to the very extremities of the land. She had her architects, her painters and her builders, and their works are preserved to this day, in many cases not even subject to imitation by our own or European artists.

A Beautiful City.

This is my second trip to Guadalajara, but my first during this season of the year, and it seems to me now like another city than the one I saw last winter. Not that the city has changed or that the difference of the seasons has such an effect upon it as to change its appearance, but in passing as I did before, hurriedly, from Mazadan to the City of Mexico, I did not take the time to investigate the many quaint ruins in the vicinity, listen to the ancient, dreamy legends, or drive over the paseos famous long before the unfortunate Maximilian passed like a meteor through Mexican history. This time I have spent two weeks rambling through its courts, plazas and the deep recesses of its ruined temples, and a trip in Mexico is not complete without an acquaintance with this city. The population is about 130,000, and comprises the bulk of the learning and refinement of the country. The lyceums, the theaters, the museums, the libraries and the works of art are here; in fact, it is the center of Mexican civilization. The location is beautiful, and, hemmed in as it is by mountains on three sides, you first see it when coming over the coast range, 20 leagues distant. Away to the left are the snow-capped Sierras, whose peaks are plainly visible through our field glasses, while to the right one can hear the thunder and see the dim smoke curling from the distant volcano of Colima, whose lava has almost run to the sea. Behind you lie the desert mountains, and, still further, the wide expanse of the Pacific, which, in the distance, looks like a thin blue ribbon marking the outer rim of the horizon. The journey for the rest of the way is down the mountains, through the upper tablelands of the valley of Anahuac, famed in half historical, half legendary story of Cortez and his followers. With the exception of the City of Mexico, there are more churches and public buildings here than anywhere else in the republic, and the majority of them are finely finished in the half Spanish, half Aztec style of architecture peculiar to the country. The old Aztec style of square roofs has gradually melted into the castellated domes of Grenada as time has necessitated improvements, and the effect is beautiful and pleasing.

Montezuma had a summer residence here long before the Spaniards came, and though it suffered much from shot and shell during the Maximilian war, it is still standing. It is in the midst of a park that lies back of the city among the hills, and in a dense grove of olives that look as if they might be as old as the building. The old building is now in a state of ruin and only inhabited by beggars and bats, though near it are two of the sweetest springs of water that I have seen in the country.

By far the most interesting structure is the market house. Nobody, not even the Indians, can tell you when this was built, and it still stands five stories in height, in a remarkable state of preservation. Its dome overlooks the principal plaza, and its white frescoing, as reflected in the sunlight, first comes in view when you reach Sierra Diable, the summit of the coast range. By and by you begin to see the churches, then the handsome residences of the French and Spaniards on the outskirts, and all at once as you come around the huge cliff of basalt the whole city breaks on your view, and with the waving palms and sinuous rivers it looks like a beautiful mirage, but, unlike the mirage, it does not fade, but becomes more beautiful as you draw nearer.

Market Days.

The market days are Saturdays, and the markets are conducted very much as they were in the ancient days. On the first floor of the building are stalls for sheep and goats, while the fruits and vegetables, too numerous to mention, are laid out tastefully on stone benches in the second story. The city is located only a little way from the Tropic of Cancer, and oranges, lemons, figs, bananas, guavas, and, in fact, all the fruits of the tierri calienti are represented. The three upper stories are devoted to the sale and display of baskets, beads, pictures and the various branches of fine arts. The best feather artists reside in this city, and the work done by them is simply wonderful. Our artists cannot even imitate the work, and as it was an artistic wonder to Alvarado, who had visited all the courts over 300 years ago, so it is to the traveler of to-day. With a cardboard and a little gum drawn from a species of cactus, one of these artists will take a handful of feathers from the many colored birds of the section, and in 30 minutes make a picture of you almost equal in correctness of expression and feature to any photograph you will get taken in the United States. The gum is first put on the card, when they take the feathers one at a time and put them in place, seldom making a mistake in the shade or tint of color. There are others here, too, who do nothing but image work, making the little images of the Virgin and saints seen on sale in all the Mexican curio stores in the United States. Their taste and ability to handle a piece of clay is no less wonderful than the feather work. They will take a piece of the material from the platter on which they grind and knead it, and in a little while make a correct image of yourself, which they offer to the stranger for dos reales, and as they usually make them while you are looking at the curiosities in their booths and without your knowledge they generally sell them before you recover from your wonder.

The city is laid out beautifully, and when on Saturday it is filled with Indians from a distance, the mountaineers, with their brilliantly colored rebosos, and the Spaniards from their neighboring estates arrayed in all the pomp and splendor that they were wont to assume 300 years ago, it is an imposing spectacle, and one almost forgets that it is the close of the Nineteenth century instead of the glorious days of Andalusia.

Toltec Ruins.

I drove oevr to the ruins of the old city and spent some hours rambling through the deserted streets. The buildings were all stone, and were once the pride of the Toltec nation. Many of them are remarkably preserved and give evidence of a high degree of skill and taste in their construction. They are all highly ornamented—surrounded by facades and supported by columns on which rest carved figures of ocelots, which seem to have been the emblematical animals of their government, as lions of the English. They are occupied, such of them as are still standing, by beggars, which are in this country, as Italy, one of the necessary evils. They are prohibited by law from asking charity except on Saturdays and feast days, consequently on those days the city is literally alive with them. They bind up their hands, arms and legs in all kinds of ways to convey the impression that they are afflicted, and in that respect are as shrewd as their Italian brothers and sisters.

A day's work, though, brings them in very little, for the Mexicans are accustomed to them, and should an American find his sympathy aroused to the extent of pulling out his purse they would be ten deep around him in less than a minute. The traveler who resists their importunities need have no conscientious scruples about letting them die of disease and starvation, for their profession, or that of many of them at least, is begging, and if their proposed victims could see them in their homes any other day during the week they would never suspicion them of binding themselves up in filth to solicit alms.

No one need die of hunger in this country, anyway, for the plazas are filled with orange trees that bear all the year and the fruit may be had for the plucking. The canals, too, are lined with various kinds of tropical fruits, and there is no prohibition against their use by the passer-by.

On my way to the old city I passed through the wheat and barley fields which were being harvested by the pons. They were cutting it a handful at a time with old raping hooks such as our fathers used 100 years ago. I saw them threshing also, and they follow the manner of the Hebrews of Palestine in the days of Christ. The grain is piled in a pen 30 or 40 feet across and ten or fifteen ponies are driven over the grain until it is all trampled out, then they winnow it a handful at a time. One of the most peculiar sights is the peons carrying water from the river and canals in pig skins swung on their backs by a band across the forehead. I wandered through the streets of the old city for miles and miles without seeing a human being except the miserable slaves who do the bidding of the conquerors. The tenantless halls of the temples reverberate with the least whisper, but they are silent as to their past history. The sacrificial stones may be found here and there through the streets and they make one think of the dreadful stories of human sacrifice that tradition has given us.

The Old and the New.

This city was deserted long ago on account of the changing of the river bed, though it was occupied by many until it was almost destroyed by the Spanish conquest, and in the days of its glory it must have had a population equal to that of San Francisco. The temples were the particular aversion of the Spaniards, and they were all sacked and many of them totally destroyed, though painted panels and many other curiosities were preserved and may be seen in the museum of the new city. According to the course of human events the time for their extermination had come, and they were to give place to a stronger people, but everything suggests the question: "Has their civilization reached the height it held when Cortez discovered it?" It is true that Guadalajara is a beautiful city to-day, but does it excel the one to which the Spaniards put the torch? Where are the 5,000 temples spoken of by Bernal Diaz, Cortez's historian? Where are the magnificent palaces and tropical gardens? Gone to satisfy the insatiable greed of the Romish church, which even till to-day holds Mexico in its thralldom, and was manifested through and by a Spaniard. What have they in return? Interesting ruins, through and among which pass daily the sons and sons' sons of those who raised the massive buildings, the ruins of which have lasted longer than any lauded republic. They pass as slaves and water carriers, doing the bidding of their conquerors; the ruins of the race of dusky heroes among the ruins of their architecture!

I have gone through the ruins of Cunpola, Chalcan and the City of Mexico and read the story of Bernal Diaz sitting on the altar stones sacred to Thuizal and the thought: "What did civilization bring to them?" Did it bring happiness? No. Did it bring deliverance from the evils to which they were subject? No. It brought bondage and death and degradation. Did they benefit by it? Then they were a great and proud race, wealthy and respected by those with whom they came in contact. They had honor and were proud of it. Now they are slaves and petty thieves and merit and receive the respect of no country, because they have lost their native integrity and have acquired all the dissimulating vices of the Spaniard.

It is said that war is the great civilizer, but we must accept its attendant evils, and is it not better to eschew civilization by forced methods than to suffer the repine, calumity and bloodshed that come with them?

THE WAY FRANKLIN LOANED.

A Letter Explaining His Trick for Doing a Deal of Good With Little Money.

Franklin wrote the following letter to a man to whom he was lending some money:

"I send you herewith a bill for 10 louis d'ors; I do not pretend to give you such a sum. I only lend it to you. When you shall return to your country you cannot fail of getting into some kind of business that will in time enable you to pay all your debts.

"In that case, when you meet with another honest man in similar distress, you must pay me by lending this sum to him, enjoining him to discharge the debt by a like operation when he shall be able and shall meet with another opportunity.

"I hope it may then go through many hands before it meets with a knave to stop its progress. This is a trick of mine for doing a deal of good with little money."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

WHAT BLIGHTS THE EDITOR'S LIFE.

"My article on the death of Col. Jones was plain enough," said the editor. "I wrote in plain words that he died shouting praises, and went were all is well."

"Doesn't it read that way in the paper?" asked the proof-reader.

"It does not," said the editor. "It reads. 'He died shouting blazes, and went where all is hell.'"—Atlanta Constitution.

AGE IN PRAYER.

A Boston small boy's grandmother was teaching him a new prayer the other night. It was in verse that ran thus:

"Jesus, gentle Shepherd, lead me;
Keep Thy little lamb to-night."

"Grandma," said the boy, "do you say that prayer?" "Well, not exactly," she answered; "why?" "'Cause if you said it you'd have to let the 'little lamb' go and say 'keep the old sheep.'"

A HALF-HEARTED EFFORT.

Daughter: "Yes, I know Mr. Staylate comes very often, but it isn't my fault. I do everything I can to drive him away." [illegible] you sing to him once."—New York Weekly.

A SUBSTITUTE.

Sweet girl graduate (at restaurant). "Havn't you any pickles?" Waiter: "We got out only a few moments ago, but we've got plenty of strawberry shortcake, ma'am."—Good News.

A WESTERN SOCIAL ITEM.

Mr. Lease is putting up his raspberry jam this week, and next winter he will bring it out and please Mrs. Lease—Atchison Globe.

CROESUS IN OFFICE.

Not so Numerous as He Used to be in Congress.

Twenty Millionaires in the Four Hundred.

The Letter S Stands for Shekels in the Legislative Roll Call—Paying $1,800 a Month for Board.

Washington, July 30.—"Millionaires!" exclaimed Mr. Kenna the other day in the Senate restaurant, "here in this paper is the old charge revamped that the senate is composed of magnates and millionaires. I don't believe there is a national legislature in the world whose members possess less money!"

"'House of Lords' they also delight to call us," added General Manderson from across the table, "when each of us represents the people of a definite geographic division and the House of Lords represents nothing but prescription—the entail of a hereditary aristocracy."

"Yet there are doubtless some attorneys of corporations, if not 'creatures of corporations,' here," suggested a correspondent sitting by.

"So there are in every parliament and legislature," answered Representatvie Breckenridge, "but I judge from what I have heard that almost all of the millionaires in the senate began without a dollar, as common workmen. And it is the same at our end of the capitol."

"Two began with pick and shovel in California, without a cent," said one.

"One began as a railroad brakeman," said another.

Paying $1,800 a Month Board.

"One began by sweeping out a store at $2 a week," said another, "and the boy that, having got to the top at last, has a perfect right to pay $1,800 a month board at the Arlington if he wants to; and they say that is what he actually does pay for himself and wife."

"And I have no doubt," said another, "that a majority of the members of both houses depend on their congressional salaries for a living."

This conversation set me to thinking and inquiring, and herein are set down my findings:

The senate and house will not now foot up in the aggregate so much as they did two years ago, within 50 or 100 million dollars. A few rich men have come in, but more have gone. From the senate have departed Joe Brown, who began as the poorest and raggedest of Caroline crackers and became a five millionaire; Farwell, of Chicago, who has 5,000 miles of rail fences in Texas; Hearst, the many millionaire of the Golden Gate; Plumb, who had $2,000 a month from the "Small Hopes" mine; Spooner, who earned a pile by hard knocks; Tom Scott, who began by hoeing corn at 10 cents a day and climbed upward till he counted his income at $5,000 a day: Spinola, who began at the lowest round and climbed to the highest on which seven figures were written; Adams, with a $500,000 wife; and several other such.

Money Runs to the Letter S.

An odd thing about it this year is that three-fourths of the wealth in both houses belongs to men whose names begin with "S"—Sawyer, Stewart, Sanford, Sanders, Sherman, Shoup, Squire, Stockbridge, Stahlnecker, Stevens and Sam Stephenson—a formidable list of purse-bearers. And Spooner, Saider and Spinola have just withdrawn from the sibilant association.

The richest senators are of course from the Pacific coast. Stanford is one of the four or five richest men in the country, and worries himself all the time about new schemes for spending his income on his pet university. I don't know whether he is worth $30,000,000 or $100,000,000, but as the larger amount costs more thought and attention than the smaller without furnishing a particle more of comfort, it doesn't make any difference. Stewart, of Nevada, has his ups and downs. The heathen Chinee inhabits the castle which he built during one of his ups. He lost it all at that time, but is begging away again. He has a striking physiognomy—put a sardonic smile upon Michael Angelo's portrait of Jehovah, and you have Stewart. He is ordinarily good natured and sometimes rich, but he has been brought to the verge of poverty by helping his friends. His colleague belongs to the wealthy wing of the Jones family, and Felton, of California, has been a bold and lucky speculator, and hit the bull's eye during the oil excitement.

A Car Lined with Silver.

Mitchell and Dolph could foot up perhaps $100,000 apiece; Allen is a popular young lawyer and gets large fees, and Squire has no nightmare dreams of the poor house—indeed, one of the organs of the jawsmiths recently announced that he came to Washington in "a car lined with solid silver!" Teller and Wolcott, of Colorado, are moderately rich, that is, they have outside incomes more than equal to their salaries. The same can be said of Manderson, who has made something in Omaha real estate.

Almost all of the New England members in both houses began with nothing and have held their own—that is, they are dependent on their salaries for a living. This is exactly or nearly true of Frye, Dixon, Chandler, and the Massachusetts and Connecticut senators, but they are all hard-working men of large influence. Hale acquired about $750,000 when he won Zach Chandler's daughter, and he has kept it. Morrill and Aldrich began as grocery clerks, and they now count their wealth by six figures. It is understood that Walker, in the house from Worcester, is a millionaire, making his money in boots and shoes. He started as a mechanic. He could probably buy out all of the highly educated young democrats thrown to the surface in last year's eruption, whom he alludes to collectively as "very fresh" and "the Massachusetts kindergarten." Cabot Lodge is said to stove polish.

be rich, as is also Morse, of the Sunrise Cleveland Has Hit the Bull's Eye.

Neither of the New York senators is rich—indeed, Evarts was worth a good deal more than Hill is. This may be the proper place to say that Cleveland has quadrupled his property since he became president, and is now probably worth $250,000. The house has two plumbers—Felix Campbell, of New York, and Belknap, of Michigan. Felix is happy in the consciousness that he could pipe off $500,000 from his bank. Belknap is doubtless also in the proverbial condition. Belden, of Syracuse, has amassed a million or so in railroads and things. Bourke Cockran must be well fixed, for he bought a $100,000 house here last year, which he will have newly frescoed when he is elected senator in Hiscock's place. John R. Fellows, who divides with Cockran the reputation of being the most eloquent man in the house, has scared the wolf way off. He dines on Chamberlain's terrapin and lies down at night amid his varied sumptuosities, gets big fees for trying to hammer sense into the skulls of a petit jury, and the other day declined the offer of a $50,000 salary to manage a large property.

Lockwood, of Buffalo, professional nominator in chief to Cleveland, married rich. Tracy, of Albany, can foresee the probability of regular meals for a long time. This gave him the energy requisite to successfully lead the anti-silver hosts and to get $2,500,000 in the reciprocal distillation bill to improve the harbors along the tempest-tossed shores of Troy and Cohoes. Col. Greenleaf, who is cordially hated by all the burglars and bank robbers in the world, as the producer of elaborate combination and time locks, is worth only $500,000 or $1,000,000.

The Pennsylvanians in Congress.

The members from Pennsylvania are generally in moderate circumstances—neither rich nor poor. Don Cameron is the only millionaire among them, and, by the way he is the only member of the senate who inherited wealth. His income is said to be about $90,000 a year—about $12 an hour. He is quiet in manner and dress. Quay is worth comparatively little. In the house, John Dalzell, of Pittsburg, is a thrifty lawyer, and worth perhaps $250,000. McAleer, flour merchant of Philadelphia, is understood to be rich, and Shouk has touched coal with profit.

The New Jersey senators are well fixed. If Senator Higgins, of Delaware, is wealthy, he doesn't take any pains to show it. His colleague is said to be worth $75,000. Ohio has two senators calculated to excite the wrath of socialists and anarchists. Brice is worth many millions made in railroading and Sherman is rich and would have been a millionaire long ago if he had given politics the cold shoulder. But he holds that some other things are worth more than money. The Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth districts of Ohio are, curiously enough, all represented by Taylors, and they possess two-thirds of the wealth of the Ohio delegation.

The Rich Men Named Taylor.

J. D. Taylor is quite wealthy; E. B. Taylor is one of the first lawyers in the state, and V. A. Taylor is a successful manufacturer. Senators Voorhees and Turpie, of Indiana, are of moderate means, though they win large fees; and none of the members in the lower house are rich. The most active and able of them all, Judge Holman, is worth little more than his farm at home—probably not $15,000 in all.

In the senate are three rich lumbermen—McMillan and Stockbridge, of Michigan, and Sawyer, of Wisconsin; they are millionaires. McMillan was, originally, I believe, a railroad conductor, and he did his duty and crept upward till he got rich as a car manufacturer and lumber dealer. I asked Senator Palmer of the Illinois state delegation were wealthy. "Well," he said, "we're pretty comfortable. I'll wager that Cullom and I can measure up $50,000 between us!" The richest and perhaps the ablest and certainly the best educated of the whole Illinois delegation in the house is Robert H. Hitt. As a stenographer 34 years ago he reported the Lincoln-Douglass debate and afterward studied the modern languages and was found very useful in diplomatic relations.

One of Michigan's Lumber Kings.

One of the wealthy members is known to his friends as "Sam Stephenson," of Menominee, Mich. He made his money in lumber. Chipman and ——sting, of the same state, are also raised far above any inclination to be socialists and to request a "divide." Senator Casey is rich; so is Pettigrew; Davis insists that the most valuable quality of money is its transferability, so he enlists actively in the transfer business, and though he commands large fees, has a moderate bank account. Senator Vilas, of Wisconsin, has as much as he will ever need. Mitchell, of Milwaukee, is a several times millionaire; and probably no other member from the state except, perhaps, Barwig, who has recently had a windfall, is worth $50,000.

I asked Representative Breckenridge how many millionaires there were in the Arkansas delegation. "Not one!" he said. "There are, perhaps, two or three ten-thousandaires and I think there is one who may be designated a hundred and fiftyaire. We have hardly anything in Arkansas," he said, laughing as he vanished within the door of the house, "except wisdom and virtue."

Tennessee Doesn't Grow Rich Men.

There is not a man here from Tennessee worth $50,000, unless it is Senator Harris, whose boys are running a big ranch down in Texas that may sometime be worth something, or Joseph E. Washington, who is the son of a wealthy man.

Not more than three or four men from the south are worth $100,000—Senator George, of Mississippi, being one; and I cannot name another at this moment—perhaps Gorman and Ransom. Morgan can make a great deal of money, for he has a high reputation as a lawyer, and no man in the senate possesses more all-around information of an exact sort; but he probably has little more than his salary.

Out of 400 members of both houses there are less than 20 millionaires; about 50 more could be called wealthy; a hundred others are in comfortable circumstances, and more than 150 are poor and depend upon their salaries for their support. How is this for "a plutocracy?"

TEMPTING PROVIDENCE.

Ballooning Under the Most Favorable Conditions Dangerous.

Ballooning, at the best of times and under the most favorable conditions, is an occupation which can never be free from serious danger, says a London journal. It is always impossible to say in what particular direction a mishap is likely to occur; but the experienced aeronaut would be the first to acknowledge that peril accompanies every moment, both of the preparations, of the actual ascent, and still more of the descent. A start may be successfully made when there is hardly a breath of wind stirring near the ground. At the level of the clouds a strong breeze may be unexpectedly encountered, which will drive balloon and car and occupants, before they know where they are, leagues away from home—possibly out to sea. It is quite unnecessary, however, to catalogue all the risks which the aeronaut has to accept as incidental to his calling. The wonder is that any man—more especially any man with wife and family—can be found willing to imperil his experience for so small an object as mere amusement. There is no chance—or hardly any chance—of fresh and important scientific facts being ascertained under such circumstances.

When balloons were first invented it was supposed, with some reason, that they would prodigiously assist in the investigation of natural phenomena, and especially that a far greater knowledge would be acquired of the causes of the movements of air and the formation of cloud masses. Valuable results have certainly been obtained from the use of these machines, and their value for purposes of observation in war is incontestible. When used, however, as a mere toy of a holiday gathering, and a toy which, unfortunately, occasions a maximum of risk with a minimum of appreciable benefit to anybody, the balloon is diverted from its legitimate object. It is true that it is always an attractive spectacle to see human beings go sailing away into the air suspended to a great gas bag; and many entertainments and exhibitions would be lessened in their popularity were the element of aeronauts to be omitted. Considering, however, the number of accidents that have occurred, it becomes a question how far people are justified in patronizing spectacles of this description.

Probably among all the thousands who were looking on at the ascent from the Crystal Palace which ended so disastrously only a few realized the full gravity of the danger which was being incurred in order to afford them pleasure. Certainly we may take for granted that not a single one of the spectators would have consented to such an exhibition taking place had they guessed how terrible that danger really was. We may put out of sight the idea that it is the element of risk to others which really makes the attractiveness of balloon ascents; yet, at the same time, it may well be doubted whether, if people do not know how dangerous the pastime is, they ought not to know it, and whether rash individuals should be permitted to imperil their lives as an item in a recreative program. At all events, there can be no question of the need of most stringent supervision of all the preparations for balloon ascents, with the application of the severest tests to all the materials employed in the construction of the machine.

SAVED BY IT.

Wife—I wish you'd give me a little money, love, as I'd like to get you a present for your birthday.

Husband—Why don't you make me something yourself, my dear? You know I'd appreciate it all the more.—New York Evening Sun.

AN EXPERT'S OPINION.

Bootblack: "Shine, sir?" German (impatiently): "Cannot you see that my boots are blacked?" Bootblack: "Yes, but it's a bad job. Guess you did it y'rself."—Good News.

HE GATHERS AT THE RIVER.

Little Dot: "What church does your father belong to?" Little Dick: "The Baptist, I guess. He always takes his fishin' pole along."—Good News.

FOSTER'S WEATHER TALK

Some More Warm Weather in Stock.

Another Storm Due on the Pacific Coast.

Interesting Information for People Who Like to Study the Elements.

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St. Joseph, Mo., July 30.—My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm waves to cross the continent from July 20 to August 2 and August 4 to 8. The next will reach the Pacific coast about the 8th, cross the western mountains by the close of the 9th, the great central valleys from 10th to 11th and the eastern states about the 13th.

This storm will be quite severe in the Mississippi valley from 10th to 12th, attended with very warm weather and severe local storms.

The weather will average warm for the season till about 24th to 26th, when we may expect a very considerable change, with an average of much cooler weather during the balance of the month. September will not be as warm as the same month was last year. Drouth will generally be relieved between August 20 and the middle of September, and the fall months will be favorable for farm work, especially fall seeding.

Evolution of Worlds.

I do not believe that the universe has changed its laws within a million years, and therefore creation is in progress now as much as it ever was, along the same lines and by the same processes.

The same inrush of matter from space to a center, now the sun, was nothing more nor less than a supposed miracle, an overthrow of the laws of nature, therefore impossible. Astronomers supposed that they had the proof of this great and sudden inrush of matter toward a common center and have pointed to the nebulous formations of space. But the invention of greater telescopes has revealed the immensly important fact that these supposed nebulous formations of cosmical dust are really clusters of stars so far away that they appear like clouds of light.

Astronomers will be forced to admit that creation is now in progress as it has ever been, that our earth, moon, sun, planets, stars, comets and the meteors of space are growing by accumulations from the ether of space.

The true theory does not so radically differ from the old, as we may at first suppose. The old supposed a mighty and sudden inrush of matter to a common center. The new holds that the inrush of the matter of space is constant and gradual. The old declared that this inrush of matter caused a great and universal conflagration, resulting in all the matter of our solar system becoming molten. The new declares that the carbon now coming to the earth, sun, planets and stars, is set on fire by the magnetic currents that pass from these bodies, and thereby we have a constant flame, a burning of carbon on that side of our earth toward the sun. Our daylight is a flame of fire and is the burning of carbon in our atmosphere by the sun's magnetic currents. The aurora, or our northern lights, are caused by the earth's magnetic currents burning the carbon that comes to our earth from space in the northern hemisphere of our atmosphere. This true theory, fro which I propose to martial a host of arguments, does not so materially differ from the orthodox teachings of our scientists. Prof. Proctor declares that the light of the sun is maintained by myriads of comets and meteors falling into the sun. But that will not account for the light and heat in our atmosphere, while the combustion of carbon within our atmosphere and the sun's atmosphere will account for all light and heat and will agree with every known fact and science.

This theory of the gradual and slow growth of the heavenly spheres by accumulations from space will harmonize all the known facts of the universe, whereas, the old theory will not. This true theory will prove that magnetism and electricity are the same, and constitute the motive power of the universe; that magnetism is the source of light, heat and motion; that all heavenly bodies have grown from atoms; that our earth and all planets will in time become

THE BEE HIVE CLUB.

The Last Meeting in Sultry July.

A Refreshing Breeze From Old Ocean.

Wafted to us in a Letter from Asbury Park—A Republican Sister Compliments Mr. Cleveland.

EVERYBODY'S GARDEN.

All along the wayside is everybody's garden!
There the wild rose blossoms through the summer days;
Bounded by field fences and ever stretching onward,
It is God's own garden. For it gives Him praise.
'Tis gay with golden rod,
There blooming grasses nod,
And sunflowers small and yellow turn ever to the sun;
Quaint dacky-heads are there,
And daisies wild and fair,
In everybody's garden each flower's the loveliest one.

All along the wayside is everybody's garden!
Come out and gather posies; the very air is sweet,
Come out, with hearts of gladness, ye big and little children,
Into Father's garden, made for our strolling feet.
The flitting butterfly,
The fragrant winds that sigh,
The tiny clouds that hover above us in the blue;
The bird's song high and clear
Make heaven draw more near,
In everybody's garden the world once more is new!

THE ENCHANTED VALE.

There's a dim, enchanted valley,
Where I often seek retreat
From the maddening crowd around me—
From the tramp of noisy feet,
From the slings of fickle fortune,
And the stab of cruel words,
Where the noise and turmoil changes
To the melody of birds.

I meet spirits in the valley—
Spirits of the vanished years—
Some wear laurel leaves and roses,
Others, cypress wet with tears.
One, her face a radiant glory,
From the others draws apart,
And she veils her eyes in passing,
Lest their beauty break my heart.

In the dim and mystic valley,
By its shadow-haunted streams,
Dwells my better, purer nature,
Comes my sweetest, happiest dream.
Oh, dear vale of Holy Silence!
How I love thy bowers of peace,
Where my soul can stretch its pinions,
And my heart find sweet release!

COLD FACTS.

In Iceland, which is not supposed to be a particularly enlightened country, there is full woman suffrage. There men and women are in every respect political equals, and whether or not it is really owing to this fact, it is in many respects a model country. There are 73,000 people; the children, boys and girls, are taught by their mothers, and, in the whole island, there is not a single illiterate person to be found, nearly every child being able to "read, write and cypher" by the time it is seven years of age.

But the most remarkable fact is that these voting mothers, who educate their own children, have produced a nation in which there are no prisons, no police, no thieves, and no miserably poor folks.

Of course, it seems to us that a people that can live comfortably on a diet of snow-balls and fish blubber, and wear seal-skin sacques all the year round, have no excuse for poverty or theft, anyhow; but when we remember that they have done away with the police force, then do they excite our envy and admiration, and we realize that the isolated natives of this frozen country have solved a burning question and achieved a mighty victory.

A RESURRECTED FAD.

It is palmistry, of course, and the palmists—or chiromancists, as they prefer to be called—are becoming as numerous and almost as great a terror in the land as were the seven plagues in ancient Egypt.

They have been describing the characteristics of a murderer's hand in the newspapers, and it is impossible to read a description of hands and their significations without examining your own, to seek for the same, and it is equally impossible to help being considerably upset when you discover, as you invariably will, at least one of the murderous lines upon your manual member. A celebrated chiromant has given out the information, however, that it is very difficult to distinguish the indications of heart disease from a tendency to flirtation, so we may live in the hope that the horrible "scaffold sign" that stands out with sickening distinctness may, after all, only mean that our hearts are weak, or fickle, or that our murderous proclivities may be exclusively expended upon insignificant denizens of the insect world.

The practice of palmistry is becoming very popular at parties and small social gatherings, and as one watches the many good-looking and amiable young gentlemen, poring over the fair palms extended for their examination, it can be easily understood that the study of palmistry has its compensations and its agreeable side.

THE "WEAKER SEX."

In February, 1893, Miss Josie Wohlford and Miss Fannie Gorman will decide the momentous question as to who is the strongest woman in the world, by participating in a match for $500 and the world's championship. Miss Wohlford is only 24 years old, but she weighs 165 pounds, and one of her ordinary feats, it is said, is lifting 700 pounds with a single hand. She breaks horse-shoes and strong chains with her hands, lifts 250 pounds with her shapely but powerful neck, and catches big cannon balls fired at her from a cannon 30 feet away.

Miss Gorman is a strong woman, whose teeth have brought her notoriety. She thinks nothing of lifting a chair containing an 170-pound man, or a 300-pound anvil with her teeth.

The winner of the match for the world's honors must perform at least eight out of fifteen feats prescribed by the referee. And while we are blushing with shame at the thought that two women should so disgrace themselves and their sex as to compete in this manner for such very questionable honors, we can't help remembering that we never burned our faces blushing over the many lurid and detailed accounts of mighty men who engage to exhibit their marvelous strength by beating and bruising each other to death, and we wonder wherein the difference lies.

Whatever it is, and however thankful we may be to the class of women athletes whose mission is to do away with the "clinging vine" and "weaker sex" idea, the woman pugilist will fail to awaken one spark of admiration or respect in her sister women. She will have to content herself with an audience of the logical-minded, intellectual lords of creation, for they alone delight in such barbarous performances.

The greatest obstacle to being heroic is the doubt whether one may not be going to prove one's self a fool; the truest heroism is to resist the doubt, and the profoundest wisdom to know when it ought to be resisted and when to be obeyed.

SUMMER DAYS BY THE SEA.

A Toledo "Bee Hive" Girl Enjoying Life at Asbury Park.

The weather turning warm, our week of sight-seeing in New York was somewhat laborious; and the swarms of visitors everywhere to be found made it so much harder. We were already familiar with many of the most interesting features of the locality, however, and soon completed the rounds. We attempted to make some purchases, but, as usual, drifted into a stream of visitors—each one doing the shopping for mother, sister and cousin for the next year, and we accomplished but very little.

July 15 found us at Asbury Park, a justly praised resort. I understand that it is a place of five thousand people in the winter, and from thirty to fifty thousand in the summer. It seems as if the place is full now, and yet there are many more to come.

There are numberless hotels, beautiful cottages, and many fine stores here; and Nature, in her mid-summer robes, vies with the arts and devices of man in making the place a smiling fairy land.

From our windows at the Surf house we look out upon the sea, which tumbles and shines under a sky whose hazy distances always suggest the corsair and the buccaneer. This wild waste of tumbling billows, racing hither and thither, beating themselves into foam, have an entrancing interest for me. As I sit and look out upon the pale green water, the breaking foam, and the flocking of innumerable sea-birds, there is a sense of space, and in my ears the voices of the wind and the sea.

With our field-glasses we view the great steamships ploughing their way across the Atlantic—to us trackless, but which has highways upon it as plain to the initiated as the commonest turnpike roads. Yet many dangers lie in the path of the great ship; and we conjure up the apparition of them as we gaze at her.

Upon our arrival here we were at once ready for a sea-bath; and, fortifying ourselves with a good dinner, we wended our way to the beach—the life of the place—to await the bathing hour.

When that momentous time arrived we donned our suits, issued forth, and wandered up and down the beach—consoled with the fact that the rest were just as forlorn-looking as ourselves.

There was a pale mist on the far-off sea and sky, and up around the sun were white clouds edged with the hues of pinks and violets. The tide was coming in, and the waves, growing larger every moment, were now crowding up along the sand and pebbles.

We waded in over foot-tops, with a spasmodic "Oh!" The water was so icy-cold that our teeth shattered and our frames quaked. Becoming a little bolder we went in unto the knee, and then waist-deep.

Swell after swell rolled and tumbled upon the beach full of bathers. Now and then a stronger wave, for which none were ready, would dash in, and the regiment of bathers would tumble ashore, in one great wreck of humanity—half strangled in the swash of the surges. The little ones, at first frightened at the roughness of the water, soon became used to the caress of the waves, and the sea once diverted of its terrors, they would laugh and shout when the waves came tumbling in.

"What makes the water so salt?"

I replied to the child's question by relating the fairy tale which declares that a mill stands upon the bottom of the sea and keeps grinding out "salt, salt, nothing but salt!"

I explained, however, that it was "only a story," as I do not believe in the usual small deceptions and humors grown people are so apt to consider acceptable to the little ones of earth.

More anon of these summer days by the sea. MRS. J. W. GREENE.

AMONG THE CLUBS.

"The Help Each Other Club" is the rather unique title of a very promising organization in a small town near New York, which rented two rooms for $5 a month, founded a library, started classes, gave readings, sociables and similar entertainments, and, from the first, met its running expenses by the 25 cents per month members' fees. That is a good showing, and proves that where there is a will there is a way. A prominent member of this club is a cook and maid-of-all-work in one of the families of the town. She never fails in the faithful performance of her work and never feels that she is prevented from study and self-culture. She reads, writes poetry and prose, edits a little club paper and came as a delegate from the club to a convention of women's clubs in New York. Her few words, spoken at the Metropolitan opera house, are well worth repeating. In the course of her simple and dignified speech she said:

"The needs of girls are the same everywhere. In my own village there are two large cotton mills, in which the operatives are largely girls and women, besides other shops and business houses where girls are employed. We work ten hours a day. How are we to get that development of mind and body that we need? Many of us leave school at an early age, and many of us need instruction that will help us to remedy the defects in our education. Our home influences are not of the best, always. We must have an influence from outside that will strengthen our moral natures. We need to know wise and pleasant ways of spending our leisure moments. We need to be taught that there are higher aims in life than fun and flirtation. We need to know that the working girl who respects herself will be respected, for 'She is finer than her clothes,' and, no matter where she goes, there is some one the fact to discern. We need to know how to take care of our bodies. We need to have our minds so filled with great and high and pure thoughts that while our hands are busy with our daily work our brains will be busier yet, so that it can never be truly said of us that 'though we talk but little, 'tis a good deal more than we think."

What do you think of all this sound truth, my sisters, from the lips of a girl who spends ten hours a day happily over the washtub, in the eternal wrestle with pots and kettles, and the thousand and one everlasting details of general housework. Is not she a right clubable girl and an honor to her sex?

Said a club woman the other day, herself the graceful embodiment of her text:

"The last twenty years have witnessed great changes in the character of woman's work and women's literary clubs as well, and nothing more fully demonstrates the desirability of the present plane of work than the business-like, quiet dignity with which the idea of woman's federation throughout the world is fostered. The day of the loud, conspicuous woman waned long since. The masculine copy had a short life; but nothing can limit the present healthful growth that fondly cherishes those traits of womanliness to which the world has always granted dominion. The wife and mother finds time to rear her family, become acquainted with her fireside joys, cultivate her mind and make the best appearance that means and taste will admit. And so it comes to pass that the literary woman of to-day is the well-dressed woman also, a delight to the eyes as well as to the brain, and very seldom do we happen upon a superior brain so wretchedly garbed that we must pause to resurrect the old idea that genius has not time to make herself attractive. Long life and extension of power to woman's brains; but an equal God-speed to the happy blending which the present cycle shows us."

Among Washington's many unique, social and literary organizations, is the Travel Club, which has its weekly habitat at the Strathmore Arms, where Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, the prominent writer and lecturer, presides as hostess. Dr. Pressbery, the editor of Public Opinion, is the presiding officer or guide, and many of Washington's most prominent literary workers are members. At a recent meeting the phonograph and its inventor were most thoroughly and analytically discussed, Edward Bellamy's theories bearing on the phonograph coming in for their share of comment. A talking machine being present addressed the audience in its own behalf, giving a number of recitations and musical recitals, in proof of its merits, and followed by an impromptu poem by Mrs. Margaret Andrews Oldham, author of the charming intaglio, "My Sweetheart," which graced the pages of the Century Magazine for March.

RESTITUTION.

Thoughts Inspired by a Day Lily.

Fair and bright in the morning light
My lily-bud radiant shone;
I watched it unfold with joy untold,
Thinking, 'tis mine alone.

Pearly petals by sun lips kissed,
What more frail, or what more fair?
Only my human lily-bud, missed
From my treasures rare.

Sudden the storm came, swift and sure;
Broken my lily lies;
Crushed and torn are the petals pure,
Gone is the light from the skies.

I sit me in darkness awaiting the dawn
When God shall restore my lily-bud rare,
With petals of pearl and heart of gold—
My treasure is save "over there."

A. C. E.

OVER OUR TEACUPS.

Now it is no longer the fad to represent the literary woman as tall and angular, or fat and flabby, with uncombed locks, and heelless "blue" stockings. We read a great deal of the pleasant home lives of celebrated scientific and literary women. Harriet Martineau, writing of the home life of Mrs. Somerville, says:

"It was delightful to see her always well dressed, and thoroughly womanly in her conversation and manners, while unconscious of any peculiarity in her pursuits. It was delightful to go to tea at her house in Chelsea, and find everything in order and beauty—the walls hung with fine drawings, her music in the corner, and her tea-table spread with good things."

Be sure not to hang your pictures too high unless you balance them with book cases underneath, and do not place heavy oil paintings side by side with light water colors.

Always place the most important picture over the mantel, as every room is focussed at the hearthstone. That is the center of attraction, and if you fail to emphasize it there will be a felt want.

If you are so fortunate as to possess a good old wood cut, cherish it and put it in a white frame with a white mat. There is a crisp, breezy, out-of-door effect about a good wood cut that is bracing.

Among the bridal presents at a late wedding was a bag to hang on the china closet door, presented by a practical friend and was found to be most convenient. It was made of twilled gray linen and measured one and a quarter yards in length, and the full width of the linen. Across the bottom was a bag 11 inches deep, feather-stitched across the top with red crewel and marked "Sundries," in large letters in outline stitch with the crewel. This was for the ironing sheets and blankets. Four inches above this was placed another bag of the same size, marked "Dish Holders." The top of the foundation was turned down in a deep hem, and feather-stitched across. Across the top were sewed four small brass rings to hang it by, and four more across the bottom; by putting a tack through each ring it was firmly fastened to the door.

One of the many things the smart woman knows how to do, and to do well, is to handle the billiard cue. No other game presents so favorable opportunity for the display of a graceful figure and a pretty hand, and as success in playing depends upon delicacy of touch, rapidity of judgment, and quickness of perception, a girl with a little practice plays an excellent game. Corsets and billiard cues are and must of necessity be in a perpetual state of divorce, and the girl that tries to play in a tight-boned waist will never win the game from her big brother. A loose bright silk waist, not too tightly girdled, is an essential feature of the billiard-player's dress.

There are many joys in life, but few that are so pure, so intense, and so satisfying as the joy of a noble purpose. It is a strange thing that men and women go on year after year fully believing, in spite of experience, that happiness comes only with realization. They are ever looking forward to the time when something will be finished as the season of enjoyment; the time spent in pursuing, endeavoring, achieving is reckoned as a necessary road to be trodden, laud made tolerable only by the thought of what it leads to—a needful toil to be performed, made endurable only by the results that are to follow. No one seems to think that in the march itself there can be any other pleasure than that of having been over so much ground and being so much nearer the desired object. Yet this is certainly an illusion. It is in the purpose itself and in the active exercise of the faculties required to carry it out that the chief happiness of life is found.

Two old ladies had been walking on the grass in Central Park and, when ordered off by a policeman, one of them turned on the officer and retorted: "I have been paying taxes in this city for the last twenty-five years, and I have helped to pay for this grass, and now I mean to walk on it."

Yes, and she had to pay for that Central Park grass without being permitted to say aye or nay, she would or she wouldn't. I am glad the old girl went and tramped on it, aren't you?

THE SCRAP BASKET.

One night—'twas in a hot July—
I slept at Farmer Brewster's;
But long ere sunrise lit the sky,
Was wakened by the roosters.

At breakfast then I made a pun—
The farmer couldn't catch it;
Although in serious matters he
Was sharp as any hatchet.

I said, "My friend, at four o'clock
Your screeching roosters woke us.
Beneath your windows—though July—
You raise the early crow-cuss."

No one can complain that the important question of educating our girls is suffering from a lack of discussion by scientists. Perahps there may be a danger of parents neglecting advice from sheer inability to sift all that is being given so plentifully.

The highest point to which things can bring one is contentment of the mind, with which no estate is miserable.

A beautiful set of silver plate, now among the treasures of the Berlin Museum, was in 1869 found buried near Hildesheim. The collection includes drinking vessels, bowls, vases, ladles, and other household articles of silver-ware, parcel-gilt, and skilfully decorated with figures in relief.

An hour lost will get behind you and chase you forever.

Matches made in heaven frequently turn out as if they had been matches made in the other place.

An entirely new art for gilding china has been invented by Miss Emily Healy, of Washington.

The saleswomen of Jordan, Marsh & Co., of Boston, have had a gymnasium opened for them by their employers at the top of the store; and here, instructed by two women teachers, each of the 1,500 employes of the establishment has the chance of exercise and physical training twice a week.

When leap year comes the summer girl
Ne'er stops to heed it;
Though some there be who hail its glee,
She doesn't need it.
—Washington Star.

Floating with the stream isn't always the best fortune. Mariners are not made in smooth seas. We all need to struggle to reach the best there is for us. A tug and tussle with counter elements evolve strength.

The record for fast typewriting has been broken by Miss Catherine V. Curry, of Syracuse, who can write 182 perfect words in one minute. She has been operating for nearly five years.

The one thing a woman cannot forgive in a man is weakness. The one thing a man cannot forgive in a woman is strength.

Reach out your strong right arm, oh! my brother and sister, and do something for those poor weak ones whose feet are being bruised on the rough roads of inexperience. Help a little every day. I would rather go down to my grave with the consciousness that I had helped some poor inefficient human being than to possess the fortune of a Midas. Every act of helpfulness that we do in life will be a star in our crown of rejoicing. What can I do to help you?

THE DOMESTIC CORNER.

Recipes for Delectable Dainties Prepared Especially for This Nook.

Ice Cream Pudding.

One tablespoon heaping full of cornstarch dissolved in cold water with a pinch of salt; pour on one pint of boiling water, stirring constantly; stir in the whites of three eggs beaten stiff and boil a minute in deep dish and set on ice or in a cool place. The yolks of three eggs, one teacup sweet milk, two-thirds cup of sugar, beat together and boil; flavor when cold. Cut a slice of white part and pour spoonful of yellow over it.

Another which is quickly and easily prepared, also very light and digestible, may be called Fruit Pudding. A bowl heaped full of sifted flour, two teaspoonfuls (heaping) of baking powder (I use Royal), a pinch of salt; mix thoroughly, using sufficient water to make a stiff batter. Into a buttered baking dish put a layer of batter, then a layer of any sweet fruit, another of batter and steam about 20 minutes. Serve with sugar and milk or cream. Use a silver fork in serving and break rather than cut the pudding. Ripe apples are very nice for this, if sliced fine, partly stewed and sprinkled with a little sugar and nutmeg or cinnamon. Raspberries also are excellent.

Will add one more—the best of all recipes for Lemon Pie: One teacup granulated sugar, one teaspoonful butter, the grated yellow rind only and juice of one lemon, one teacup boiling water, one tablespoon cornstarch dissolved in cold water. Stir the cornstarch into the boiling water and boil a minute; when cool add the lemon and one egg and yolk of another well beaten, reserving the white of one for frosting, with two tablespoons sugar; bake the crust first, then put in filling and return to the oven, baking till it rises; spread with frosting and brown.—A. C. E.

SUNDAY JULY 31.

Breakfast.

Currants Dipped in Fondant
Molded Farina
Cream Sugar
Broiled Tomatoes
Scrambled Eggs
Toast Coffee

Dinner.

Clear Soup
Boned Chicken (hot) Sauce Supreme
Mashed Potatoes
New Beets
Peas in Ambush
Lettuce and Tomato Salad
Wafers Cheese
Blackberry Sponge
Coffee

Supper.

Thin Slices of Cold Chicken
Tomatoes, Sliced
Fruit Cake Iced Tea

"SACRED IN THE HOME CIRCLE."

A whisper comes to me from the Bee-Hive that some one is taking exceptions to Mr. Cleveland's terse reply to the ladies of the Frances Cleveland Club. I honor the man in this step he has taken, knowing, as he must, of the filth and pollution and wrangling of the political arena. He would throw the mantle of protection around his beloved (Oh! now I see what's the matter; they think he is favoring protection). Surely—

"Wifehood and motherhood with him are deemed holy."

I honor the man for the courage of his convictions. Although my "influence vote" is for Benjamin Harrison, I must say I admire these traits in Mr. Cleveland's character—bravery, steadfastness, and honestly standing by what he conceived to be right.

No, Barbara, level the Hill if you wish to, but don't Cleave-land in so doing.

O politics where are the chasms
That women have seen in thy face?
Better have a little Ruth in your arms
Than reign in that horrible place.

Adrian, Mich. H. A. T.

A DELIGHTFUL HOMILY.

Come here, Sis, and sit down beside me, and let me give you a little talking to. That is right. Sit clear at the other end of the sofa. It makes more room for my gout and corns, besides being a good habit for a young lady to become addicted to. Always pander to this habit, and you will in time find yourself walking through green meadows and beside the still waters of self-respect. I wish to speak to you of your mother. It may be you have noticed a careworn look upon her face lately. Of course it has not been brought there by any act of yours, still it is your duty to chase it away. I don't mean for you to run at and shake your skirts and tell it to "shoo," as you would a hen, nor do I expect you to get on the other side of the fence and throw old oyster cans and pieces of barrel staves at it, as you did at the cow yesterday. But I want you to get up to-morrow morning and get breakfast, and when your mother comes down and begins to express her surprise, go right up to her and kiss her on the mouth. You don't imagine how it will brighten up her dear face. Besides, you owe her a kiss or two. Away back when you were a little girl she had kissed you when no one else was tempted by your fever-tainted breath and swollen face. You were not as attractive then as you are now. And along through those years of childish sunshine and shadows she was always ready to cure, by the magic of a mother's kiss, the little, dirty, chubby hands, whenever they were injured in those first skirmishes with this rough old world. And then the midnight kisses with which she has routed so many bad dreams, as she leaned above your restless pillow, have all been on interest these long, long years.

Of course she is not so pretty and kissable as you are, but if you had done your share of the work during these last ten years the contrast would not be so marked. Her face has more wrinkles than yours, far more, and yet if you were sick that face would appear to you to be more beautiful than an angel's, as it hovered over you, watching every opportunity to minister to your comfort, and every one of those wrinkles would seem to be bright wavelets of sunshine chasing each other over the dear old face. She will leave you one of these days. Those burdens, if not lifted from her shoulders, will break her down. Those tough, hard hands that have done so many unnecessary things for you will be crossed upon her lifeless breast. Those neglected lips that gave you your first baby's kiss will be forever closed, and those sad, tired eyes will have opened in eternity, and then you will appreciate your mother, but it will be too late. There, there, don't cry; she has not left you yet. She is down in the kitchen stringing beans for dinner, and if you feel so badly you might go down and finish them, and let her change her dress and rest an hour before dinner. And after dinner you might do up the dishes while she takes a little nap. Then you might take down her hair and do it up for her. You need not wind it over your finger and fuss to make little spit curls as you used to do with yours, but give it a good brushing, and wind it up gently and tenderly, as if you enjoyed doing it for her. The young man down in the parlor can wait until you have performed these duties. If he expresses any impatience, you may explain to him that you feel under more obligations to your mother than you do to him. If this does not seem to satisfy him, ask him how many times he has got up in the middle of the night to warm peppermint for you when you were dying with colic, or how many hours he has carried you up and down the room just because you would not be quieted any other way. Ask him to repeat Mother Hubbard backwards, and if he is unable to do it, it will be proof positive that he is not the one who has repeated it, and explained to you seventeen hundred times. Catechise him to find out if he is the one who gave you the black silk dress, and sat up at night to make it while you were off having a good time. Corner him up and make him admit that he went without a new hat last winter that you might enjoy a $1? one that you admired so much. Wring from him a confession that he has a stitch in his side, brought there by doing up your finery week after week. Then show him out the front door, put on a calico apron, and go out and help your mother pick currants for jelly, and I guarantee you will think more of yourself, the world will think more of you, and you will be happier and better for having done so.

If a man is as competent as he thinks he is why can't his great intellect permit him to hang up his clothes and keep "his things picked up?" as Bridget says.

TIMELY TOPICS.

Daoud Sifico, a wealthy merchant of Algiers, on a recent visit to Chicago, obtained from the world's fair authorities a concession to establish an Algerian village and attractions on Midway Plaisance. According to his account the village will be a marvel, in its way, of oriental construction and highly interesting exhibits. The building will have a Moorish dome, towers and ornamental minarets. Inside will be a number of native Kabyles, Arabians and negroes. They will sell jewelry, embroidery, bric-a-brac, etc., and serve guests in a cafe concert hall capable of seating 1,000 persons. Then, in addition to this hall, there will be a Moorish cafe, a Kabyle house with Kabyle laborers, an Arab tent village with Arabs, some desert tents, and an illustration of what an Arabian desert camp really is. There will be 50 people, and dancing girls, who will give exhibitions in the concert hall. They will perform to the music of an Algerian band. Fully $150,000 will be expended upon this concession.

Those who have not assisted in great battles, and know of them only from brilliant description, have little idea of these desperate conflicts, where the massed armies launched against each other struggle through the whole day in an atmosphere of flame and iron rain. Dwelling only upon the victorious result, they ignore the uncertainties, the detours and the unexpected happenings of these terrible days. Reading in the narratives of historians of the strategy of generals, one is led to believe that all that takes place is like a parade—a kind of mathematical chess carried on by players who have soldiers for pawns. It is necessary to take part in this melee to understand the sanguinary chaos. The plan of a battle, so easy to follow in a history, cannot be comprehended so clearly upon the ground. Enveloped in clouds of dust and smoke, one knows nothing of what is transpiring around him, distinguishes with difficulty a corps of friends from that of enemies, and dies without becoming aware with which side rests the advantage. Each one does his duty blindly, and often knows of victory but from the order of the day.

The initiative in the matter of the improvement of the public roads has got to come from the farmers largely. The benefits which would accrue from these desired changes would be theirs, and the demands for it are mostly from the rural districts. For this reason the plan of the farmers of Iowa is an admirable one. They have called a convention at Des Moines for Aug. 16, at which steps are to be taken to prepare new road laws for presentation to the next legislature. In that way the farmers will come to an agreement and understanding as to just what they need, and they will be organized for concerted action. This is a step worthy of the attention of the farmers of other states.

According to Herodotus the ancient city of Babylon stood on a broad, level plain, and was an exact square of fourteen miles each way, making the entire circuit of the city 56 miles. It was protected by both a wall and a moat, the latter being broad and deep and kept constantly filled with water. But the wall was the wonder of wonders, being 93 1-3 feet in width and an even 200 feet in height. This monster barrier was provided with 100 gates, all of solid brass, the lintels and side pieces being bronze. Cross walls ran along the banks of the Euphrates, each provided with 25 gates, which corresponded to the number of streets running in each direction from the river. The most remarkable edifice inside the wall was the Temple of Bel, a pyramid of eight square stadia. On the summit of this pyramid stood a pure gold image of Bel 40 feet high, two other smaller figures of the same precious metal and a golden table 40 feet long and 15 feet wide. This wonderful city first came prominently into the history of the world in the year 747 B. C., but since the time of Alexander the Great it has been a ruin, the site having at one time been entirely lost.

"You cannot always tell what a thing is by the name it bears," said Mr. Depew the other day to a New York Times man. "Some years ago I met an Englishman in London, and our conversation soon touched upon investments in American securities. The Englishman informed me that until a short time before he had several thousand pounds in New York Central and Lake Shore securities. 'But I took my money out of those properties,' said he, 'and reinvested it in an American railway that I think will pay much better.' 'May I ask what the new investment is?' said I. 'Certainly,' replied my London acquaintance. 'I got hold of a prospectus of the New York, Boston & Montreal railway, and I made up my mind that a railway running between the three principal cities of America was about the best paying thing that you could have.' 'That railroad,' continued Mr. Depew, 'is now known as the New York & Northern. It has not reached either Boston or Montreal as yet."

In Sumatra there is a very singular race of human beings called the Kubus. They are the most timid and bashful people in the world, being too shy to mingle with the other races of the island. They dwell in the darkest recesses of the mountain forests, and have seldom been seen by white men. One has never been known to willingly face a stranger. This being the case their trade with the Malayans is carried on in a very strange way. The trader announces his arrival by beating a gong, and then retires from the place of rendezvous. The shy Kubus then approach, put their forest treasures on the ground, beat the traders' gong and retreat. The trader then returns and lays his commodities down in quantities sufficient to pay purchase price of the goods on sale. He then disappears for a second time, this to give the Kubus a chance to return and consider the bargain. After many withdrawals, approaches, gong-beating, etc., an understanding is arrived at and each party carries away his bargain. This remarkable race know nothing of a Supreme Being, heaven, hell or evil demons. They have no system of marriage and never bury their dead. They live on snakes, ants, bugs, grubs, etc.

TIMIS WHIRLIGIG.

A Two-Cent Grave for a Millionair Claimant.

Mrs. Ann Dodge, who in life believed herself the rightful owner of $8,000,000, has just been buried here in a two-cent grave. She was recently mentioned as one of Montana's millionaires, but when she died last week the coroner could not find enough of her property to pay for a plain pine box to bury the body in.

Her story is a strange one. She was not unlike some others who perambulate the country seeking and waiting for millions that they claim are due them. There is something pitiful, too, in the stories of these fortune claimants, and Mrs. Dodge's case is no exception.

Mrs. Dodge died at the age of 81 in a poorhouse after she had fought for years in English courts for the millions she claimed for her own. She came to this city about twelve months ago, poorly clad, but proud. She had been living in San Francisco, and visited Butte to seek a friend who had in years past promised her aid. The friend could not be found and Mrs. Dodge became ill. The few dollars she possessed were soon gone and the landlady at her boarding place threatened to placed her on the street. The city charity commissioners were called in. Mr. Dodge told her life story to them, but they could only offer her a cot in the charity almshouse. She exhibited documents that purported to prove her claims on the $8,000,000 English estate and showed conclusively that the case was still pending in court. But no one would advance a dollar to the alleged heir to $8,000,000, though she was 80 years and over, and sick and heartbroken she was taken to the paupers' home.

By a contract with the county a local undertaker inters Butte's paupers for two cents per head, and that is the kind of a grave, unmarked and unknown, in which Ann Dodge, "one of Montana's millionaires," now rests.

AYER'S Hair Vigor

Restores faded, thin, and gray hair to its original color, texture, and abundance; prevents it from falling out, checks tendency to baldness, and promotes a new and vigorous growth. A clean, safe, elegant, and economical hair-dressing,

Everywhere Popular

"Nine months after having the typhoid fever, my head was perfectly bald. I was induced to try Ayer's Hair Vigor, and before I had used half a bottle, the hair began to grow. Two more bottles brought out as good a head of hair as ever I had. On my recommendation, my brother William Craig made use of Ayer's Hair Vigor with the same good results."—Stephen Craig, 832 Charlotte st., Philadelphia, Pa.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

Note.—This letter has a date.

A "Personal" from Marion Harland.

February 13th, 1892.

"In spite of my protest the Royal Baking Powder Co. continues to use a recommendation of Royal Baking Powder given by me several years ago."

"Since then my views and practice with regard to the powder manufactured by this Company have undergone a radical change. I give decided preference to a pure cream-of-tartar-and-soda mixture. For this reason Cleveland's Baking Powder is in steady use in my kitchen."

Marion Harland

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

Radway's Ready Relief is a Sure Cure for Every Pain, Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chest or Limbs. It was the First and is the Only PAIN REMEDY That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammation, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty Cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

BE SURE TO GET RADWAY'S.

CURES AND PREVENTS

Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the Joints, Lumbago, Inflammation,

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, Frostbites, Chilblains, Headache, Toothache, Asthma,

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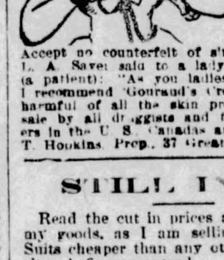
DR. R. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM, OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER Purifies as well as Beautifies the Skin. No other cosmetics will do it.



Removes tans, pimples, freckles, moth patches, rash and skin diseases and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of 40 years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure it is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. Dr. L. A. Sayer said to a lady of the haut-ton (a patient): "As you ladies will use them, I recommend Gouraud's Cream as the least harmful of all the skin preparations." For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers in the U. S., Canada and Europe. Ferd. T. Hopkins, Prop., 37 Great Jones St., N. Y.

STILL IN IT.

Read the cut in prices and then inspect my goods, as I am selling Tailor Made Suits cheaper than any other house in the city. A fit guaranteed.

$30 Suits for.....$25.
$25 Suits for.....$20.
Spring Overcoats.....$20
$9 Pants at.....$7.
$8 Pants at.....$6.
$14 Pants at.....$10.
$6 Pants at.....$5.

GIVE ME A CALL.

P. J. MURPHY, Merchant Tailor, 1403 CHERRY STREET.

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Ask your grocer for either of the above. If he does not keep it in stock tell him you must and will have it, for it is the

BEST FLOUR

in the market to-day. Manufactured by

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ST. CLAIR STREET. 'PHONE 750.

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I can please you.
I can satisfy you.
I want your trade.
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I want you to see and try the No. 9.
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I sell on easy payments.
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I want all payments made at office.
I have sewing machines to suit all people.
I repair all machines, work warranted.
I sell more machines than all others combined.
I want to see you before you buy or trade machines.

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RHEUMATISM

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NOTICE.

Wm. Baker, Barton Smith and Rufus H. Baker, partners as Baker, Smith & Baker, Plaintiffs,
vs.
Michael J. Enright, Defendant.

Before James Austin, Jr., Justice of the Peace, Port Lawrence Township, Lucas County, Ohio.

Defendant will take notice that said justice on June 22d, 1892, issued an order of attachment and garnishment in said case for the sum of $102.78 debt and $25 probable costs.

BAKER, SMITH & BAKER, Plaintiffs.
Toledo, O., July 16, 1892.
first pub sat july-16-23-30

NOTICE.

C. W. McDonald, Plaintiff,
vs.
Frank T. Van Fleet, Defendant.

Before James Austin, Jr., Justice of the Peace, Port Lawrence Township, Lucas County, Ohio.

Defendant will take notice that said justice on June 2d, 1892, issued an order of attachment in said case for $100 debt and $25 probable costs.

C. W. M'DONALD, Plaintiff.
Toledo, O., July 16, 1892.
first pub sat july-16-23-30

Mrs. L. M. Campbell, Ann... me and after

FAT FOLKS REDUCED BY DR. SNYDER,

THE SUCCESSFUL OBESITY SPECIALIST

...mony of Editor Chas. F. Bond, Lake W

"As is well known to a large number of our friends, we have been under the treatment of Dr. O. W. F. Snyder, the celebrated specialist of Chicago, since the 18th of January, 1892, for obesity, with very gratifying results, as the following statement of weight and measurements before and after 60 days' treatment will show:

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Chest,	55 1-2 in....	44 inches...	11 1-2 in
Waist,	60 1-2 in....	45 inches...	15 1-2 in
Hips,	66 in....	46 inches...	20 in

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W

WHAT AILS THE EARTH?

Extraordinary Manifestations of a Universal Disturbance.

Aurora Borealis, Sun Spots Earthquakes, Landslides.

Mount Etna is in Active Eruption, Threatening Destruction to Many Lives and the Island of Sangir Obliterated.

What's the matter with the earth? So many extraordinary events have taken place on this sublunary sphere within the past few days that the question arouses serious rumination. The appearance of the northern lights was a manifestation in itself not so unusual, but when taken into consideration with the spots on the sun and various other solar, lunar and mundane disturbances becomes significant. It is an established scientific fact that the electric storms of this universe are coincident with sun spots, and it may be that the combination is responsible for seismic shocks, volcanic eruptions and violent aberrations of the atmosphere.

There was something sublimely suggestive in those fitful flashes of the Aurora Borealis, says the New York World. It was as though the cosmic hand had touched the whole keyboard of electricity and sent radiating out from the arctic corona shafts and bolts that should derange ethereal space. There were no real clouds visible, the night being extraordinarily clear and dry. But there were apparent heads of cumulus and cirrhus, which were in reality reflections from the magnetic center of disturbance. They not only appeared in the northwestern arc of the heavens, which was the supernal playground of the brilliant spectacle, but were also intermittent in the zenith, at times so dense as to obscure the most brilliant stars, and again so filamentary as to resemble floating lace that might have been the diaphanous drapery of Astoreth, the moon goddess of the Syrians.

Not only have there been aerial pyrotechnics of late, but the very earth has been shaken. Mount Etna, that magnificent chimney-place of the great blast furnace within the regions below the earth's crust, has shown renewed activity, as though the Vulcans of the molten realm had started up their bellows to forge weapons with which to cut their way through the light of day. Loud explosions are reported as taking place continually, the eruptions growing more violent every day. Earthquakes attend the belching of fire and smoke, and streams of ava flow down the sides of the mountain like hot saliva from the mouth of some angry giant bent on destruction. The villages of Nicolosi and Belparso are threatened, and 12,000 people have fled to the fields, where they have encamped, just as they did when Glaucus fled from his sumptuous bath in Pompeii and Nydia groped her way to rescue her lover, who was himself seeking the beautiful blind girl. A part of Nicolosi has already been obliterated and it is feared that some of the inhabitants have perished.

A shock of earth reduced the village of Giarre, on the coast of Sicily, five hours' journey from the crater. About 18,000 souls lived there, but no mention has been made of the loss of life. Wells from which the people derive their water are threatened, and engineers have been sent out to divert the lava streams if possible. The people are said to be calm.

Another of the category of horrifying events is the recent submergence of the island of Sangir, in the Malay Archipelago. The steamer Catterthun, just arrived at Sdney, N. S. W., reported that when she touched at Timor the news was reported that the whole population of Sangir, 12,000 souls, had perished. The steamer passed through miles of debris consisting of poles and huts, most of them charred and broken, and mingled with the utensils used by the natives of the Philippines. Head-dresses were observed among the floating stuff and the trunks of bodies, much burned, were also visible. A native of the Talautse Islands who landed at Selangen four weeks ago reported that he had intended to land on the island of Sangir, but was deterred by seeing the mountains shooting flame. Streams of lava were then flowing toward the sea and not a soul was visible. Six sealing vessels had been anchored off the island, and it is believed that they, too, suffered extinction. Showers of ashes are said to have fallen upon the decks of a Dutch steamer in the region of Sangir. The air was black with smoke and steam. The island of Luzon, the largest of the Philippine group, has recently suffered greatly from eruptions.

If these reports be true the end of the world has truly come to those 12,000 inhabitants. Geologists tell us that the flood was only a local disturbance, that continents have been submerged and new continents projected, and the Island of Atlantis has long been a song of the romancists, every writer since Plato and Pliny dwelt upon its existence. Sangir was not a continent. It was only 30 miles long with an average width of 10 miles—not half as large as Long Island. It was situated midway between Celebes and Mindanao. The surface was mountainous, with a volcano in the center. The inhabitants were of the lowest order, known as negritos by the Spanish, and their natures were wolfish. The population of the group of Sangir islands is estimated at 80,000. The three largest islands, Great Sangir, Sjiauw and Tagolandang, with those that surround each, form, as it were, separate groups. There are many mountains in the islands, which, except the volcanoes, are clothed to their summits with rich vegetation. Great Sangir had an area of 273 square miles. The population of the island was in the neighborhood of 13,000. In the northwest part of the island was a volcano called Abu, or the "Ash Mountain," which had frequently caused great devastation. In March, 1856, the streams of lava and boiling water thrown out by the volcano carried away the rich plantations and destroyed 2,806 lives. There is also a volcano in Sjiauw island, which has a population of 3,000. Tagolandang is the center of the missionary work which has been carried on in the Sangir group. A small ship belongs to the station at this island, in which the missionaries visit the scattered islands. In Great Sangir there were four kingdoms, governed by rajahs. The whole group belongs to Holland, which supports eight teachers in them. The villages support 16 teachers. There are 24 churches in the islands.

From more civilized regions also come tales of awful phenomena. A glacier slid the Alps and overwhelmed St. Gervais last week. The Bon-Nant, on which stream St. Gervaise—Baines is situated, was damaged, and the water rose rapidly behind the wall of ice. When the dam broke the mass went rushing down the ravine and many victims were overtaken in their leap. They were swept into the torrent and drowned or ground into pieces by the churning debris. Of the 57 employes in the bath only nine were saved and those were badly injured. Among the victims was a Dane who had escaped unhurt from an explosion on the steamer Mont Blanc at Ouche, on Lake Geneva, a week ago last Saturday, in which 26 persons were killed.

In our own land the tornado has swept destruction. It swept with terrific fury over Dayton, O., on the 13th inst., and, lifting, struck the southern part of Springfield, wrecking 200 houses. The loss is estimated at half a million dollars. Jacob Liche's 4-year old child had its head crushed. Mrs. Mary Eschebrenner was badly burned by having the cooking stove turned over on her. F. M. Wright was struck in the side by a flying scantling. Jacob Cooney undertook to escape and the house fell over on him. He was alive when rescued, half an hour later. Jacob Liche's two little girls were caught under the falling timbers. J. H. Roberts was injured internally. James Hinkle's horse and buggy were picked up and carried over several trees. The horse was killed and Hinkle injured internally. The debris, consisting of broken shade trees, telegraph and telephone wires and poles, pieces of houses, made the streets in the southern part of Springfield impassable. The Zion German Lutheran church was totally demolished, first having been struck by lightning. A large number of cattle were killed. Near Fort Recovery John Steinbrenner's house was wrecked by lightning and two children were severely shocked. At Benton the Lutheran church was struck by lightning and destroyed.

Cholera, now raging in 24 villages of France, may be taken as another manifestation of the earth's derangement, as wars and pestilence have for ages been attendants upon physical disorders of the universe. The disease is causing many deaths with appalling suddenness, in some cases ensuing in two hours. Russia is alarmed by the plague, as many cases and deaths have been discovered there. In Astrakhan a riot was caused by the prevalence of the disease. There are other disasters and plagues and disturbances of a social-economic characted, such as labor riots, which might be ascribed to the general disorder—if it be true that human kind are affected by universal influences.

HOW SHELLAC IS MADE.

Little Creatures Whose Wonderful Work Benefits Mankind.

What make your derby stiff?

Shellac.

What is sealing-wax?

Shellac chiefly, principally.

What is shellac?

It is the product of a composite mass that is found on young twigs and branches of the butea, croton and other trees that grow in the countries of the East.

Shellac is consumed in great quantities all over the world in commerce and in arts.

It is kept in the shops and warehouses in large hogsheads. It varies in color and thickness and is transparent. It comes in broken pieces or irregular sizes, some of it being very thin.

The crude mass from which shellac is obtained is produced by a small insect (cocars lacca) resembling somewhat the cochineal. This insect is hatched, matures and dies on these twigs. A number of female insects, with a few males, fastens themselves upon the tender twig and puncture the bark. A tenacious fluid exudes and envelopes them. The insects feed upon this juice, derive their nourishment from it and deposit their eggs within it.

The males only have wings, and as soon as the females begin to die a few females and the males go to other trees.

After the females that remain in this gelatinous mass have deposited their eggs and have died the eggs hatch out the young insects. The young burrow through the dead bodies of their mothers to the surface of the mass and cover the neighboring branches.

The eggs are deposited close to this bark, so that they are protected by their mothers' bodies and by the mass that has exuded and enveloped the female insects.

Finally the young twigs are completely covered with a thick, hard, resinous substance.

When the females die the frames of their bodies formlittle cells, like those of a honeycomb. As a result of decomposition there are the elements of a beautiful purple dye.

When these twigs have become sufficiently loaded with this resinous mass the natives of the countries in which these trees grow strip the trees of these twigs and break them into small sticks. These pieces are called sticklac. These broken twigs are immersed in hot water, and the hard resinous substance is kneaded with the hands to press out the purple dye stuff: After the gelatinous mass has become sufficiently soft it is taken out and dried. It is then put into coarse cloth bags and suspends close to charcoal fires.

Presently the mass begins to melt. By twisting the bags the mass is squeezed out, dropping onto flat sticks placed for that purpose.

As it is dropping from the bags it hardly strikes the sticks before it is cooled by the air. It forms into thin cakes as it is deposited on these sticks on narrow flat boards and dries.

These cakes or sticks are called shellac.

As the melted mass is dropping from the cloth bags small drops unavoidably fall to the ground and dry in little round bodies called cotton-lac. Other and larger pieces that also fall to the ground and dry are called plate-lac.

The liquid in which the stick-lac or small pieces of the twigs covered with the crude mass was soaked is now filled with the results of decomposition and other matters. It is strained and evaporated until the residue is thoroughly dried and cut into square cakes about two inches square, which are stamped with certain marks which indicate the quality of the dye. They are then carefully packed for the market.

The purple dye obtained from this source is used to a great extent. The beautiful scarlet shade in soldiers' cloth is produced by the use of this purple dye. The annual consumption of this lac dye amounts to 1,500,000 pounds.

The lac insect is a native of Siam, Assam, Burmah, Bengal and Malabar. The proportion of males to females is 1 to 5,000.

The best shellac is that which is most completely freed from impurities, and which approaches nearest to a light, orange-brown color. If the coloring matter is not all washed out the resin is often very dark, consequently there are different varieties, such as orange, garnet and liver.

The juice of the trees are somewhat changed by the insect. So that if any one tells you that shellac is "a resin," he is not correctly informed. Shellac is not the simple juice of the tree, but it is the result of the action of the insects upon the juice or resin. Shellac contains several peculiar resins.

The great value of shellac is its use in making varnishes, on account of the fine, hard polish it imparts to the varnish. A fine, thin preparation made of this material consitutes the lacquer with which brass and other metals are coated to preserve their polish.

In olden times common beeswax was used for sealing envlopes. The wax was mixed with earthy materials to give it consistency. It was difficult to preserve it, however, as even a little heat tended to soften it. Later, gum was introduced for the purpose, and then came sealing-wax, which is made chiefly of shellac. The sealing-wax that comes from India is the purest, and is made almost entirely of shellac, vermillion or some other pigment being mixed with it for color. All of the varieties of shellac are translucent, and some of the finer varieties are in sheets as thin as writing paper.

By softening shellac with heat it may be drawn out and twisted into almost white sticks, and of a fine silky lustre. Extreme beauty is given to Chinese works of art by the use of shellac; some of them are very ancient and of great value. They are chiefly chow-chow boxes, tea basins or other small objects made of wood or metal. They are covered with a coat of shellac, colored with vermillion, and while the layer of the shellac is soft and pliable it is moulded and shaped into beautiful patterns. Some of these works thus ornamented are so rare and beautiful that even in China they cost fabulous sums.

The amount of shellac that was imported into Boston for the year ending June 30, 1890, was 77,376 pounds, about three tons, and was worth $14,337. The total amount imported into the United States for the year ending June 30, 1890, was 4,730,465 pounds, of the value of $802,745. For the year of 1889 the number of pounds imported into the United States was 5,509,873.—Boston Globe.

GETTING WIVES IN SIAM.

In Siam the king's family is of pretty fair size. Nobody dares to give the exact figures, but at last accounts he had 100 wives and 105 children. The present king is a young man, about 38 years old, I think, and he is popular. He is the highest power, owns the whole country and does about as he pleases, but he is well liked.

How does the king get all his wives?

They are presents to him from the nobles. They offer him their daughters. Of course, no one would dare to offer him one that was not fairly good looking, and he seldom refuses to accept them. Should he refuse the parents might as well move out of Siam, as the refusal would simply mean that the parents were in royal disfavor.

"How do the other people get their wives over there?"

"Oh, buy them. Many of the nobles have numerous wives. If a girl strikes their fancy they negotiate for her purchase, but not generally until they have paid her proper suit. Some of them buy their wives from the ranks of the actresses in the Siamese theaters.

"Prices vary from $1,000 to $80. It costs more to marry into a rich family. Sometimes young couples elope, just as they do in other countries, but the groom has to settle just the same. There is a rate fixed for elopements—400 ticals, or about $240.—San Francisco Examiner.

COURAGEOUS RIVER MEN.

Incidents in the Lives of Well-Known Captains.

Capt. David Dryden, After Many Adventures, Dies in Peace—Episodes In the Career of Capt. Aaron Applegate.

Jeffersonville, July 30.—Some few days ago there died on a farm in Ballard county, Kentucky, one of the most fearless and, in his time, most celebrated pilots of the old regime, Capt. Dave Dryden, who was an Indianian. For many years he lived in this city, and at one time made the race for the mayoralty. Nearly five years ago he went to Ballard county and settled on the farm which his brother, a wealthy St. Louisian, had given him; for, though a pilot and once able to make much money, the old man had been overly generous and also unfortunate. He was nearly 80 years old, and, during the hight of his success and fame, affairs were different on western rivers from what they are now.

Racing was then a fine art and men looked upon any act done by a successful boat's crew with wonderful leniency. Pirates also infested the waters and added another lively feature. Capt. Dryden's experiences threw a strong light upon both of these old-time peculiarities of river travel, and especially show how far a man might go in a race and yet escape liability.

During the '40s he was pilot on one of the Madison and Louisville packets, the steamer General Pike. On an up-river trip his boat got into a race with an opposition steamer, whose pilot tried to crowd the Pike against the bank in order to get ahead. Dryden warned him to keep his side, but the fellow only laughed and continued to crowd toward the bank. At last Dryden yelled for the last time, and being answered with a taunt, he picked up a rifle lying on the floor near him, took careful aim and fired. There was a death yell and the pilotless opposition steamer swung into mid-river, and the Pike won the race. It cost Dryden a small fortune to clear himself of the charge of murder, though the people sympathized with him.

After his acquittal he built a trading-boat and went down the river, tying up at Island No. 10, at that time haunted by Murrell's gang of river pirates. He did not fear these cut-throats, but they feared him. He was here that he shot and killed an assassin who attempted to murder him as he was hunting in the woods.

This Murrell gang of pirates terrorized the river from the lower Ohio down to New Orleans, looting flat-boats and murdering the crews, robbing and killing travelers and stealing negroes and selling them again. Only superior strength or speed gave assurance against them. So bold and strong was Murrell that he planned a negro insurrection and the capture and loot of New Orleans, and he might have been successful but for the betrayal of the plot by a Mr. Stewart. The gang numbered at least a thousand men, among them many of high and unsuspected respectability in various states. So powerful was this outlaw combination that Stewart had to flee, and people refused to credit his exposure, though it was finally proven to be true.

Part of the gang was captured and made to walk the plank at Island 66. A boat, to all appearance a peaceful trader, descended past the robbers' roost. They attacked it to find it crammed with armed men, who made short work of the outlaws.

During the war Dryden was pilot of one of the government rams, and at the battle at Memphis proposed, with his usual daredevil courage, to run his boat directly into Admiral Montgomery's confederate fleet. He refused to desist from his design, and had to be arrested for insubordination. By the way, a brother of the confederate admiral is still living at New Albany.

Another old Indiana boatman is Capt Aaron Applegate. His first experience as a pilot was far from reassuring. A big steamer had sunk at Hurricane Island, above Cairo, and two watchmen, armed to the teeth, were left on board to guard her. Applegate brought the wrecking steamer Submarine around from St. Louis but when he arrived the two watchmen were gone—only a few blood stains on the cabin floor and a completely looted boat telling the tale of what had happened.

That night a terrible storm arose and broke down many trees. In the morning, while searching along the shore for traces of the stolen plunder, Applegate's men came across a big, hollow tree, blown down during the night. It was literally crammed with goods, evidently let down from the top, to be taken out at leisure. This happened in 1863.

Even as late as 1868 the pirates made the river unsafe. In that year Capt. Applegate piloted the Virginia. She ran aground at Walker's bar, in the Ohio, and it became necessary to lighten her. She had some 50 mules on board. These were landed. The passengers were compelled to walk around the bend, and only the crew necessary to work the boat remained.

After a few miles of travel the mules were stampeded and many run off by the shore people, while every passenger was held up and relieved of his valuables, and when the steamer's people reached the town of Elizabeth, some miles below, they were ordered to get away as quickly as they could, with the threat that if they attempted to prosecute any one they might as well bring coffins along.

A MODERN INSTANCE.

The poor little woman was traveling from Baltimore to Chicago on the B. & O., with six small children. Three of them were ill, and she had her hands and lap more than full. Every one in the car tried throughout the day to do what they could to alleviate her sufferings. A kindly old gentleman played with the not too inviting 2-year-old, and a jolly commercial traveler kept the wiggling and inquisitive oldest boy as quiet as possible with stories of his own boys at home. Dainty ladies opened well-stocked traveling bags to the many necessities of the little brood, and the traveling public seemed disposed to show its utmost kindness to the overburdened woman. The only person who showed no interest was an insignificant, snub-nosed little man who sat in the back of the car and read newspapers.

At last bed time came, and the porter made up a couple of sections in which the tired mother might bestow her offsprings. When they were safely settled the passengers were rendered almost speechless by the conduct of the little snub-nosed man, who skulked down the aisle and crawled into the berth where the woman was hushing a wailing child. When it dawned upon them that he was the husband and father of their proteges it took all the persuasion of the cooler-headed to prevent an immediate mobbing.—Kate Field's Washington.

To most persons the summer season is a time of excitement instead of quiet rest, as it should be. With the approach of warm weather most people begin to lay plans for vacations and enjoyments, and in a little while have worked themselves into a state of excited anticipation. Not only this, but they undertake excursions requiring considerable travel, either by land or water, so that during the heated term they have completely departed from the quiet paths of life trodden so steadily all the rest of the year. Now, it is a well known fact that the majority of people lose weight during the summer. This loss is generally accounted for by the smaller quantity of food consumed during warm weather, but we should say that the excitement incidental to vacations and traveling was as much responsible for it as the other. It is a question if our Indian summer, the most charming season of the year, would not make a better vacation period for the majority of the people.

Washboards Make It Warm.

Bobbing up and down over them is pretty hot work. That rub, rub, rub on them is the best thing in the world to warm you up, and tire you out, and wear holes in light and delicate summer garments. Why don't you use Pearline, and take it easy? You can keep cool—and yet have the work better done.

Pearline takes away the rubbing, and the washboard, and the warm work. It gives you more time to yourself—and saves your money.

Send it Back

Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, be honest—*send it back*. 336 JAMES PYLE, N. Y.

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John Miller, cancer on the breast, Pettisville, O.
Wm. Tubb's daughter, cancer on finger, Pettisville, Ohio.
Peter Faukhouser, cancer on nose, Archbald, O.
Anton Shrenk, under left arm, Archbold, O
John Myers, on lower lip, Okolona, Henry County, O.
Mrs. Theodore Banakee, cancer on knee, Ridgeville, Henry County, O.
And many more too numerous to mention.
May this be a benefit to the public. All communication promptly answered by
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NOTICE.

Toledo, O., July 18th, 1892.
Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of directors of The Toledo Cotton Mills Company held July 15th, 1892, it was unanimously resolved that a special meeting of stockholders of said company be held at the office of the treasurer on Monday, August 22, 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m., to consider the advisability of issuing the bonds of said company for $50,000 or any part thereof.
F. B. DODGE,
18-july-till-aug-21 Secretary.

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YOUNG MEN
Suffering from the effects of youthful follies or indiscretions, or are troubled with Weakness, Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Despondency, Aversion to Society, Kidney Troubles, or any disease of the Genito-Urinary Organs, can here find a safe and speedy cure. Charges reasonable, especially to the poor. CURES GUARANTEED.

MIDDLE-AGED MEN.
There are many troubled with too frequent evacuations of the bladder, often accompanied by a slight smarting or burning sensation, and weakening of the system in a manner the patient can not account for. On examining the urinary deposits, a ropy sediment will often be found, and sometimes particles of albumen will appear, or the color be of a thin, milkish hue, again changing to a dark torpid appearance. There are many men who die of this difficulty, ignorant of the cause, which is the second stage of seminal weakness. The doctor will guarantee a perfect cure in all such cases, and healthy restoration of the genito-urinary organs Consultation free. Those unable to call, can write full particulars of their case and have medicine sent by express, with full instructions for use. Mention this paper when writing.
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We are selling at about half the regular price at the factory.
Our Sales Rooms will be open every Saturday night until 9:30 to accommodate those that cannot call during the day.
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EIGHT ($8) DOLLARS

For Eight Dollars we will make you the best set of teeth that can be made on rubber, no better made no matter how much you pay.
And remember we are the only dentists in the city that make our own Vitalized Air and Gas, which makes it purer and safer, and which is acknowledged by all to be the only true and genuine anaesthetic for the Painless Extraction of Teeth, and especially is this the case with children, and if once taken by them they will never have teeth out any other way. Crown and bridge work cheaper than ever.
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Corner Oak and Summit street, cures all private diseases, Catarrh, Scrofula, Ulcers, Eruption on Skin, Syphilis, and all disorders arising from its effects cured forever. No hindrance to business. Use no mercury. All medicines prepared by miself. Have never failed in curing a case. No experiments are made—but a sure cure. On account of treating so many cases charges are kept low. A sure and positive cure for all cases of Gonorrhoea or Glee in a week or no charges. Patients treated at home. Medicines sent to any town Also a sure and positive cure for all female complaints, Leucorrhoea or Whites. A private home secured for ladies pending and during confinement. Ladies in need, call or write. Consultation free and private. Hours 10 to 12 a. m., 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m.

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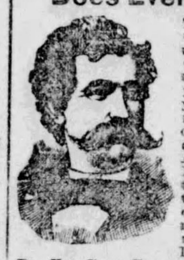

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By Palace Side-Wheel Steamers of the Detroit & Cleveland Steam Nav. Co. Via Steamer Idlewild to Detriot. Fare about $13 round trip from Toledo to Mackinac, including meals and berths.
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FOR DETROIT
STEAMER IDLEWILD
Leaves foot of Jefferson street every week day at 5:30 a. m.; every Sunday 9:00 a. m., returning, arrive 8 p. m. S. Canfield, Agent.

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LEAVES FOR
MONROE, DAILY.
From J. N. Dewey & Co.'s dock between Jefferson and Madison streets at 9 a. m. and 3 p. m. Special rates to Sunday Schools, Societies, etc.
CAPT. R. DEWEY.

STEAMER BURT
Toledo, Marengo Park and Perrysburg.

Lv Toledo	Lv Perrysburg	Lv Marengo Park.
10 00 a m	7 00 a m	12 30 p m
2 00 p m	12 15 p m	3 30 p m
5 00 p m	3 15 p m	6 15 p m
8 30 p m	6 00 p m	9 30 p m

Dock ft. Jefferson st. S. Canfield, Gen. Mgr.

GRUMMOND'S MAGNIFICENT LINE.
Lake Tours—$24 to Green Bay and return; $16 to Petosky and return; $13 to Mackinac and return. Including meals and berth.
Departures—Tuesdays and Saturdays at 8 a. m. for Mackinac and way ports; Thursdays, July 21, Aug. 4, 18, September 1, 8 a. m., for Mackinac, Green Bay and Petosky, direct. For further information apply to F. N. QUALE, Foot Madison St., Toledo, O.

Toledo, Perrysburg and Maumee.
Str. C. B. Wall co.
Leaves foot of Monroe street as follows:

Lvs. Toledo.	Lvs. Perrysburg.	Lvs. Maumee
10:00 a m	7:15 a m	7.00 a m
2:30 p m	12:30 p m	12.15 p m
5:45 p m	4:30 p m	4:15 p m

Moonlight ride every Sunday night; leave Toledo 6:30 p. m.; leaves Perrysburg at 8 p. m.
CAPT. J. LANGE, Manager.

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AND
FINE WOOLEN
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INSTANT RELIEF. Cure in 15 days. Never returns. I will send (sealed) FREE to my fellow sufferers a prescription to enlarge small weak organs. A sure cure for Emissions, Lost Manhood, Nervous Debility, Varicocele, etc. Address with stamp,
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THROUGH TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS BY CENTRAL TIME
* Daily. | Daily, except Sunday

FROM TOLEDO TO

	Arrive.	Depart.
Phila. & New York.	‡9:45 a m	‡7:20 a m
Balto. & Wash'n...	‡9:45 a m	‡7:20 a m
Mansfield & Pittsb'g	‡9:45 a m	‡7:20 a m
Phila. & New York.	‡5:10 p m	‡2:25 p m
Balto. & Wash'n...	‡5:10 p m	‡2:25 p m
Mansfield & Pittsb'g	‡5:10 p m	‡2:25 p m
Phila. & New York.	*11:25 p m	*9:00 p m
Balto. & Wash'n...	*11:25 p m	*9:00 p m
Mansfield & Pittsb'g	*11:25 p m	*9:00 p m

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE

UNION DEPOT.
Norwalk Division—East.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Bos. & Chi. Accom..	9:45 a m	5:05 p m
Bos. & Chi. special..	*7:40 a m	
New York Express...	*10:55 p m	*9:50 a m
Chicago Mail.....	*2:47 a m	
Buffalo Accom.....	7:35 p m	6:00 a m
Norwalk Accom.....	1:40 p m	3:35 p m

Sandusky Division—East.

Bos. & N. Y. Special.		*5:00 p m
N. Y. & Chicago Lim.	*3:25 a m	*11:55 p m
Chi. & N. Y. Ex....	*1:55 p m	*10:30 p m
Buffalo & Chi. Accom	9:35 a m	5:12 p m
Atlantic Express.....		*4:05 a m
Accommodation	7:45 p m	5:40 a m
Fast Mail.....		*2:55 p m

Old Road—West.

Chicago Accom.....	*9:15 a m	*7:50 p m
Boston & Chi. Spe.		*7:45 a m
Fast N. Y. & Bos. Ex	*10:25 p m	
Fast Mail.....	*2:50 p m	
Michigan Accom.....	4:40 p m	9:50 a m

Air Line Division—West.

Chi. & Bos. Special..	*4:55 p m	
Atlantic Express.....	*3:55 a m	
N. Y. & Chi. Lim...	*11:50 p m	*3:30 a m
Chicago Fast Mail...		*2:57 a m
Chicago Express.....		*2:00 p m
Pacific Express.....		*11:10 p m
Buff. & Chi. Accom.	4:25 p m	10:00 a m
Kendallville Accom..	9:20 a m	6:00 p m

Jackson Branch.

Express	9:15 a m	9:50 a m
Express	4:40 p m	7:50 p m

Lansing Branch.

Express	2:50 p m	9:50 a m
Express	10:25 p m	

Kalamazoo & Grand Rapids Branch.

Express	2:50 p m	11:10 p m
Express	10:25 p m	9:50 a m

Detroit Branch.

Express	9:42 a m	7:42 a m
Express	4:48 p m	10:10 a m
Express	8:22 p m	4:05 p m

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON.
Union Depot.

Cin. & Ind. Express.	*5:25 a m	10:15 a m
Cin. & Ind. Express.	4:00 p m	*3:30 p m
Cin. & Ind. Express.	9:00 p m	*11:40 p m
Cincinnati Express...	11:20 a m	6:45 a m
Cin. Ex., Sun. only..	9:40 a m	

TOLEDO REAL ESTATE.

The Weather Has Been Altogether Too Warm

For the Dealers to Drive Any Very Big Sales

During the Past Week—I. B. Hiett Has Some Advice for Young Men—Kensington Sale Transfers Recorded.

This hot weather has a demoralizing effect upon the real estate business.

The few dealers at home are not making any effort to sell property, merely disposing of emergencies, putting off all business possible until cooler weather.

The only stir during the week was Hiett's auction sale of Kensington lots, which was a success in every sense of the word.

This is the first special sale of high-priced property ever held in Toledo. Mr. Hiett advertised 25 lots for sale, and of this number sold 23, not including the one to be given away when the 25 are sold. Special inducements were offered in the way of gifts. The attendance was large, and was made up of people who take an interest in the progress and welfare of Toledo. Among the people present were a number of responsible real estate dealers who made special effort to aid the project. This kindly spirit manifested by competitors was greatly appreciated by Mr. Hiett, and illustrates that all ill-feeling has been eliminated. If property in one part of the city moves it will in another, and all are benefited. There were certain alleged dealers present who had the face to take advantage of Mr. Hiett's liberal advertising and seek to further their own interests. They have been spotted by real estate dealers.

Observations of An Expert.

"A real estate dealer, who has been in the business a number of years, naturally gets into the habit of comparing one year's business with another, and noting changes either for the better or worse," remarked Irving B. Hiett to a Bee. "Within the last year or two, and more particularly this summer, I have noticed a decided improvement in one direction, and that is the inclination of young men, especially unmarried men, to invest in real estate. Now this is a most encouraging feature, and cannot help but benefit the real estate business, the city in general and is certainly the most sensible thing a young man can do.

"A young man who draws a good salary and has no one to support but himself, is inclined to be extravagant and acquire expensive habits, which eat up his salary to the last cent, and quite often involves him in debt. He thinks he has nothing to save for, consequently his earnings go as fast as they come, and at the end of the year he is just where he started in, if not worse off by being in debt. It is not ignorance or willful extravagance that leads these young men into such habits, for the reason that they must be intelligent and good business men to hold the position they do, but they are young, in good health, with no responsibility that compels them to economize, and the result is they never give a thought to the future or consider the fact that this is a hard-hearted world to an old broken down man in poverty. There is not a responsible real estate dealer in Toledo who is not glad to help a young man along, and any of them who have any standing whatever or manifests the slightest inclination to save can buy a piece of property almost on his own terms. They have everything to gain and nothing to lose. They buy a piece of property, make a small down payment, and enter into a contract to pay so much per month. They live on, but each month make provision for meeting this obligation, and, before they realize the fact, they own a piece of property, paid with money that would otherwise have been spent, and nothing to show for it at the end of the year. To be sure, we have savings banks, which are indeed valuable institutions, but economical proclivities must first be established before a young man can patronize them with any degree of success.

"On the other hand, if they buy a piece of property, they assume an obligation which they feel the weight of and will put forth every effort to preserve their credit."

Transfers of the Week.

George H. Kecham to Michael Goscorowski, lot 74 and a portion of lot 75, in Household addition, $75.

Lysander R. Parker to Mary E. Haskins, a portion of lot 16, L. H. Parks addition, $1,250.

Amos Woodward and wife to John C. Rodenick, lots 561-563, Vistula division, $3,000.

Milo Milchus and wife to John G. Sackman, lots 4 and 5, Sprague's addition, $2,660.

J. Ellery Eaton and wife to Charles Richter, lot 80, Fairview addition, $200.

Henry Hardiman and wife to Emil Hardiman, lot 3, W. S. Williams addition, $850.

Henry F. Niles and wife to Albion E. Lang, lots 8, 9 and 10, Niles addition, $900.

Rensselaw W. Daniels and wife to Oliver P. Bowman, lots 133 and 134, East Broadway addition, $200.

John Brigham and wife to Wm. T. Cowdrey, lot 2, plat of North Toledo, $150.

James W. Caldwell to Abraham M. Chesbrough, lots 103 and 104 in Chesborough's addition, $600.

Christian Kohn and wife to Frederick Kohn, a portion of lot 16, Fassett's subdivision, $500.

Frederick A. Graham and wife to Matilda A. Wolfinger, lot 41 and a portion of lot 42, Hunt's addition, $800.

Catharine A. Donelson to Michael Bauman, lot 99 in Hiett & Skidmore's addition, $300.

Henry Hecker to Christopher Kohn a portion of lot 16, Fassett's subdivision, $1,000.

Cary D. Lindsay to Edward Kohn, lot 74, Cushing's place, $1,000.

George J. Waldvogel to Jacob Waldvogel, lot 55, Cherry Grove addition.

H. S. Walbridge to the city of Toledo, lot 3, Monroe street triangle addition, $600.

Benjamin F. Yerkes to Ann E. Robison, lot 3, Robison's Riverside addition, $450.

W. S. Daly to Edward Powers, lots 34 to 37, Daly & Losses' Central View addition.

Lorenze Schneider to Amelia Murch, lot 19, Yoslin's addition, $200.

F. B. Losee to Edward Wallingford, 30 feet of lots 77 and 78 Cherry Grove addition and Cherry Grove extended addition, $575.

James M. Ashley to Dominick Mattimore, lot 145, A. and B. Sloan's addition, $600.

J. R. B. Ransom to John J. Schrietger, lot 556, extension of Fair Grounds addition, $375.

Nathan Clark to Harrison Wood, part of lot 2, Holland, $1,400.

John A. Smith to Chas. T. Haughey, lot 8, subdivision of lot 430 431, 464 to 467, Stickney's addition, $4,000.

John C. Prentice to Andrew J. Finley, lot 73 Dorr street addition, $1,200.

Benjamin F. Sawyer to James C. Caldwell, lot 78, extension of Segur's subdivision, $750.

Wm. W Baker to Catharine Streicher, lot 147 and 4 feet of lot 148 Lagrange street Baker addition, $1,000.

Wm. J. Walding to Emma Guysel, lot 7 and the east one-half of lot 6 Swayne Place, $4,000.

Harry E. King to Amanda Ayers, lots 11 to 13, 43 to 68, 137 to 175 Wheeling addition, $60,000.

Geo. Roberts to Clotilda Blanchet, west 40 feet of lot 8 Machen's second addition, $810.

John M. Jacoby to Frank Dimmer, lot 7 of subdivision of lot 7104 Vistula division, $7,700.

Sarah Baldwin to John Bolan, part of lot 726 Port Lawrence division, $2,300.

Robert McCaskey to S. Roethlesberger, 5 feet of lot 105 extension of McCaskey's addition, $71.

Anna Deidrick to Henry F. Keirr, lot 22 Hicks street addition, $500.

Edward J. Moser to John J. Foley, lot 4, Holywood addition, $800.

A. B. Chapin to Anna Keck, lot 62 Chapin & Fearing's addition, $450.

W. H. A. Read to Mary F. Lungren, lot 47 Robinwood addition, $2,500.

Ashbel Warmer to Mary Stewart, north 30 feet of lot 25, S. Brown's addition, $925.

A. Loos to Geo. J. Vollmeyer, lot 32 Woodruff's addition, $3,800.

Wm. S. Daly to John R. Wilson, lot 11 Daly & Losee's Central View addition, $600.

Wm. S. Daly to John R. Wilson, lot 11, Daly & Losee's Central View addition, $600.

Robert Smith to Matie Marks, lot 17, Buckland's addition, $1,900.

Robert Smith to Nickles Smith, lot 136, extension of Cherry Grove addition, $1,650.

Clarence Brown to Mary A. Mack, lot 11, Lincoln Smith's addition, $500.

John Van Doren to Wm. Schurtz, part of lot 597, Oliver division, $925.

L. K. Parks to Wm. A. Tushe, tr., lot 32 of L. K. Parks' sub-division of lot 378, Englewood, $1,400.

Wm. T. Brenzinger to Jos. Hafferbach, lot 14, Robinwood addition, $1,400.

John Bingham to Ralph E. Cowdry, lots 3 and 4, block 45, North Toledo, $300.

Geo. Roberts to Albert Fischer, a lot 35x130 on Fulton street, $600.

Albert Fischer to Maria Fischer, same, $600.

John Colander to Bertha Colander, lot 25, Shaw & Welsh's second addition, $1 and other considerations.

Mary E. Hunt to Emil Baradt, lot 335, Knower's second addition, $600.

Frank B. Tracy to Emil Buhr, lot 7, E. R. Collins' addition, $375.

C. D. Randell to Fred J. Trembly, lot 1, sub-division of lot 503, Port Lawrence division, $1,500.

Edwin King to F. O. Paddock, lot 15, Robinwood addition, $2,171.25.

THE BEECHER HOME.

Mrs. L. H. Carpenter, of Toledo, Visits It

On Her Recent Visit to New York and Enjoys a Talk With the Grand Old Woman.

To the Editor: Among the many pleasant incidents connected with our visit in New York, none were brighter than the interview with Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher. We found her pleasant but unostentatious home on the corner of Orange and Hix streets, in Brooklyn, across the street from Plymouth church, made famous by her grand and world-renowned husband, whose field of labor it was for so many years. Mrs. Beecher's present home is the corner house of a three-story brick block, one side of which is nearly hidden by long trailing vines. Several steps lead up to the front door, over which is a small porch. Our party ascended and were admitted by Mrs. Beecher herself. It was a dainty, white hand that clasped ours in cordial greeting, and the pleasantest of smiles that welcomed us. We had expected to see a woman of intelligence and culture, but were not prepared to see a face of such rare spiritual beauty, one that seems to sur all the better and nobler thoughts; a face that told of peace with God and a life that has been pure and true. One is at once impressed with the great resemblance Mrs. Beecher bears her late husband. She has a photo of herself in her study, but no artist can do her justice, for it is the soul that gives expression and beauty to the sweet, pathetic face, which is fair and smooth as any child's. Back from the high white forehead the silver hair is gracefully drawn and coiled at the back of her head. On this rested the daintiest of creme lace caps, through the meshes of which was drawn narrow pink ribbon of the most delicate shade, and on each side the cap was caught and held in place by a tiny diamond pin. Her eyes are blue and full of the tenderest sympathy. She is of medium height and her dress was of some soft, dark material that hung in folds around her graceful figure.

We were seated in the parlor, which she also uses for her study, and everywhere around was some memento of her beloved husband. In the bay window which fronts the street, and from which she can look lovingly upon the church where her illustrious husband drew thousands with his eloquence, stands the writing desk upon which she pens those articles which charm and delight the many readers of the Ladies' Home Journal. She writes much of the time, for as she said: "I bought this house because Mr. Beecher had selected and was intending to buy it as soon as it was completed, and I gave more for it than I should have dared to have done if I could not have helped pay for it with my writings." Each window is made beautiful with boxes of choice plants and vines. The floor is covered with a terra cotta carpet, and around the walls are pictures of Mr. Beecher and his family. On one side of the room is a large crayon which his wife said he called "this public picture," and grouped beside this are photos of her four living children. In front of the mantel is a table upon which are strewn other pictures of her family, and upon which is also a small statue of Mr. Beecher, between two and three feet high.

"This," she said laying her hand affectionately upon it, "is the best of anything we have. It is much better than the large statue in Greenwood. And this," she said, going into the back parlor, "is what I call 'his home picture.' It is as we saw, him and loved him at home." Here her lip quivered and the tears sprang to her eyes as she said, "I have loved him all my life. We were engaged seven years, from the time Mr. Beecher was seventeen. He was ten months and two days younger than I. He would have been seventy-nine if he had lived till last Friday, and I shall be eighty the 26th of August. Here is another," she said, as she crossed the room, "that looks like Mr. Beecher when his little grandson would interrupt him as he was engaged in his writing. Grandpa, take me up," the child would tease, till at last he would fold his arms and look down upon him, and his expression was exactly like this picture. He would finally lay aside his work and they would frolic like two children. This is the photo of our grandson in San Francisco. When asked his name he answers 'Henry Ward Beecher Frisco.' Here is another of my granddaughter." Written beneath the picture were the words:

"Mary Eunice Beecher with Grandma Beecher's cap on. Taken on her fifth birthday, Feb. 27, 1889.

Mrs. Beecher then stopped in front of the picure of a man that had such a happy, boyish look one would not take him to be more than thirty.

"This," she said, "was Mr. Beecher, taken before the Tilton trouble. During all that terrible trial I was with him constantly. When we would go to the court house we took a closed carriage and were obliged to have protection to save us from the stones of the jeering mob. It was brooding over this trouble that caused his death."

A spasm of pain passed over the sweet, old face, and we knew how great must have been the suffering of this noble, sensitive woman.

In one of the windows of the back parlor is a very large cage containing a great variety of birds.

"It is not one-third as large as when Mr. Beecher was living, as he was a great lover of birds. Before you go, I want you to see a large picture of his in the church. It is a magnificent piece of work and looks exactly like him."

Just then her son-in-law came in and one could see the loving tenderness in which she is held as he reverently and affectionately stooped and kissed her.

As we left her we felt repaid for our trip to New York in the interview with this truly wonderful woman, whose powers of intellect seem sharpened with her years. How would it be possible for Beecher to be other than a great man with the aid and inspiration of such a grandly noble woman?

MRS. L. H. CARPENTER.

A NOBLE FIGHT.

Smith—I was sorry to hear, Brown, that you have failed in business.

Brown—Yes; I struggled hard, but I lost everything, save my honor, thank God, and the property I was wise enough to settle on my wife when I found myself getting into trouble.—Texas Siftings.

AND PAYS FULL PRICE.

Things go by contraries in this paradoxical world. In a summer hotel the biggest man gets the smallest bed.—Texas Siftings.

TALK ABOUT TELESCOPES

Two German Children Make a Discovery.

Galileo Galilei the First to Turn it to Use.

Astronomy Before Their Discovery How Shepherds Named the Constellations Centuries Ago—Small Telescopes Will Give the Owner Much Pleasure.

On any clear night when we look at the vaulted heavens, bespangled with myriads of stars, we see the same picture as did the shepherds of old, who, watching their flocks by night, had ample opportunity to observe the movements of the heavenly bodies. How early these primitive astronomers began to make observations is not known, but it must have been years and years before a little party of shepherds, while watching their flocks by night, were led by a star of unusual brilliancy to the lowly birthplace of that holy babe at Bethlehem. These early observers noticed the stars rise in the east, and, pursuing their way across the heavens, sink into the west, yet they never dreamed that the earth moved. They thought it the center of the whole universe. However, in their simple way, they did much excellent work. They grouped the stars into constellations and named each group after some fanciful form of which they imagined the stars took the outline. They called one Ursa Major—the Great Bear—another was called Cassiopia, because to their eyes it resembled a woman with flowing hair, chained to a chair, and so on. We find it a great stretch of the imagination to fit these forms to the constellations now, but there is no doubt the appearances of the stars, their positions and brightness have changed since those days, as the stars have motions of their own, sometimes disappear entirely and new ones burst suddenly into view. So it is that slowly the heavens are changing. However farfetched these resemblances may have been, the fact remains that the names given the constellations then are retained in most instances to this day.

These early shepherd astronomers made many other observations and advanced numerous theories, all based on observations made with the unaided eye. For centuries but little advancement was made in astronomical knowledge. Matters went on in this manner until the year 1608, when this branch of the sciences was revolutionized by the discovery of an instrument possessing the power of apparently bringing objects nearer the eye.

Several theories as to the inventor of the telescope are in vogue, but the one most relied upon is that the children of one Lippershey, a spectacle maker, residing in the town of Middleburg, Holland, while playing with some old lenses happened to look through two at the same time, and found to their surprise that the clock in the church tower was apparently brought nearer. Their actions attracted the spectacle maker's attention. He investigated the matter, and fastening the lenses on a piece of board to keep them steady, found that what he had thought to be children's prattle, a most important discovery. Afterwards he placed the lenses in pieces of sliding tube, thus forming the first telescope. Galileo Galilei, a resident of Florence, Italy, heard vague reports about the wonderful instrument and went about experimenting. In time he succeeded in constructing a telescope on the same principle as the opera glass of to-day, but far inferior to the cheapest now sold, being non-achromatic and of poor workmanship. All his subsequent telescopes were constructed on this opera glass plan.

Until the middle of the seventeenth century nothing else was used for astronomical purposes, yet to-day this style of instrument with which so many valuable discoveries have been made is called a non-astronomical telescope. Galileo turned his modest tube on the heavens, and discovered many things, among them the mountains of the moon, spots on the sun, and the fact that the great luminary revolved on its axis in 25 days. He saw that the milky way was composed of myriads of stars. He noticed what he thought were knobs or projections on the planet Saturn, which knobs afterwards proved to be the rings. He also discovered the four moons of Jupiter. All these discoveries were made with telescopes having powers of not over 30 times.

Study with the telescope became more general, and scientists grew impatient to grasp the secrets of the heavens. They attempted to build larger telescopes, but in this they failed. Sure enough, they made them larger, but they proved imperfect in curvature. The glass was of a poor quality and defects were numerous, and were magnified by the higher powers put to them, making them practically useless. Then, too, they were non-achromatic, and observers saw around the edges of any bright object rings of colored light, pretty to the eye, no doubt, but a source of great hindrance and annoyance to the early astronomers. It was then that those interested commenced to look about for some means to overcome these color defects.

In the year 1663 it was suggested that a curved mirror might be used to converge the rays of light gathered from any object, and soon afterwards a telescope was constructed on this plan by Sir Isaac Newton. Others made instruments after this same pattern, and a very good pattern it was, too, for such instruments are used in the best observatories to-day, a notable one in the Paris, France, observatory. Probably the largest reflector, as these telescopes were called, ever made was the one constructed by Lord Rosse in 1842. While the reflector has advanced, the poor neglected refractor has not been dormant, for in 1753 Dolland discovered that by using two lenses, one of flint and the other of crown glass, in his object glass, he got rid of the fringe of color that theretofore surrounded bright objects, one glass, by an arrangement known to opticians, correcting the defects of the other. The refractor, as this style is called, took rapid strides, and at present we have many large ones with object glasses ranging from one to three feet, the great telescope in the Lick observatory on Mt. Hamilton, California, being the largest in the world, the object glass measuring nearly 39 inches, costing something like $50,000 for the glasses alone.

With these monsters one can bring the moon, which is 240,000 miles distant, within 60 miles from the eye, apparently. Powers are used that increase the vision from 60 to 1,000 times. While such high powers can be used, it is not often that they are, as the atmosphere must be very clear and free from heat undulations. Very few such nights are found, especially on the low lands, and that is why astronomers aim to have their observatories on high ground.

The idea, however, that one must possess a costly instrument to see anything or to do practical astronomical work is a mistaken one. A glass much better than the one used by Galileo can be purchased to-day for less than ten dollars. Much work that is interesting, and if done systematically and carefully, is of scientific importance, can be accomplished with a glass from two to three inches in diameter. Even an opera glass will reveal many interesting star clusters, double stars, nebulae, Jupiter's moons and other beautiful sights seldom seen by the majority of people.

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WHY SHE WENT HOME.

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HE KNEW HIS PARENT.

"Say, Jimmy, how did you get yer father to buy you so many fireworks?"

"I told him I guessed he had better shoot most of them off for me."—Washington Star.

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The modern "tip" appeals to man's vanity and family as well as his appetite.—Galveston News.

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AT GETTYSBURG.

Some of the Curious Incidents of the Furious Battle.

A great deal has been written about the big old Pennsylvania barn which stood on the field of Gettysburg, says the Washington Post. It has become historic and cuts no small figure in all accounts of the bloody engagement. Any one who has read a description of the battle knows that in this barn were about 150 confederate soldiers, and that they had a clean sweep at the advancing union soldiers as they came across the field. It was a portion of three companies which made the charge on the old barn, and the troops were led by Capt. Newton M. Brooks.

"The rebs had a clean sweep at us as we charged across the field for half a mile," said Capt. Brooks to the writer the other day, "and we had to grin and stand it. Strange to say, only a few of our men were killed in the charge. It was when we got to the barn that the fun came. The confederates were on the upper floor, and the only way to get within was to climb up an old ladder. I ordered my men to go up. They didn't seem inclined to obey. 'Why, don't you go up?' I asked. They looked at me as if to say, 'Why don't you go up?' It all flashed over me in a minute, and to have hesitated would have disgraced me. I saw that it was my duty to command them to follow me, not to lead. We had to take single file up the ladder. I put on a bold face and started up the ladder. You can't imagine how I felt as I started up. There was nothing else to be done, however, and I had to face what I thought was certain death. As I climbed up the ladder, step by step, I felt 'spotted.' I expected as soon as I put my head above the floor to be sent tumbling back in a heap from a blow over the head with a musket. I didn't go up very fast, and when I got to the floor put my head through and looked around. I drew a long breath when I hadn't been clubbed or shot, and felt better and braver. The rebels had skipped out and gone back to their lines. Only one man was left. He was crouching down in one corner and surrendered as soon as he saw us.

"A funny thing happened at Gettysburg. It was while we were behind the old stone wall. The battle was not on, but the confederate sharpshooters were at work, and every now and then a ball from one of their guns would come whizzing by. We were waiting for orders, and I had raked up the last grain of coffee over a little fire. Just as it was ready and I raised it up to take a drink, zip! came a ball from one of the sharpshooters, and my cup of coffee was gone. Mad? Well, I should say so. I didn't know where I'd get another.

"It was at Gettysburg, too, while we were intrenched behind the stone wall that one of our sharpshooters did good work. The confederate sharpshooters were trying to pick off our officers. We couldn't see where the shots came from, and it was very annoying. One fellow in particular, seemed to pick out our squad as marks for his rifle, and every time a head showed above the wall, whiz! would come a bullet. I had one of the boys to hold up his cap to be shot at, and by this means and the use of field glasses we finally located the fellow in a tree. We could not see him, but the smoke from his gun as he fired at the cap. One of our sharpshooters got ready with gun and glass. The decoy cap was put up again, and as soon as up, zip! came the bullet from the rebel's gun. It was his last shot. Just as he fired our man returned it, locating him by the smoke. The next day I buried the confederate where he fell, at the roots of the old oak."

Captain Brooks was captain of Company C, Twelfth New Jersey regiment, Second army corps, under Gen. Hancock. He is now superintendent of foreign mails.

A REAL ESTATE BOOM.

"Many buildings going up about here?" asked the traveler.

"A lot went beyond the hill there last week," answered the native.

"Big improvement, eh?"

"No; powder-mill exploded."—Washington Star.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

William H. Crane is making a departure from the average theatrical man's vacation. He has bought a yacht, named it "The Senator," after his play, and started off on a cruise along the New England coast. At Buzzard's Bay he will be Joseph Jefferson's guest. Newport and Bar Harbor are on his list of stopping places.

Jules Verne, so far from being an athlete, as he has been called, is a cripple and limps badly. That is the result of a shot from the revolver of an insane nephew, who explained that he was anxious to see his uncle an academician and thought that his action could attract attention and sympathy to his beloved relative.

Count George Karolyi, son of Count Stephen Karolyi, who headed the cavacade of nobles that represented the aristocratic houses of the Magyar realm in escorting the Emperor Francis Joseph to his palace at the recent coronation jubilee ceremonies, keeps a hotel in San Francisco and has for his bookkeeper another nobleman, Count Ladislas Szoegyeny.

One of the most interesting women in Europe is Mme. Olga Novikoff, better known, perhaps, as the "Russian siren." She is said to be the only woman who can influence at one and the same time W. E. Gladstone, Lord Salisbury, Count Ignatieff, and to a certain measure the Czar's course of action. She is in high favor at the Russian court, being a warm personal friend of the Czarina.

The munificent gift of $50,000 to the Colorado college, Colorado Springs, by N. P. Coburn, of Newton, has just been made public. Some two or three years ago Mr. Coburn made a promise to Prof. W. F. Slocum, jr., late of Newton, president of the college, that he would give to that institution the sum of $50,000 to establish and maintain a library. This promise he redeemed this month.

Max O'Rell, who is lecturing in Australia, announces his intention of returning home and "settling down" for life after this last trip. Asked whether by "home" he meant Paris, he replied in the negative. "In Paris everything is changed. We go there every year to look around, but when one has formed a circle of literary, social and artistic friends, as I have in London—well, that is home."

Miss Giovanni Vittori has published a book entitled "Margaret of Savoy," in which she has gathered together some interesting notes on the life of that blameless Queen, and quotes many poems addressed to her by Carducci and other poets, as well as descriptions of various fetes, tours and historic events at which the Queen was present.

Before being sent to Chicago, the Argentine Republic's world's fair exhibits will be exhibited in Buenos Ayres.

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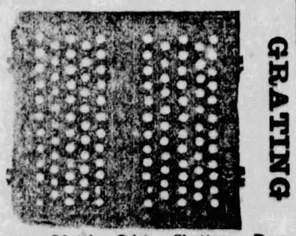

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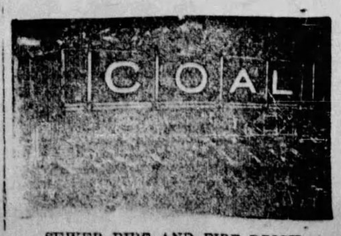

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FOR RENT—Ten room dwelling, No. 425 13th street, $20.
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FOR RENT—Barn, 14th and Empire, $4.
FOR RENT—Dwellings in all parts of the city.
FOR SALE—Dwelling No. 1520 Collingwood avenue, and dwelling No. 130 21st street, all modern improvements.
FOR SALE—Two cottages on Forrer st., between Clark and Ewing streets, Nos. 715, 740.
FOR SALE—Two cottages on Hoag street, between Washington and Door streets.
FOR SALE—Three Dwellings on the East Side, on Worthington street and on White street.
FOR SALE—Two cottages on Knower street, between Maumee and Dix streets.
We have for sale on terms that will suit, fine dwelling lots on the following streets: In the Ninth ward—On South street, on Knower street, on Crittenden ave., on Lee street, on Sumner street, on Hiett ave. In the Eighth ward—On Oakwood ave., on Bartlett street, on Washington street, on Hicks street, on Collingwood ave., on 22d street, on Wisconsin street, on Missouri st., on Illinois street, on Forrer street. In Auburndale—On Monroe street, on Milburn ave., on Macomber street, on Auburn ave. In the Seventh ward—On Vermont ave., on Franklin ave., on Lagrange street, Locust street, Austin street, Weber street and Marston ave. Lots on Lagrange street, Heston ave. and in Parkland addition. In East Toledo—On Mott ave., Worthington street, White street, Raymer street.
We have lots in many other parts of the city. Will take orders for the construction of cottages and dwellings with payments on terms of 5 to 10 years, with interest at 6 per cent.

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Gordon street, near Miller street, $1,250.
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Curtis street, near Western avenue, $900.
Platt street, near Nevada street, $900.
Elm street, near Central avenue, $700.
Vondotta street, near Navarre ave., $900.
Page street, near Chestnut street, $1,200.
5 new cottages near Malleable Iron Works, $1,150 each.
Will sell you a lot and build house to suit you.
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BOODY HOUSE BLOCK.

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25 Nice Residence Lots in the addition at $1,000 each.
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309 Summit Street.

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House and lot on Broadway; three houses on Lafayette street; house on Michigan street; house on Tenth street; two houses on Illinois street; house and lot on Oakwood avenue; house and lot on Bartlett street; vacant lot on Maplewood, and some fine suburban property.
All above property for sale cheap and on easy terms.
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$1,300—Cottage of 5 rooms on Bartlett street, near Wells, (No. 600.)
$2,500—Two-story frame residence, with good barn, city water, 40 feet fronting on Dorr street, near Collingwood avenue.
$1,200—Two story frame on Superior street, near Ash (No. 575 1-2.)
$5,000—Beautiful modern 2-story 10-room frame residence, bath room, city water, both gases, barn, good sewerage, all in first-class order, on Jefferson street, near 21st; rents for $35 per month.
$2,500—Very nice 2-story frame residence, with 40 foot lot fronting on Oakwood avenue, near Collingwood avenue; terms $500 cash, balance long time, 6 per cent.
$2,000—Six-room cottage in elegant condition, with 40 foot lot fronting on Cherry street, near Vermont avenue; terms $200 cash, balance $25 monthly.
$1,800—Very nice six-room cottage on Franklin avenue, corner Central avenue; terms $175 cash; balance $18 monthly.
$1,500—Two-story house of 8 rooms, nearly new, on Hicks street, near Hawthorn; terms $100 cash, balance $15 monthly (No. 530.)
$1,500—Six room cottage, very nice, on Cue street, between Cherry street and Collingwood avenue (No. 526.)
$3,700—Beautiful 9-room, 2-story, modern frame residence, new, and very nice, with 35 foot lot fronting on Oakwood avenue, near Shaw avenue (No. 622.)
$3,000—Frame house of 8 rooms on Monroe street, near Michigan, with lot 25x100 feet, (No. 624.)
$3,250—Large 2-story frame of 12 rooms, nearly new; has cellar, well, cistern, gas, good sewerage; an excellent place for renting rooms or keeping boarders, on Broadway, only 3 blocks from Union Depot; terms $350 cash, balance monthly (No. 554.)
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$ 28 00—Dorr, near Division.
$ 27 00—Franklin avenue, near Bancroft.
$125—Erie, near Monroe (38 feet.)
$ 23 00—Ash, near Erie.
Vacant lots in Detwiler's sub-division of Hicks farm, $200 and upwards. Money advanced to assist in building. Come and see us day or evening.
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What the Ball Players are Doing and Saying—Comisky Trying to Get His Browns Back.

Very little is heard from Jack McAuliffe, who is living a very quiet life at Hampden, Maine, and is said to be taking good care of himself. Jack is trying to build himself up and says that he will be all right when he faces Billy Myer at New Orleans. Billy Myer is training at his old home at Streator, Ills. He is one of the most honest and conscientious workers in the arena. He looks upon the sopportunity as the chance of his life, and thinks that his careful living will tell in his favor when he faces the light-weight champion. At New Orleans Myer seems to be a slight favorite in the betting. In Chicago he is decidedly the favorite. In New York, however, McAuliffe still has the call, and if Jack looks all right when he enters the ring the New Yorkers will go broke on him.

—::—::—

Mr. Von der Ahe has notified President Wagner that the Washington club owes $297 as its share toward the payment of this year's rental on the Pendleton grounds at Cincinnati. Mr. Wagner claims the old stockholders of the Washington club are responsible for the amount, as they agreed to be liable for any debts of the old club. Ex-President Bennett's signature is attached to the indemnity bond given Mr. Von der Ahe to protect him in any loss which would occur in the Pendleton venture.

—::—::—

Pitcher Charles King is not now with the New York club, and the indications are that he has pitched his last game for it. King deserted the team at Pittsburg a week ago Saturday, and has not since been heard from, although Manager Powers has tried to communicate with him. King has shown a petulant disposition since he has been with the New Yorks and was indiscreet enough to join the Bassett-Gore clique which was responsible for the major part of the bickering in the team during the first half of the season. When the heads of those two disturbers were chopped off by Manager Powers, King seemed to feel that he was left in the lurch. Whenever there was bad feeling behind him King always insisted that there was a deliberate attempt to put him in a bad light. That he was able to pitch first-class ball is proved by his work against St. Louis and the Pittsburgs. He seemed to delight in beating those teams, and exerted himself to the utmost. When Manager Powers was asked what he would do for another pitcher, he said that negotiations are progressing which will result in securing a good man. He mentioned no names, but the chances are that Mullane will come to New York. Rusie and Crane are both doing good work, and with one more good pitcher who can control his temper the New Yorks would be in good shape.

—::—::—

The International short circuit presents a program that calls for five weeks' racing between August 9 and September 10. The circuit will open at Port Huron, skip from there to Windsor, and then after a two weeks' stand at Detroit, move to Toledo. The four associations give $40,000 in purses.

—::—::—

Independence, Ia., June 27.—The Independence Driving Park association has closed a contract for a race between Nancy Hanks and Allerton, to be trotted on some day during the second week of the great August meeting. Williams submitted a proposition to Doble to trot the mare against Allerton on the occasion in question for a purse of $10,000, sixty per cent. of which should go to the winner. Doble's reply, received to-day, declines this proposition, but agrees to make the race provided the whole amount of the purse shall go to the winner, or he will drive Nancy an exhibition mile against her record for a purse of $5,000. Williams immediately accepted the terms named for a race, so that the event may be declared off.

The race will be decided September 1. There is not a doubt that this attraction will prove one of the most interesting features of the meeting. There is not a friend of Allerton in the county who felt exactly satisfied with the issued of the race last summer, and there is not an admirer of the game little mare who does not believe she can do it again, so that interest in and speculation upon the event is likely to be more intense than ever.

This attraction, with the match between Axtell and Allerton during the first week, and a series of brilliant contests between the fastest horses in the country for stakes of $5,000 and $10,000 each will make the meeting at the Independence kite a memorable one in trotting history for all time. Independence is preparing to take care of 25,000 people, and there will be that number if the weather is favorable.

—::—::—

BASE BALL.

Goodall is pitching for Rochester.

Cleveland will retain Pitcher Davies.

Rettger is now under Comiskey's wing.

Jacksonville has released pitcher Sowders.

Willie Daly is now pitching for the Albanys.

Crook's capers are not well received in Boston.

"Gill" Hatfield is now managing the Seattle club.

Mike Slattery is now captaining the Binghamton club.

The Syracuse club has dropped some $3,500 this season.

Tony Mullane will probably duplicate Latham's failure on the stage.

Shortstop Corcoran, of the Brooklyn club, was once a messenger boy.

Uncle Can't-for-the-Life-of-Me-See-How-We-Get-Beat Anson is the latest.

"Home Run" Duffee is picking up greatly in his batting for the Senators.

Pitcher Vickery is once more with a big club. He has joined Baltimore.

Mike Stanley, the well-known outfielder, is captaining the Binghamton club.

John Ward says the Bostons will have no walk over in the second series.

Ben Snyder proposes to locate at Louisville after his ball playing days are ended.

McFarland, the second baseman from Galveston, has been released by the Louisvilles.

Getzein is the most effective pitcher against the Bostons that the Browns have.

Pitcher Gus Weyhing is in excellent condition for the second championship series.

Tony Shinnick is considered by many the fastest second baseman in the Western league.

Catcher Bird and Pitcher Woodcock should have joined Baltimore's ornithological collection.

Boston, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Cincinnati appear to be in the best shape for the second season.

Pittsburg paid Omaha a pretty stiff price for Joe Kelly's release to avoid trouble with that city.

Stivetts, the ex-Brown Stocking, now with Boston, leads the league in batting, with an average of .384.

Morgan Murphy has successfully passed the crisis and the typhoid symptoms of his case have disappeared.

Doyle is to play second for the New Yorks, O'Rourke will go behind the bat, and Burke will be released.

What a winter this will be for base ball sensations. The base ball writer will have abig field to work in.

Tim O'Rourke used the heaviest bat of any player in the Western league, and Frank Shiebeck the lightest.

"Will you finish last or just in eleventh place, dear Mr. Anson?" is the cruel query of the Chicago Times.

Taylor is a valuable all-around player for Louisville. He covers left field in as fine style as he does first base.

Outfielder George Hogriever, late of Fort Wayne, has gone to the Green Bays of the Michigan-Wisconsin league.

George Meakin, formerly of the Chicagoes, is pitching great ball for the Rochester club, of the Eastern league.

Fred Corey, the old Athletic third baseman who lost an eye some years ago, was recently given a benefit at Philadelphia.

President Evans, of the Columbus club, will back Count Campau in a 100 of 120 yard sprint against any kind of money.

Tommy Esterbrook is carrying his left arm in splints. It was broken in a recent game at Bensonhurst, near New York.

In Jack Doyle, Manaegr Powers says he has a jewel, who can handle Rusie, Crane and King as well as Buckley could.

John Ward says that Boston never intended to let John Clarkson go, fully expecting him to sign at a reduced salary.

Harry Taylor, the Louisville first baseman, may not be able to play again this season. He is suffering from a fractured rib.

Charley Morton is now managing the Atlantas, and he has taken Motz Pop Smith and Wadsworth into the south with him.

Bobby Caruthers, who is hitting the ball for keeps this year, says the considers Haddock the best pitcher in the business.

Capt. Fred Pfeffer told a well-known Cincinnatian the other day that he would trade all his other men for Morgan Murphy.

Frank Genins did not go east with the Cincinnatis, but will recuperate at French Lick Springs, subject to call if he is needed.

The Illinois-Iowa league will finish the season with four clubs. The clubs left are Joliet, Jacksonville, Rock Island, Moline and Rockford.

Paul Radford is the great "base on balls" man of the Washingtonians, and for that reason he is a good man to lead off the batting list.

Henry and Earle, of the Milwaukees, and Dugdale and Cunningham, of the Minneapolis club, have signed with the Green Bays, of the Michigan-Wisconsin league.

Harry Gastright, the pitcher released by the Washingtons, is at his home in Newport, Ky., dangerously sick. It is feared he will not be able to play again this season.

Bierbaurer is the only Pittsburg player who has played in his own position every game this season. Farrell has also played in every game, but changed his position several times.

Comiskey's attempt to exchange Mullane and Harrington for King and Boyle may yet be successful. "Commie" will soon have all the old Browns wearing Cincinnati uniforms.

Catcher Bobby Westlake doesn't have to play ball for a living. He owns a nice little watermelon patch down in West Virginia, and is tolerably well fixed in this world's goods.

The players of the Minneapolis team have employed counsel to sue Hach and Larabee, ex-proprietors of the club, for back salaries. The amounts due run from $70 to $140 per player.

Joe Mulvey will not play ball at present, being away off good physical form.

Anson has offered to back the Chicagos for $100 against any team in the league for the second division.

Every time a league club shakes off a player in to President N. E. Young's grab bag a claim goes up from Manager Arthur Irwin. He has had his hooks out for everything that was dropped.

Spokane has signed Third Baseman Raymond, late of the Pittsburgs. Joe Strauss will be moved to second base and Gus Klopf to the outfield. Raymond is a clever fielder but a weak hitter.

When Milwaukee went up there was $18 in the treasury. Wild Bill Widner came home to Cincinnati with three base balls and a catcher's liver pad as his share of the spoils in lieu of salary.

Mark Baldwin wants to join the Brooklyn team and suggests that Lovett be released to Pittsburg. The Pittsburg magnates are ready to carry out the deal but the Brooklyn people are in no hurry.

Keefe's release by Philadelphia will weaken that club in the box, and unless Manager Wright can secure a reliable man to assist Weyhing the Phillies will finish lower than third in the present race.

The Eastern league championship has narrowed down to Providence, Albany and Rochester, and it is a matter of guess work who will win. The Providence team finish at home, and this is in their favor.

Clausen, the pitcher Mr. Von der Ahe hoped to get, and who the Louisvilles secured, won 17 games and lost four for Columbus in the first championship season. Stephens did almost as well, winning 15 and losing eight.

Manager Selee, of the Bostons, says that if Pittsburg got Kelly, the Omaha outfielder, they will secure a splendid man. Kelly played for the Bostons the latter part of last season. It was very much against Selee's protest that Kelly was released.

Johnny Ward has not forgotten some of his past experiences in base ball and several of the Brooklyn players are profiting by his advice. Lovett would have done well had he listened to Johnny and Charley Byrne early in the season, but like a good many other people he thought they were bluffing.

One of the chief reasons for the Baltimore team's poor position in the race is that the majority of the men are quitters. Give them a good start in a game and they can be depended on to stay. Just as soon as the other team gets a fair lead the Orioles immediately go to sleep.

When Decker, one of the new men signed by Chicago, mildly asked Anson if he was to play first base, the big captain flew into a terrible rage. Anson drew himself up to his full height and in language plain but pointed informed Decker that when he was unable to cover the initial bag he would retire from the business.

Herman Long was made up a la Frank Bush, the three ball merchant, in that Chicago burlesque. Hugo Duffy wore red Galway sluggers and a big red nose, while King Kel looked like an English dude with flowing whiskers. Eddie Foy was the artist who worked the great transformations.

While the cut made in Mullane's salary amounts to $800 on the season, it is really only a $400 cut, for the reduction only dates from July 1, or after one-half the season has been completed. His salary this season after the reduction has been made is $3,600, or $100 more than his contract was last season.

Woodcock, the college pitcher who started the season in the very front rank of possibilities, has been released twice this season—once by Pittsburg and since then by an obscure New England team. Woodcock's a hustler and if he can't make a living at base ball he's bound to create a stir in some other line of business.

Umpire Lynch says that Stivetts, of the Boston team, has one of the best positions at the bat of any batsman in the league. He met the big fellow on Saturday for the first time, and at once admired his manner and style as a batsman. "It is no wonder," he said, "that Stivetts is among the leading batsmen of the league."

Unless Capt. Pfeffer can get some idea of base running in the heads of his Colonels the Louisvile team will never again occupy a high place in the race. Tom Brown is the only first-class base runner on the team. The remainder of the players, with the exception of Jennings, do the tied-to-a-stake act every time they reach a base.

Umpire Emslie is an old-time pitcher. He played on the Merritts of Camden when Brooklyn won the championship of the old Interstate league. When the Merritts disbanded Brooklyn took Greenwood, Corcoran, Luff and Greer, Emslie going to Baltimore. After awhile his pitching arm gave out and he has been umpiring ever since. His voice is the clearest of the league staff.

There are seven regular umpires now in the league staff, Mitchell, of Pennsylvania, who has been a substitute at Pittsburg, being the additional one. McQuade has been appointed in Mahoney's place, and the remainder of the arbitrators in the national pastime are Lynch, Gaffney, Sheridan, Emslie and Macullar. President Young's new find, Umpire Mitchell, has been assigned to Washington for the opening game of the new schedule, when the Senators will be pitted against the Cleveland Spiders.

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HORSE NOTES.

Lucy Pan has paced a mile in 2:18 3-4.

Madge Hatton trotted a half in 1:08 1-2 at Saginaw.

Favora by Patchen Wilkes is a grand young horse.

Keno F., 2:17, will be trotted a few races this year.

There will be three days' racing at Xenia next month.

Dobble will sample Legal Test, 2:29 3-4, later in the season.

Salem, O., will hold its midsummer meeting August 18 and 19.

The entrance fee in all the class races at Cincinnati is fixed at 5 per cent.

The Union fair circuit of Ohio will open at Ashland the first week in September.

Flutter by Epaulet, 2:19, out of Buzz Medium, 2:20 1-4, has now a mark of 2:26 3-4.

Nellie King has broken down and has been sent to the Village farm to be bred to Chimes.

T. J. Dunbar will train the Oaklawn farm, Menominee, Wis., for the balance of this year.

Aaron Wright, brother to Delmarch, 2:11 1-2, is being handled by William Trotter at Kiowa, Ks.

The General by Harry Blandly has gone lame and will be turned out for the balance of the season.

Fred Pabst, jr., Milwaukee, Wis., has purchased Faustino, 2:14 3-4, from F. S. Waters, Chicago, Ill.

The August meeting of the Queen City Driving club of Cincinnati promises to be the greatest ever held in Ohio.

The program presented for the Terre Haute fair shows that $14,000 will be distributed in stakes and purses.

The program for the meeting at the new mile track at Bryan, O., calls for $10,000. Its dates are August 30 to September 2.

Sidney, O., presents a program for two days' racing at its fair in September. The entrance fee has been fixed at 5 per cent.

Mechanicsburg is the first stand in the Mad River and Miami Valley fair circuit. Its meeting will be held August 16 to 19.

There will be five days' racing at Cincinnati in August, and as the purses and stakes amount to $35,000, look out for good fields.

eFeding a horse principally on grain and driving it five hours without water is like giving a man salt mackerel for dinner and not allowing him to drink before supper time.

P. Duffy, Fostoria, O., purchased from Detroit parties the pacing mare Jessie O. She was started at the Fostoria meeting last month and showed her ability to beat 2:40.

The old mare Estelle Easton, dam of Minot, etc., that A. Scott, of Lima, O., paid $1,200 for at Lexington last fall has lost a foal by Alcantara. She has been bred to Alfonso.

At Ogden, Utah, recently, the chestnut stallion Silver Bow, by Robert McGregor, beat Thornless, 2:15 3-4, in a match race. Silver Bow reduced his record from 2:22 to 2:17.

At Palo Alto if a colt has an inclination to run he is permitted to do so until he becomes tired when he will take to trotting naturally. If he is inclined to pace he is turned out or hooked to a farm wagon.

E. L. Stanley, Salem, O., has purchased from T. Armstrong, Alliance, O., a yearling colt by Sultan, dam by Happy Medium; second dam by Hylas; third dam by Almont. He is a grand colt and promises to make a trotter.

As showing the business of breeding trotters with certainty is still in its infancy, it may be said that 68 mares of unknown breeding are in the list of great brood mares, and a still greater number whose dams are untraced.

A three-day meeting will be held at Sarnia, Ont., the first week in August, and as it is an easy place to reach Secretary Barr should receive a big entry list when his class races close on July 27, as his association has placed the entrance fee at 5 per cent.

Allerton will have two $10,000 engagements on hand at the Independence meeting. The first will be a battle with his former stable companion Axtell, and the second will be another meeting with Nancy Hanks. Fifty thousand people will see tohse two races.

Bob Ridley, jr., sire of Belva Lockwood, 2:17 1-4, was foaled in 1868. His pedigree is not authentically known. When a 4-year old he was crippled for life by kicking through a picket fence and at one time sold for $75.

Trater & Hill, Urichsville, O., have purchased Dauntless L., the winner of the three-minute class at Piqua. He will be placed in Lew Scott's stable. They also own the mare Maud A., that drove Dauntless L. outin 2:27 3-4.

After his race at Philadelphia, the bay gelding Rebus, by Chesterwood, was purchased by H. Bach, of Harrisburg, Pa., for $4,000, and he trumed him over to George Senior, of Chester, Pa., at an advance of $500.

Sim Hoagland is now 75 years old. He has the watch that officially timed Pocahontas when she paced a mile over the Union course in 2:17 1-2 in 1855. Mr. Hoagland has owned a great many good horses, and done much to advance the best interests of the turf.

Barnesville, O., is well represented on the turf this year by Little Mack, jr. He has landed his races at a number of points and last week scored two at Bellevue. This horse is owned by L. J. Stewart, who also has a fast yearling by Sacramento, dam by Duke of Brunswick.

The pulse of a horse can be taken an indication of its state of health. At rest the pulse beats 40 times a minute. It may be felt wherever a large artery crosses a bone, though it is generally examined on the cord which crosses the bone of the lower jaw in front of its curved position.

—::—::—

IN GENERAL.

Joe Stock, of Silver Lake, Kan., will soon appear in the arena with good backing.

The out-of-work pugilists are very plenty.

Paddy Gorman is scouring England for a match.

The California club will not offer any more fancy purses.

Old Cy. Duryea is pitching great ball for the Senators.

Dominick McCaffrey is not yet 30 years of age and has retired.

Bammert, the old Manhattan, has been released by New Orleans.

Chicago is going to have the biggest boxing club in the world.

Sullivan likes to play football. What a rush liner he would make!

The Coney Island Athletic club offers a $2,000 purse for a battle between Ed Binney, of Boston, and Alex Greggains, of California.

Frank Conly, of Brooklyn, is one of the crack 122-pounders who cannot find a man who will meet him.

The California Athletic club has telegraphed Jack Dempsey offering a match with Billy Maber, the Australian lightweight. Maber says he will fight at 140 pounds and will allow Dempsey a few pounds.

Harry Vaughan is catching as good ball as any back stop in the land to-day. He has outshone Charley Bennet and Jack Boyle in the recent series and held his own with Lave Cross. Under Capt. Comiskey's training "The Farmer" has become a jewel.

George Meakin, who was released by Uncle Anson early in the season because he was wild, has won 19 games out of 21 he has pitched for Rochester. Maybe Nunky has jobbed himself into committing another Stein blunder.

Toronto, Ont., July 27.—Gaudaur and Hosmer have challenged Hanlan and O'Connor to a double-scull race of three miles with a turn for from $500 to $1,000 and the championship of the world, to be rowed on any fair course and to take place any time after August 1.

Arrangements are nearly completed for the single scull race between James Corbett anw Edward Hanlan, to occur at Oconomowoc, August 27 in connection with the navy regatta. It is now proposed that the men pull in two events—a three-mile race and quarter-mile dash.

Commodore Cregier of the Chicago navy, has received an offer of $1,000 for prizes from citizens of Geneva, if the navy will hold a regatta on Lake Geneva on Labor day, September 3. The Elgin band, an evening reception, and free transportation to competing oarsmen are promised.

Pitcher Willis Daley has been given his release, and has worn the Bison uniform for the last time. Daley has been a great disappointment, and his work as a whole has been far from first-class. One day he would pitch the most brilliant game imaginable, and the next time his swirling would lose the contest before it was fairly begun.

Jem Smith has challenged Peter Maher to fight for £500 a side and the championship of England, according to London prize ring rules, the fight to take place eight weeks from signing articles. Smith's backer also agrees to match him to fight Maher according to Queensberry rules, for £500 aside, with two-ounce gloves, and the largest purse offered.

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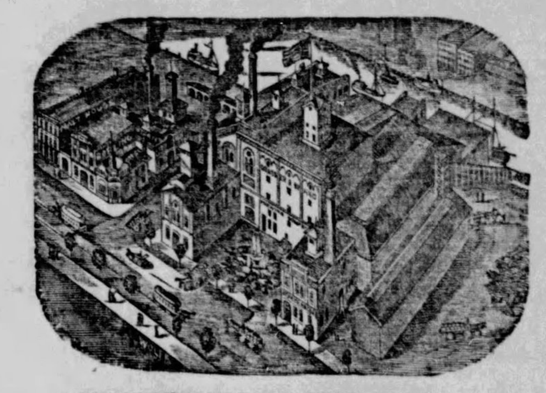

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MY TROUBADOR.

High on the maple swinging,
To usher in with singing
The wedding of the Dawn
With the Dew upon the lawn,
You cheery little poet!
Although you do not know it,
And see nobody near you,
I hear you—I hear you!

Hark, from the orchard hidden,
A serenade unbidden!
And by this dainty clue,
Robin, I know it's you.
No, you cannot deceive me,
Pretending that you leave me;
I found you out, you dear, you—
I hear you—I hear you!

Now on the meadow floor,
The scarlet troubador
Such melody is letting
The sun forgets its setting!
You music-beating heart!
Doing your little part,
You shall be seen and heard,
Though you are but a bird;
So never, never, fear you,
I hear you—I hear you!

—St. Nicholas.

THE DOLL'S HOSPITAL.

A True Story.

Girls, did you ever hear of the dolls' hospital? Well, I am going to tell you about one. My sister Edith once had a very beautiful doll named "Rosy," and we were all very fond of her. She came to us in England, and had always been rather pale and delicate; so while we were in Florence, Italy, we thought it might possibly benefit her to take a course of baths.

One beautiful morning we took her out with us, and climbing the hill to the Piazzali di Michelangelo, where we were accustomed to play every day, we came to a beautiful fountain with a low basin. This exactly suited our purpose. Undressing poor Rosy, her gentle little mother plunged her in the water. We watched her gaily. After a while her mamma said it was time to take her out of the bath; so out Miss Rosy came. Oh, what a sight to behold! Just imagine! Her hair was all coming out, her bones were out of joint, and her skin was peeling off. (Her skin was the kind which French dolls usually have—compressed paper.) We all set up a dismal howl, and rushed home to ask mamma if anything could be done for the poor darling. Mamma tried first of all to quiet and soothe Rosy's broken-hearted little mother, and then proceeded to examine the wreck. She made Rosy a nice little night gown and cap, laid her in a little bed, and comforted us by telling us she hoped the poor creature would soon be better. But Rosy still remained very ill and never got any better, in spite of the tender care we all bestowed upon her.

Finally, we left Florence and went to Venice; but the change of climate did not benefit our dear invalid. From Venice we went to the Lake of Como, where we stayed two months, and often took our darling out to row on the blue waters. Still there was no change for the better. Then we journeyed over the Alps, into Switzerland, where we spent the whole summer; but the Swiss air seemed to have lost its virtue. Rosy was no better. At last, when winter was near at hand, we went to Wiesbaden, Germany. This is a very beautiful city, as you all know, and famous for its hot baths. Many invalids go there to be cured. We had been there only a short time when we met a kind lady who, hearing of Rosy's condition, told us that she knew of a dolls' hospital not very far from Wiesbaden, where old dolls were made young and sick ones quite restored to health.

After much thought and discussion, we at length decided to send our darling there. We bade her good-bye with many tears and kisses, laid her in a narrow box—how funereal it seemed!—and sent her away. She had been gone only a few days when the winter rains began, and soon there were great floods throughout Germany.

For many long weeks we did not hear one word from her. Every day we went down to the doll establishment from which she had been sent to inquire about her; but all in vain. At last, however, our sad hearts were made very glad. One morning, going down on our daily errand, we found Miss Rosy had arrived, and was waiting impatiently to see us. Oh, joy! there she lay in a box, just as plump and rosy as she could be. Her long golden curls fell about her lovely face, and reached down to her waist.

When we arrived at home and tried on her dresses, none of them would fit. Would you believe it? She had grown a whole inch!—St. Nicholas.

ROLL ONWARD, WAVES OF PROGRESS.

Roll onward, waves of progress, till you sweep
Waste and oppression from the homes of earth,
Roll onward, waves of progress, till the world
Has not, on its wide face, a single wrong;
When man, indeed, shall like his Maker prove;
Roll on, till every passion-flag is furled,
And in each home echoes the glorious song
That tells the presence of a perfect love.
—T. S. Collier.

HONEY PETER.

There was once a little boy named Peter. He lived in a beautiful part of the country on the Hudson river. His father's farm ran to the water's edge, and he found a great deal of amusement in watching the boats as they passed by.

There were large, splendid steamboats that carried hundreds of passengers to Albany, and there were beautiful schooners and sloops that carried hay and corn and cattle to the great city of New York. Now and then a handsome yacht would glide swiftly by. They were always to be known by the snow-white sails, which were almost as white as the napkin one uses at the table.

A large tree that stood upon the bank was very dear to Peter. He used to sit under the little shade that the leaves afforded, and when he had been a good boy his parents allowed him to take his toys there.

One Saturday he left his father's house rather earlier than usual, for he had been very good all the week, had helped his father and mother in various ways, had driven the cows to pasture, fed the chickens and, best of all, had done it in a cheerful spirit.

This Saturday morning was unusually bright and pleasant. His father was mowing the grass on the meadows with his two hired men, and Peter expected that in the afternoon he would have a fine time helping the men to rake the sweet scented grass in rows. There was a long lane between the fields with stone walls on either side. All along the lane had grown bushes of various kinds in which quantities of birds had made their nests.

As Peter walked along this lane he was in the highest of spirits, the birds sang, they hopped from branch to branch, singing as if their little throats would burst with joy, and Peter skipped along as merrily.

After a while he became tired and sat down to rest. As he looked up a honey-bee flew swiftly before his eyes. Then his ear detected sounds like zip, zip, and wherever he looked he saw bees flying in a certain direction. He had often heard his father tell stories of how, many years ago, before the trees were all felled, he hunted for honey-bees' nests. It suddenly occurred to Peter that these bees must have a nest somewhere. He started up and began following the bees. He was greatly excited and so intent in watching them that he fell down several times. Once he fell into a brook and got wet, but he kept his eyes on the bees, and, to his astonishment, they grew thicker and thicker, and led directly to the top of the old tree on the bank.

He was so tired that he fell from exhaustion at the foot of the tree. As he lay there he heard the low buzz of the bees that were depositing the honey into their little waxen cells.

His first impulse was to run and tell his father of the joyful news. He found him in the meadow, and as it was just noontime, he was resting and the men had fixed their scythes in the ground and were preparing to go to the house for dinner. What was their astonishment to see little Peter running as fast as he could and shouting at the top of his lungs:

"Oh, Father! Father! I have found a honey bee's nest in the tree on the bank of the river."

The father was not sure that Peter was right, but he started towards the tree, saying: "If there is no nest, Peter, we will have to call you April fool."

The men took the axes and began to chop away at the old tree. Pretty soon it tottered and the farmer cried out to the men: "Cut the deepest on this side, so that the tree will fall upon the bank; otherwise it might fall into the river."

By and by it began to lean and suddenly the old tree fell with a terrible crash. It was old and hollow, and as it fell upon the ground it broke into pieces. There upon the beautiful grass lay hundreds of pounds of fine golden honey which the little busy bees had been gathering for many years. No one had discovered them, and being wise and industrious bees they had never consumed in the winter all they had gathered in the summer, so that what was left over each year had almost filled the tree to the top.

The farmer, after enjoying the sight for a short time, said, "Now let us all fill our pails as soon as we can. When your pails are filled you must run back to the house, Peter, and tell mother to call Susan and Mary to get all the vessels that will hold honey and come down. Call some of the neighbors, too, for we have plenty and to spare."

In a short time they all came back running and shouting with delight and in their hurry they brought some strange things to hold their honey. Some carried baskets, but as the honey was partly liquid it would run out.

Such a feast and such a jolly time as they had all the afternoon was rarely seen. After the honey was all gathered they nick-named the hero of our story "Honey Peter," and he goes by that name to this day.—Selected.

TOO ACCOMPLISHED.

Story of a Parrot From Which a Moral Might be Derived.

"This is the season of the year when my shop begins to fill up with boarders," said a bird dealer to a New York Tribune reporter during the moving season. "People are moving, and pets are generally in the way at such times, so I reap the profit. Some of these birds you see are old friends of mine. I have them summer after summer, and I know them, and they know me. Do you see this parrot here? There's a funny story connected with him, which perhaps you would like to hear. His mistress is a good deal of a traveler, and she used to take the bird everywhere she went. He has been succeeded in her affections, to a large extent, by a younger and handsomer bird, and now spends a good deal of his time with me. She took him to Brazil once, and there he escaped and flew away into the trees, where he joined a flock of his own kind.

"His mistress was in despair. She hired a dozen natives to hunt Jacko, and it would have been easy for them to capture him if it had not been for the watchfulness of the wild flock, who would detect the hunters long before Jacko could, and would fly away in alarm, and the domesticated bird would follow. They chased him all the forenoon about the plantation, from one grove to another, but when it was time for the noonday siesta not a native could be persuaded to go a step further. The best that could be done was for his mistress to keep watch herself of Jacko's movements until the Indians would consent to take up the hunt again. This she decided to do.

"Secreting herself in a little knot of trees, of whose berries the parrots were exceedingly fond, she waited quietly. Before long the flock came clattering and jabbering down on the trees, and her beloved Jacko was among them. The birds had been chased so much all morning that they had not had time to eat or to get acquainted with their new arrival. So after a good meal on the berries they began to inspect Jacko. The bird, who had lived a solitary life for years, seemed delighted to get among companions again and as if to give them a treat for their hospitality and also show off some of his accomplishments he began to shout: "Jacko wants a cracker! a cracker! a crack——!" but before he could finish all his companions had flown away shrieking in terror.

"Jacko flew after them, but they would not let him come up with them at all. They were, of course, much swifter on the wing than the fat runaway, and they soon left him out of sight. When the bird saw that he was avoided by his newly found mates, he could not tell why, he hopped dejectedly awhile among the branches and before long listened to the coaxing of his mistress, and flying back to her shoulder rubbed his head in her hair, saying: 'Poor Jacko! Poor Jacko!' in a way that was really pathetic."

"THE GIRL PREACHER."

Louisville has a "girl preacher," aged 14, whose professional card bears the legend: "Sunday meetings for men only. Weekly meetings open to both sexes. (Plenty of fans and ice water.)" This parenthetic bit of information leads to the inference that she makes it warm for her hearers, and supports the assertion of her admirers that her evangelistic power is truly wonderful. The phenomenon's mother travels with her, but it does not appear whether or not that lady's sense of propriety permits her to be present at the meetings for men only.—Indianapolis Journal.

MARITAL HAPPINESS.

Mr. Peck (sentimentally)—Ah, do you remember the halcyon days, Marie, when you and I were first caught in love's soft charms long ago?"

Mrs. Peck—There you go again (sob) flinging my age up to me. You're heartless (sob)—you're br-r-utal!"—Chicago News-Record.

A REAL PRETTY GIRL.

An Augusta (Ga.) newspaper speaks of "an independent western girl" as "slender, graceful, with eyes lit with azure fire and a shapely head poised on the neck aspiring as the Alexandrian shaft that lifted Pharos to light the sea; commanding as the power of ivory that looketh toward Damascus."—Chicago Herald.

EMPLOYMENT FOR THE WONGOORE.

It is proposed to introduce a new species of vermin into this country. The people of California are plagued with gophers, and they propose to bring the wongoore to war on the gopher.—Chicago Herald.

RULES OF BEE READING CLUB.

This club is for all young people who read the Bee, both boys and girls. Its object is to furnish a carefully selected course of reading that will not only interest and amuse, but will also instruct and do good.

These stories will be published in series of three months each, the first one being on Christopher Columbus and the early settlement of America.

At the end of each three months each one who takes the course will write a letter to the Bee telling what they have learned in the stories they have read. There will be handsome prizes for the members who write the best reviews.

In order to write a good review members should save the papers containing the Reading club stories.

At the end of one year cut out the following pledge promising that you will read all the stories and send it to the Reading Club Editor, Toledo Bee, Toledo, Ohio.

You will then be enrolled in the list of membership and the names of members will be printed in the Bee. You can join the club at any time. Send your name in now and get some of your friends to join also.

Bee Reading Club.

MEMBERSHIP PLEDGE.

I promise to read all of the stories printed for the Bee Reading Club during one year, and every three months I will write a letter telling what I have learned.

Name _____

P. O. and State _____

—:—

Cut this out, sign it and send it to the Bee, Toledo,

ST. AUGUSTINE.

The Oldest Town in the United States.

Reading Club Story No. 9.

Before leaving the subject of the Spanish settlements in America we must give some attention to that old Spanish city, St. Augustine, the oldest town in the United States.

Let each member of the Reading club stop right here and think whether or not he knows just where St. Augustine is. If he doesn't know, of course he will lay his paper right down, get his geography and find out. To make sure that each one will do this, I shall not tell you anything about where it is situated.

Before reading about St. Augustine, let me tell you how Florida received its name, and then you will see how appropriate it is.

The governor of Porto Rico was an old man named Ponce De Leon. He had been brave and strong and must have enjoyed life very much, for he hated to think of growing old and finally dying. He had heard that somewhere on the shores of the New World there was a fountain whose waters were so pure that those who drank of them should never die, but would be made young and beautiful again. The foolish old man determined to find this "Fountain of Perpetual Youth," drink of its waters and so live forever. The expedition landed upon the peninsula and began their weary search. They landed on Palm Sunday, and, noticing the wilderness of beautiful flowers that grew all around them, Ponce De Leon named the country Florida or "The Land of Flowers." And well does it deserve the name.

After many weary days spent in searching, only to be disappointed, the foolish old governor lost his life in a battle with Indians. The Fountain of Perpetual Youth was never found, but beautiful Florida has proved to be a wonderful healing-giver to many weary invalids who have gone there in search of life and strength.

We think of St. Augustine as a Spanish town, and so it is, most decidedly, yet the very first settlement was made there by the French, a company of French Protestants. They were a wild and lawless set. A party of them, who refused to obey their governor, stole two ships and became pirates. So you see they had enemies inside as well as out.

Spain, you know, was a Catholic country and a very zealous one. Besides she thought that all the land that had been discovered by Spaniards belonged to her, by rights; for these reasons the king of Spain made up his mind that he would not have a settlement of French Protestants on what he considered his territory, and he at once fitted out an expedition against them, with Melendez, a cruel-hearted villain, at the head of it.

He obeyed his orders to the letter by totally destroying the little French town and murdering all its inhabitants. The priests whom he had brought over with him glorified him for what he had done and urged him on to even more cruel deeds. They thought that no one but a Catholic had any right to live or was of any importance at all.

Another party of Protestants or Huguenots as they were then called, was on its way to the settlement and were nearly there when a mighty storm arose and completely wrecked their boats. They were cast upon the shore, desolate and forlorn, many of their vessels missing and a part of their number drowned.

Treacherous Melendez went to them pretending to be their friend and offering them aid. He heard their pitiful story and listened to their appeal for boats to carry them to the French settlement farther up the river.

Melendez was too much of a scoundrel and too little of a gentleman to declare open war against them and give them a chance to defend themselves. He told them boldly that he had massacred the people and destroyed the fort. The frightened men then begged leave to return to France, saying that "the kings of Spain and France were brothers and friends," but Melendez told them that since they were Protestants, he should hold them as enemies, but if they would throw themselves upon his mercy he would do with them what God should of His grace direct. Think of it! To throw the responsibility of his own crimes upon his Maker and his God.

This is the mercy that he showed to them. As the two hundred and eight prisoners came, one by one, into a lonely place among the sand hills, where he had enticed them, they were caught by Spanish soldiers who first tied their hands and then stabbed them to death. The people of Florida to this day speak of the river upon whose bank all this happened, as "the bloody Matanzas river."

But this was not all. On the very next day, the Spaniards, who had returned to St. Augustine, learned that large numbers of Frenchmen had been seen at the same part of the river as the others had been. This was the French commander and the others of the ship-wrecked company who had been on the boats that were missing after the storm.

The infamous Melendez started at once to meet them. A conference was held, the Frenchmen were shown the dead bodies of their companions and were told to surrender. What could they do but yield? They were shocked and frightened, starving and without any means of escape and there was absolutely no hope for them. They were taken as prisoners to St. Augustine.

In the night two hundred of the men escaped. They knew that they were apt to die in the wilderness, but they preferred to take their chances there rather than wait to be murdered by the Spaniards in the morning. The commander and those who remained with him were killed the next day.

The news of all these horrors soon reached France and made the people there very angry, indeed. One man kept thinking about it all the time and the more he thought about it the angrier he grew. At last he determined to be revenged upon the cruel Spaniards who had murdered his countrymen. He could get no help from the king, but this did not discourage him. He was a very wealthy man, so he fitted up the vessels at his own expense, took command of the expedition himself and sailed to Florida. There he surprised the Spanish settlements and put to death most of the inhabitants. This was two years after Melendez had murdered the Frenchmen and it taught the Spaniards a lesson that they did not soon forget.

In this way was St. Augustine founded, in rivers of blood. Although the French were victors at the last they soon abandoned the town and the Spaniards settled there again and many of their descendants are there to-day.

Adapted for the Reading Club by
MRS. BLACQUE WILSON.

Note.—The next story is intended for the close of the articles on the Spanish discoverers and settlements in America, and will go back again to Columbus. It is entitled, "An Evening With Columbus."

BEE HIVE.

Greeting.

Dear Young Readers—Are you forgetting Peter during this hot weather? Our letter box was quite low this week. Surely you can find time to write a little letter to the Hive and let the other Bees know that you have not forgotten them. Can't you now?

Next week I hope to spend in the woods camping out, and I intend to tell my boys and girls all about it. That is what I like to hear from you, all about your holiday times, so I will tell you about mine.

Your friend,
PETER BUZZER.

PUZZLER.

Charade.

My first were personages who played an important part in the Middle Ages. My second is a useful article of woman's attire. Whole is a plant from which many may derive much benefit.

Literary Research.

Who wrote:—
"Nothing useless is or low,
Each in its own place is best,
And what seems but idle show
Strengthens and supports the rest."

Transposition.

What ord of seven letters meaning "joined together" can be transposed so as to give a meaning exactly opposite?

Biblical Research.

What was the name of Aaron's wife, and where is it mentioned?

What woman said: "I am weary of my life," and give reference?

Poetical Puzzle.

As you pass by you often see
That I am tied to many a tree;
Take off my head, replace with N,
And three times three you'll gaze at then.

Hidden Flowers.

"The milkmaid's pans you let alone,"
He only answered with a groan.
"Now, BE, I lack a switch ofr you,
And so you don't get half your due."
"Now, go, I'll hope on your good sense—
But never come this side the fence."
ARTY FISHELL.

QUEENS IN THE KITCHEN.

Royal Women Who Have Had a Liking for Culinary Experiments.

"Under Louis XIV, nothing was thought of, as you may imagine, except good living. The Grand Roi had personally no social talent whatever, but on the other hand ladies of the highest lineage did not hesitate to put a finger into the social pastry. It was a time when Mme. de Maintenon, to satisfy a caprice of her royal lover, invented 'cotelettes en papillotes,' and when the Princess de Conti imagined the 'carre de mouton,'" which has remained her greatest title to glory. In her retreat of Les Rochres, Mme. de Sevigne's aristocratic fingers grilled waffles of exquisite taste and of which she was almost as proud of as of her letters, which, however, were evidently written to regale the court and the city.

"Queens themselves have passed an apprenticeship in the kitchen. Moreover, did not Francois I., of gallant memory, set the fashion by furnishing the recipe for savory fritters which, naturally, everybody found perfect? The haughty Marie Antoinette interested herself in the details of the cuisine, and if she did not, like the Duchess of Burgundy, make her own butter, she at least supervised its preparation. It is known that when at the Little Trianon she made brioches which rivaled the famous ones of Nanterre.

"In reality, however, these occupations were agreeable pastimes rather than royal duties. Such was the work of Louis XVI. when making locks, or of Louis XV. as he passed from the cultivation of strawberries or lettuce to needlework or embroidery. Louis XV. had a genuine passion for horticulture. He did not content himself with perfecting a system of hot-houses and of heating apparatuses for all his chateaux, but he gave impulsion also to the growing of grain of all kinds, of vegetables, and especially of new varieties of trees, for which so many royal nurseries were at that moment established. But he was most at ease before a cooking furnace, now overseeing his oeufs a la fanatique, browned to a turn over a red-hot fire, now preparing in accordance with established rules, a beverage called coffee, just then coming into fashion, or concocting one of those pies which he sent, carefully wrapped up, to M. de Buffon in return for a quarter of venison received from that famous naturalist. At the same time as his father-in-law, Stanislas, Louis XV. invented tables which came in without being touched by human hands to offer their contents to surfeited palates; but those of the King of France came up from under the floor, while those of the king of Poland descended from the ceiling.

"One can almost imagine a monograph on monarchs who were gourmands, and we do recall Careme's witticism: 'Is not the science which nourishes the equal of the one that kills?' a profound and sensible thought from a chef of whom Louis XVIII. did not hesitate to take lessons. That king, who died afflicted with the gout for having indulged too freely in the pleasures of the table, merited one day the praises of the celebrated chef whose counsels he followed with docility. A great lover of mussels, he gave Talleyrand the recipe for a sauce which added greatly to the taste of that dish; and as Talleyrand communicated to the king the reflections of his head cook the monarch replied: 'Careme is right, but I very much fear it will be a long time before I shall be able to create a minister of the public cuisine.'

"Long before the time of Louis XVIII. we find Josephine carefully looking after the household details. She had brought back from the colonies a famous recipe for guava preserves, which she prepared especially for the first consul and of which he was very fond. Kitchening seems to be the only species of work that no one need blush for; and after all, does not hunger justify the means? In the midst of that period of the French revolution known as the reign of terror, did not the ex-capucine monk Chabot (an expert in the science of good living in remembrance no doubt of the cloister) invent the 'omelette truffee aux pointes d'asperges' and also 'a la puree de pintades?' Did you know that it was to the elector of Bavaria that we owe the 'bavaroise,' which was prepared and made under his own eyes for the first time at the Cafe Procope?

"Modern history also offers noble example to our admiration. The empress Elizabeth, of Austria, that accomplished horsewoman, that sovereign of a court where aristocratic prejudices are of the strongest kind, glories in her talent as a pastry cook. Her daughter, the arch duchess Valeria, boasts of having penetrated all the secrets of the ancient and modern cuisine. Queen Victoria is very fond of making omelets, and it seems she has several recipes. Her daughter-in-law, the Princess of Wales, excels in preparing tea and buttered toast. But princes of royal blood have more serious occupations, and time was when the heir to the throne of England devoted his leisure hours to the study of entomology, and when Prince Albert delved assiduously in works of paleology."

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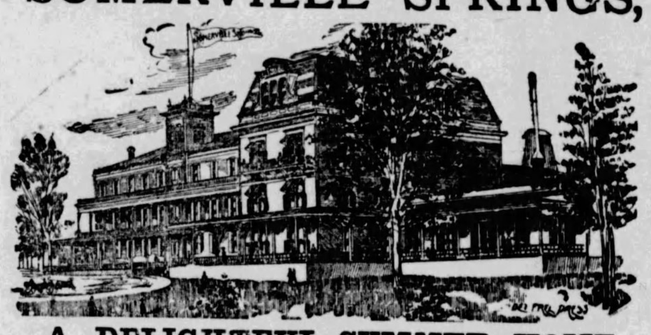

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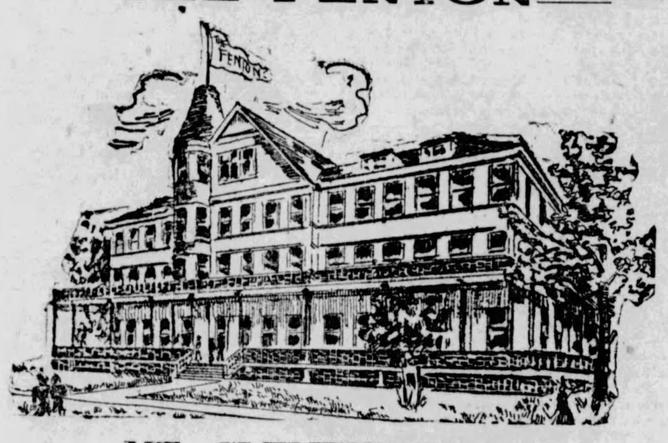

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LYDIA DICK.

When I was a boy at college,
Filling up with classic knowledge,
  Frequently I wondered why
Old Professor Demas Bentley
Used to praise so eloquently
  "Opera Horatii."

Toiling on a season longer
Till my reasoning powers got stronger,
  As my observation grew,
I became convinced that mellow,
Massic-loving poet fellow,
  Horace, knew a thing or two.

Yes, we sophomores figured duly
That, if we appraised him truly,
  Horace must have been a brick;
And no wonder that with canting
Rhymes he went a-gallivanting
  Round with sprightly Lydia Dick!

For that pink of female gender
Tall and shapely was and slender,
  Plump of neck and bust and arm,
While the raiment that invested
Her so jealously suggested
  Certain more potential charms.

Those dark eyes of hers that fired him—
Those sweet accents that inspired him,
  And her crown of glorious hair—
These things baffle my description;
I should have a fit conniption
  If I tried—so I forbear!

Maybe Lydia had her betters;
Any way, this man of letters
  Took that charmer as his pick;
Glad—yes, glad I am to know it!
I, a fin-de-siecle poet,
  Sympathize with Lydia Dick!

Often in my arbor shady
I fall thinking of that lady
  And the pranks she used to play;
And I'm cheered—for all we sages
Joy when from distant ages
  Lydia dances down our way.

Otherwise some folks might wonder
With good reason why in thunder
  Learned professors, dry and prim,
Find such solace in the giddy
Pranks that Horace played with Liddy
  Or that Liddy played on him.

Still this world of ours rejoices
In those ancient singing voices,
  And our hearts beat high and quick,
To the cadence of old Tiber
Murmuring praise of roistering Liber
  And of charming Lydia Dick.

Still, Digentia, downward flowing,
Prattleth to the roses blowing
  By the dark, deserted grot;
Still, Soracte, looming lonely,
Watcheth for the coming only
  Of a ghost that cometh not.

—Eugene Field.

Farm and Garden

Conclusions as to Texas Fever.

The well-known veterinarian, Dr. Paul Paquin, after investigating Texas fever, has arrived at the following conclusion: That Texas fever is a specific disease of the blood in cattle, due to a microscopic parasite devouring chiefly the red blood corpuscles. It may affect other animals slightly. That this parasite emanates from southern counties in which the climatic influences are such as to allow it to develop and go through its natural cycle of existence. That cold weather retards its growth and even destroys its vegetable activities, no matter where it may be. That under prolonged warm temperature it is mere prolific and virulent than under periodical warmth. That this virulent parasite doubtless exists in many parts of the southern climes in the pastures and prairies.

That they may be carried from their natural abode, through the medium of ticks or by other means, giving them an opportunity to be transferred, such as the transfer of cattle, their manure, urine, etc. That northern cattle may contract Texas fever without a single tick being on their bodies or coming in contact with them, as we have found by experiment and observation. That cars, pens, etc., soiled with manure, urine, etc., of cattle from southern infected districts are dangerous to northern cattle. That other animals than cattle may bring occasionally the germs of Texas fever north. But this is an extremely rare occurrence. That one attack of fever protects against another only about four months unless the animal attacked remains continuously or almost so on infected ground. That it is possible to produce a modified fever in northern cattle by inoculation with blood of cattle suffering with acute Texas fever.

That the best means for the acclimation of northern cattle into southern infected districts is by using only young cattle, a year or less old, watching them closely after putting them to pasture, shading them during the hottest part of the day, and the moment the slightest sign of sickness or fever appears, give them one or two tablespoonfuls of the following: A gruel or milk: Take iodol, 1 ounce; salol, 2 ounces; benzole, alcohol, each 4 ounces. Dissolve the iodol in the alcohol, and the salol in the benzole, and then mix the two liquids together. The preparation will assume an almost ink-black hue, and during its mixture the temperature falls as low as 37 degrees Fahr—very cold indeed. The remedy soon reduces the temperature if the cases are taken very early, and when no destruction of the tissues has occurred. The result is that the animal so treated gets a fever, recovers shortly with scarcely any loss of flesh, and then has immunity against further attacks nearly as the southern cattle have.—Texas Live Stock Journal.

How to Select a Good Layer.

How many poultry men can pick out a good laying hen from a strange flock? Not many can do it; yet it can easily be done after a short study of make-up and characteristics, says Nor'-West Farmer and Miller.

There goes a hen with a thick neck, large head, ill shaped, walks listlessly about, seemingly with no intention or purpose in view. She doesn't care to scratch, but hangs around the hen-house, evidently waiting for her next feed. She gets up late in the morning, and goes to bed early in the evening. That hen may be put down as a very poor layer. The eggs of some of the other hens go to help pay her keep.

Here comes another hen. She walks briskly, and there is an elasticity in her movements that denotes she has something in view. She is neat and natty in appearance, small head, with a slim neck, nicely arched or curved. She forages and scratches all day long, and may be too busy to come for her evening meal. She is at the door in the morning waiting to be let out. She snatches a few mouthfuls of feed and is off to the meadow looking for insects. Before she gets out in the morning she generally deposits her daily egg in the nest, or returns after a short forage. She is neat, clean and tidy, with a brightness and a freshness pleasant to the eye. That is the hen that pays for her feed and gives a good profit all the year round.

The writer has noticed these traits since boyhood, and knows that they are infallible. By studying these traits, any man may in a few years, by selection, have a fine laying flock of hens.

Sweet Corn.

Most Americans enjoy sweet or sugar corn when in season. There are more than fifty varieties named after originators. All have, or are said to have, excellencies that the others have not, viz: if we will take the originators' word for it. It is not the intention to boom any particular sort or variety, although we certainly have our preferences. Those sorts which mature earliest and which endure through the season are always in demand. Our agricultural experiment stations try all kinds. Of course, those on trial in the same field, though forty rods apart, will mix or hybridize. The pollen will carry that distance easily. Hence the product cannot be pure, and this being well known the experimenters always obtain their seed from first hands, or from the original sources. It is never claimed that the distinction is so great as materially to effect the quality for the current year, though the ripened grain will certainly show it.

Every farmer who has some experience will have noticed that on some of the ears of his white corn there will be some, may be a dozen, yellow kernels, or the reverse. There may have been planted one kind only and yet there is a mixture. Or the sweet corn in a garden may have in the ears a few kernels of field corn as perfect as can be. Plant these kernels and they will produce sweet corn or field corn as the case may be. The point which it is intended to make here is: that no one can tell by eating or taste a few kernels of field corn on an ear of sweet corn: though if such seeds are planted they will produce corn after their kind.

How long can sweet corn be kept on the cob and be fit for the table? There are several varieties of so-called "evergreen" corn. But even these will ripen and become too hard for table use. Some years ago, while the celebrated horticulturist, Charles Downing, and his good wife were living, I had the honor and privilege to sit at his table, either on Christmas day or very near that period, and Mrs. Downing served sweet corn on the cob in its course. Of course I wanted to know what variety could be kept to that time of year. "Almost any of the late sort," was the reply, "but they must be picked with the husks on when in perfect condition for the table; the tip ends of the husks are tied together and the full ears are placed on ice until wanted for the table; these are the last we have for the year about to close." Corn so kept is superior to any that is canned, though the process of canning either corn or peas is well nigh perfect at this time. It is, however, an art, if not a secret, to can corn or peas, as yet not known to the general public.—Chas. W. Murtfeldt, in St. Louis Republic.

Share Farming.

The farmer who said that farming "to shares" would never be satisfactory to both parties in interest till another race of men appeared on the earth, was not far out of the way, assuming that the new race he refers to will be superior to the one now on the stage, or on the farm.

At all events, "farming to shares" is followed so often, or so generally by unpleasant results that it is safe to advise all farmers and all sharers never to undertake it. Probably it would be impossible to find two men, in every way independent of each other, who could or would agree as to the details of carrying on a farm.

The owner of a farm, if his half appears to be small, may attribute the deficiency to the management if the farmer be above suspicion, and he is always above suspicion, of course, when the bargain is made, else he would not be put in possession, although suspicions may arise later.

Then comes the division of the products; this depends upon the contract. If the farmer is to have half, besides what he requires (vegetables, milk, wood) for family use, then, if the product be unsatisfactory, the owner, especially if he be naturally suspicious and "near," may question the amount required for family use.

Then comes the division of the product—is it not always a difficult task? Does it not require very accurate bookkeeping or a long head to keep account of every product, to cut everything exactly in the middle? If the owner appreciates this, and trusts the farmer, there will be no dissatisfaction. But if he be a hair-splitter, and insist on the exact halving of three eggs, for example, then he will never be satisfied with the "share and share alike" plan, and he ought never to enter into it.

The farmer, the man in possession, has the advantage, and may use it almost unconsciously, perhaps without any intention of overreaching; so that, with all respect to those who cultivate farms on shares, it may be said that the occupant of the farm usually gets the larger part, although this larger part may not be large enough to cause great dissatisfaction on the part of the owner, for it is generally understood that the occupant gathers to his own use many odds and ends and "half-way" pieces that do not come into the general account.

The conclusion has been reached, probably, by the majority of those who have had experience, that farms cannot be cultivated satisfactorily on the share plan. It is far better for the farmer to hire, better for the owner to let outright, the one to take the chances of his own methods and management and make what he can, and the other to take or agree upon a definite rental. Then both will be independent of each other.

Further, it must be said that if a man refuses to hire, but wishes to take on shares, a little suspicion or thought comes, not complimentary to him. If he can do what he says he can, then there is no risk to him in hiring and assuming all responsibility. As to letting a farm with stock and tools on shares (or any other way, some would say), it should never be done. It is impossible to escape serious complications.—Geo. Appleton in Farm and Fireside.

Linseed Oil v. Wheat.

A Western Union Wisconsin subscriber wishes to know "which exhaust the soil the most, to produce a bushel of wheat or a gallon of linseed oil?" This is hardly a fair proposition, as the oil is a manufactured product and wheat is a natural product. Then the straw of each grain takes mineral constituents from the soil, in a larger proportion than the seeds. That is, the ash (incombustible or mineral part of the plant) of the seeds contains the least per cent. of mineral substances.

As near as we can get at a solution of the proposition is as follows: A bushel of good clean flax seed will make 18 pounds of linseed oil. A gallon of linseed oil weighs six and one-half pounds, hence a bushel of seed will make 2.4 gallons of oil. The per cent. of ash in a bushel of flax seed according to Emil Wolff in Aschen Analysen von Landwirthschaftlichen Producten, page 106, is 4.22. Dividing this by 2.4 we have 1.75 as the amount of ash in the flax seed necessary to make a gallon of linseed oil when compared with a bushel of wheat.

Experiment Station Record (U. S. department of agriculture) Vol. 2 page 706, give 1.8 as the average of 210 analyses of wheat. An average of 23 analyses of pure ash of wheat, reported by Laws & Gilbert, Journal of Chemical Society, London, Vol. 10, page 1, gives analyses of ash of wheat as below.

Analyses show the contents of these two ash to be as follows:

	Flax ash. Per cent.	Wheat ash. Per cent.
Potash	28.80	29.23
Soda	1.66	1.12
Lime	8.59	3.40
Magnesium	13.63	10.70
Iron	2.03	1.25
Phosphoric acid	44.73	50.79
Sulphuric acid	0.16	....
Silica	0.41	2.47
Chlorine	0.06	0.13
	100.01	99.21

As there is one-half of one-tenth of one per cent. more ash in a bushel of wheat than in the flax seed used in manufacturing a gallon of linseed oil, and as there is more potash and more phosphoric acid, two of the "precious" elements in soil fertility, in the ash of wheat it is probable that a bushel of wheat exhausts he soil more than a gallon of linseed oil.

Keeping Apples.

By taking pains enough, almost any kind of fruit can be kept much longer than is generally supposed. Apples may be had fresh and crisp the year round. The secret is in keeping them dry and cool. In the first place they must be carefully picked and handled so as to keep them perfectly free from bruises. Only perfect fruit will pay for such care. Put them into a cellar where the temperature can be maintained at or very near the freezing point. If the cellar is well aired and dry and free from mold and all kinds of fungoid growth and made dark, and the apples are placed on shelves or in shallow boxes, so that they do not press much upon each other, if they are not actually free from contact, or if they are wrapped in soft paper, very little change in them will be observable. Of course they should be carefully inspected now and then, and any apple that shows signs of decay should be promptly removed, not only from the rest but from the cellar, so that it may not generate any of the bacteria associated with decay. If the cellar is not perfectly dry, a method practiced and recommended by many may be resorted to. Sprinkle in the bottom of boxes or barrels about two inches of dry sand—be sure that the sand is free from moisture—carefully place in this a layer of apples; then sprinkle in more sand and place another layer of apples—so on until the barrel is filled within a couple of inches or so of the top; and then cover this with sand. If the cellar is kept cool, as before indicated, those who have tried this metod declare that the apples will come out in July almost as crisp and fresh as when first picked. If one has the cellar, this method is easy to try.—Mirror and Farmer.

The Hop Plant Louse.

In the hop-growing regions of the far northwest all discoveries in reference to the life history of Phorodon Humuli, as the hop plant louse is scientifically known, have great interest for the people engaged in the hop industry. A recent number of the Seattle (Washington) Post Intelligencer contained an item announcing that the stem-mother of the insect in question had been found in the earth at the roots of the hop plant. When specimens of the alleged stem-mother of the hop plant were sent to Prof. Riley, the government entomologist, they proved to be an underground form of another plant louse belonging to the genus Tychae, which has no close relation to the hop-plant louse, but belongs to an entirely different sub-family. All sorts of insects can be found at the roots or near the base of the hop vine during the winter months, a fact which has often misled not only practical hop growers, but other investigators, and the ideas that have been promulgated in Washington are but repetitions of those that prevailed farther east, and in Europe prior to the exact observations and discoveries by which Prof. Riley has given us the true winter history of the insect. Only the most careful and competent study of the insects found in the ground will prevent the investigators from falling into the earlier blunders made in America and other parts of the world. The winter egg occurs only upon plum, and it is upon this plant that the stem-mother will be found in the spring, and spraying the plum trees shortly after the foliage puts out is, without doubt, by far the best preventive measure which we have.

Kill Tuberculous Cows.

The time has come to say plainly to all of our dairy readers, and indeed to all of our farmer friends, that they should kill and bury every cow in their herd that shows any symptoms of tuberculosis. It is dreadful to contemplate the dangers to human life that such diseased cows constantly contribute. That their milk will convey the dread disease of consumption to the human is now conceded by all the leading authorities; it is therefore actually criminal to keep and sell the milk of cows known to be tuberculous. Weed them out, bury them deep, put quicklime in their graves and destroy their calves. Many a time have we seen old pensioner cows in a herd that were unmistakably tuberculous. The owner allowed them to live because at one time they had proved valuable as mothers and milkers. He allowed them to rot to death as a tribute to their prior usefulness. What folly, what sin! Possibly he recognizes not that they were victims of consumption; but he was not less blamable on that account. When a cow grows gradually but surely thin, wastes away in fact, and is constantly troubled with cough, diarrhea or bloat, when her coat becomes staring, her backbone prominent, her eyes deep sunken and her head practically skin and bone, shoot and bury her on general principles, or call in a qualified veterinary surgeon and he will condemn her nearly every time. Should he want to treat her it would be well to disregard his advice and kill her. She will never recover and will prove dangerous to the rest of the herd. Give no quarter to tuberculous cows; to do so is dangerous to all concerned in the deed, knowingly or unwittingly.—American Dairyman.

Poultry and Other Notes.

Where horse-sense on the farm abounds, geese will much more abound.

There is a much better market for sleek, glossy, healthy looking chickens put up in clean coops, than for the common sort seen at the grocers' and hucksters'.

If farmers would take pains to learn whether their poultry pays or not, they would thereby cause them to pay. Just as in every other branch of farming, neglect is the mother of failure.

Eggs and fowls are growing more abundant every year, and prices average higher than when production was much less. The market is not overstocked, except in particular localities and for short periods of time.

Strive to have 30-cent eggs to sell. They ripen in mid-winter. The 10-cent variety are now on the market in abundance. Farmers and their families should eat eggs abundantly now. Cooked in various ways they will be relished without pulling on the palate.

To have fowls do handsomely in fall and winter they must be kept in good condition during the hot weather of summer. To do this their comfort must be provided for—shade, clean water, sound food and a well-ventilated and clean roosting place are the things needed.

An excellent cross for market purposes is Partridge Cochin hens and brown Leghorn cocks. Here you get size, activity, hardiness and eggs till you can't rest. Of the progeny of this cross, select the best laying hens and continue the pure bred brown Leghorn cock and you will continue to have a good flock, growing every year better.

The best fowls for practical purposes are those which have been bred for practical purposes. The best fowls for exhibition purposes are those which have been bred for show. The best fowls for any given purpose are those which have been bred for that particular purpose. No poultry breeder of sense and candor will dispute these propositions, for they are the basis of all successful breeding. When a professional breeder proclaims that fowls bred for fancy points are better layers than those bred for laying qualities, it can be safely assumed that he is preaching from the text of self-interest, or else don't know the facts.

If poultry raisers would pay careful attention to the selection of the pullets they intend to keep for laying, they would greatly improve the value of their flocks. In selling off the surplus fowls take those which are not satisfactory layers. They will often be the finest looking hens and pullets on the place, but eggs are better for every day use than looks. If you have one or more hens that are extra layers—and such are to be found in almost every considerable flock—save their eggs and from them raise more pullets. Do this without regard to the "personal appearance" of the hens. By a cause of constant selection fowls may be improved as much as any other stock, and in a much shorter time.

All of the great world's fair buildings, except two, are practically finished. A portion of the interior finishing and decorating is all that remains to be done on most of them. On the manufactures building and machinery hall work is being pushed sixteen hours a day, and they are fast catching up with the other structures.

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VON BULOW'S LETTER
After Concert Tour, 1890.

To William Knabe, Esq., Baltimore.

Dear Sir:—My renewed and by more use—under aggravating circumstances, as had health and tiresome traveling—enlarged experience of your Pianos this (second and last transatlantic) season has throughout confirmed myself in the opinion I expressed last year, viz: That sound and touch of the Knabe Pianos are more sympathetic to my ears and hands than sound and touch of any other Pianos in the United States. As I met with frequent opportunities of establishing comparisons between the Knabe Pianos and Instruments of rivalizing or would-rivalizing producers, I dare now add that I declare them the absolutely best in America.

With sincere regards, Yours truly,
DR. HANS VON BULOW.
Hamburg, 27th May, 1890.

EUGEN D'ALBERT'S LETTER
—TO—
WILLIAM KNABE & CO.
Translated from the German.

During my sojourn here I had frequent opportunities to make myself acquainted with the Knabe Pianos, and from fullest conviction I declare them to be the best Instruments of America. Should I return here for artistic purposes—which may be the case very soon—I shall most certainly use the Pianos of this celebrated make. I give this testimonial with pleasure, voluntarily, and entirely unsolicited for by the house of Knabe.
EUGEN D'ALBERT.
New York, May 16, 1890.

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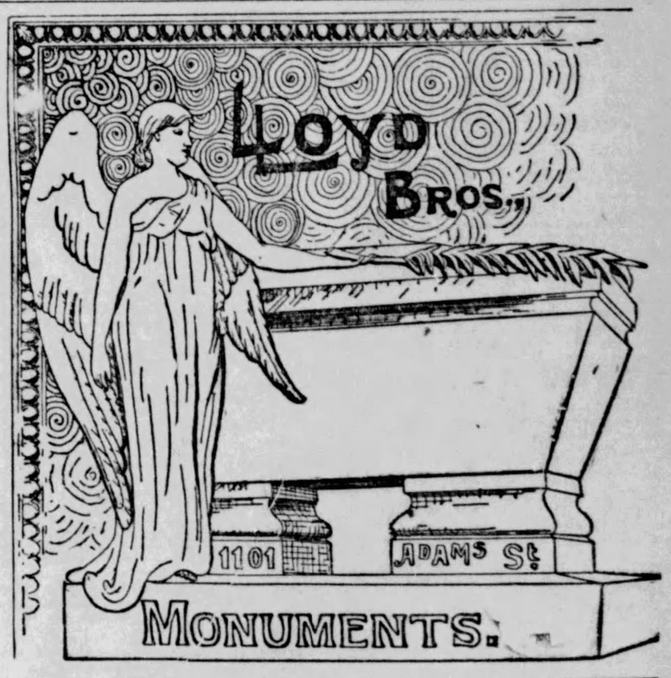

TO EVERY MAN--CURE YOURSELF

Why waste time, money and health with "doctors, "wonderful "cure-alls," etc., when for a two-cent stamp I will send FREE the prescription of a new and positive remedy for the prompt LASTING cure of Lost Power, Nightly Emissions, Lack of Energy, all drains and losses, varicocele, and to enlarge, strengthen and develope weak, stunted organs, from early or later excesses or use of tobacco and stimulants, lack of vigor in old or young men quickly restored. I send this prescription FREE of charge, and there is no humbug or advertising catch about it. Any good druggist or physician can up it up for you as everything is plain and simple. I cannot afford to advertise and give away this splendid remedy unless you do me the favor of buying a small quantity from me direct or advise your friends to do so. But you can do as you please about this. You will never regret having written me as it will cure where all else has failed. Write at once, as this advertisement may not appear again. Address J. D. HOUSE, Box 501, ALBION, MICH.

BEFORE. AFTER.

LONG'S BREAKFAST FLOUR.
RED LABEL.

Is simply a PERFECT FOOD in GRIDDLE CAKES, Waffles, Muffins or Gems. It is one of the BEST SUMMER foods ever originated for CHILDREN and WOMEN, it is NOURISHING and SATISFYING and is the QUICKEST and most EASILY served breakfast that a TIRED or HURRIED woman can get. Make a batter with COLD SWEET MILK, have your griddles hot and breakfast is ready. Use no EGGS, SALT, SODA, BAKING POWDER, YEAST, Cream Tartar or Sweetening of any kind. The MOST PERFECT food of this century for a DYSPEPTIC or DELICATE stomach. Ask your GROCER for LONG'S BREAKFAST FLOUR, RED LABEL, in TWO and FOUR POUND CARTONS.

CHARLES T. LONG & CO.,
HAMILTON, OHIO, U. S. A.

LONG'S BISCUIT FLOUR.
BLUE LABEL.

For the MOST DELICIOUS HOT BISCUIT at a MOMENTS NOTICE without the use of BAKING POWDER, SALT, SODA, YEAST, CREAM TARTAR, or sweeting of any kind, try LONG'S BISCUIT FLOUR. For STRAWBERRY SHORT CAKE, APPLE DUMPLING, or CHICKEN POT PIE DOUGH it is a revelation to expert cooks. No MEASURING, no GUESSING; the Flour is ABSOLUTELY CERTAIN in its work. For BAKED or STEAMED puddings, LAYER or SOLID Cake it is perfect, or for any baking that requires a RAISED or LIGHT dough it is the best Flour ever offered. If it has been your habit to make Biscuit with Baking Powder and Flour mixed, try Long's Biscuit Flour for Biscuit, the directions are very simple, make soft DOUGH with sweet milk rub in a little shortning, use no SALT, SODA, BAKING POWDER, YEAST, Cream Tar- or sweetening of any kind. Ask your GROCER for LONG'S BISCUIT FLOUR, BLUE LABEL, in two and four pound Cartons.

CHARLES T. LONG & CO.,
HAMILTON, OHIO, U. S. A.

LONG'S BEST BROWN BREAD FLOUR
ORANGE LABEL.

We MILL the BEST BROWN BREAD Flour in the world; it is the CLEANEST, PUREST and BEST product of the WHOLE WHEAT. We pack this Flour in FIVE POUND CARTONS LABELED and SEALED under a UNITED STATES TRADE MARK, and consumers who buy this SEALED PACKAGE will know they are getting LONG'S BEST BROWN BREAD FLOUR. It is not PREPARED or LEAVENED, it is for making a PLAIN BROWN LOAF raised with yeast sponge, or BOSTON BROWN BREAD raised with sour milk and soda. We have no ELABORATE SCIENTIFIC reason why you should use our flour. You have your own reasons for wanting BROWN BREAD. Our business is to furnish LONG'S BEST BROWN BREAD Flour as an article of ABSOLUTE PERFECTION. WE DO THIS, and on our simple statement of the above facts ask for your patronage. Ask your GROCER for LONG'S BEST BROWN BREAD FLOUR, ORANGE LABEL, in FIVE POUND CARTONS.

CHARLES T. LONG & CO.,
HAMILTON, OHIO, U. S. A.

The Toledo Bee

The BEE will give the people all of the news and advertise their wants. Having a circulation much greater than any other Toledo daily paper it is much the best advertising medium. It secures quicker and better returns. Consult your interests by advertising in the BEE when you want anything or have anything to sell.

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A BOY TO DRIVE WAGON. Excelsior Home Laundry, 1116 Adams st. 207

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS, EXPERIenced white male waiter at L. H. Melnert's, corner Summit and Oak streets. 209

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—MAN AND wife—man to take care of horses, cows, lawn, and to make himself generally useful about the house and barn; woman for cooking, washing, etc.; good place for right party; must be temperate and reliable in every respect. None other need apply. Call at 129 Huron street, or 2016 Vermont avenue. Isaac D. Smead. 209

WANTED—A GOOD AGENT TO sell medicine. To-night party will give a good chance to make money. Address H 88, care of Bee. p

WANTED A BOY ABOUT 16 years old to take care of a horse and will give him a chance to learn the Tinner's trade.
JOHN J. CURRAN,
620 Monroe St.

WANTED—GOOD MAN TO ACT AS foreman of machine work in bicycle factory; must have good reference and be competent to handle men and turn out high-grade work; state what positions have been held and salary expected. Also men to take charge of cone work, frame work and assembly room that can comply with the above conditions. Address Ames & Frost Co., 302 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill. 27july6

WANTED—AT ONCE—MAN TO WORK in stone quarry; good wages. Enquire Lime City Company, No. 308 Superior street. 27july6

WANTED—BRIGHT YOUNG MAN, to learn draping business. Adrdess at once, with reference and salary wanted, H 84, Bee office. 208

SALESMEN TO SELL TO MERCHANTS by sample; $100 a month for workers; inclose stamp; permanent situation; chance to build a fine trade. Model Manufacturing Co., South Bend, Ind. 20july1m

WANTED—BLACKSMITH—GOOD HORSE shoer and general workman; can secure steady employment. Address S. Sterling, Weston, Ohio. 27july6p

WANTED—A GOOD TOBACCO STRIPper. Enquire of H. Wineberger, 310 Water street. 207

STENOGRAPHER WANTED—TO hold position during vacation. Gentleman preferred. Address "Shorthand," care Bee.

WANTED—GOOD STRONG BOY 17 to 19 years of age, not afraid to work. Call between 7 and 9 o'clock in the morning at 436 Summit street.

WANTED—SEVERAL LARGE MILK cans; state size, number and price. Address H 83, care of Bee. 27july3p

WANTED—A GOOD BOY ABOUT 16 years old, to do general work in drug store. Kirchmaier & Son, corner Huron and Adams sts. 208

WANTED—THREE GOOD PRACTICAL painters at 512 Vance street. F. H. A. Hahn.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS BARBER; must be sober. Call C. L. Paine, 923 Summit. 21july3

WANTED—EXPERIENCED BELL BOY at Hotel Madison. 204

WANTED—WOOD TURNER, A STEADY job. Apply to Chas. Heshley, Wm. Peter's planing mill.

BARBER WANTED FOR SATURDAY. 245 Segur avenue. 206

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN TO call on retail trade only, introducing a specialty, a rouser for dull times. Liberal commissions and effiecusive territory. Address Dept. Z—, R. S. Peale Co., Chicago, Ill. 22july4sat's

WANTED—FIRST CLASS TINNER; steady job to good man. Orwig & Starr, McComb, Ohio. 22july3p

WANTED—A GOOD BARBER, IMMEDIately. Burnett Barber Shop.

BAKER—WANTED, POSITION AS SECond baker by a single man, with experience on bread and cakes; country preferred. Address H. 76, Bee office. 203

ONE HUNDRED MEN WANTED. Enquire at our office, Rooms 8 and 9, Worthington Block, corner Adams and Superior streets, Toledo, Ohio, or at works, 10450 Columbia Bottom Road, St. Louis, Mo. Will pay $1.75 per day for good men. Bick & Glann. 25july12

WANTED—BOY TO LEARN THE DRUG business, about 16 years old. Call at 1132 Broadway. 200

WANTED—BARBER; STEADY PLACE the year round. 822 Cherry street. 200

WANTED—AT ONCE—A GOOD, RELIAble, industrious boy to take care of horse; German preferred. Apply 1045 Grand ave. 202

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD COLORED GIRL for general housework that is steady and trustworthy; willing to remain in evenings; good wages to right party; two in family. Call at 330 Ontario street. 202

WANTED—A WASHERWOMAN AT 721 Monroe street. 28July3

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR general housework, at 332 Michigan st.

WANTED—SECOND COOK AS SOON AS possible, at Hotel Madison. 209

WANTED—DINING ROOM GIRL AT Wyek's Hotel. 209

WANTED—WASHER WOMAN, AT 806 Jefferson st. 209

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; no washing or ironing; must be good plain cook and speak German and English; good wages. Apply at once to 824 Bush street, city. Fr. Jacobi. 209

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR general house work. Inquire 55 Indiana avenue, corner 11th, in grocery. 208

WANTED — AN EXPERIENCED girl for general housework and cooking, who can bring good references. Apply 2112 Madison st. 208

WANTED—EDUCATED LADY TO TAKE charge of office; salary good and work pleasant. Address H. 81, Bee office 27july6p

WANTED—A WOMAN TO TAKE OUT washing and ironing. Call at 369 Irving street. 208

NURSE GIRL WANTED AT 2029 WARren street. 207

WANTED—DINING ROOM GIRL AND chambermaid at Hanner House. 26july3

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; no washing; must be a good plain cook and good ironer. Apply at once. 2065 Ashland avenue, corner Floyd street. 25july3

WANTED—THREE GIRLS AT THE Empire House. Call at once. 821 and 823 Summit tereet. 203

WANTED—LADY OR GENTLEMAN; salary $12 per week. Call 66 Law building. 203

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in small family. Apply at 2248 Franklin avenue. 202

WANTED—A NURSE FOR CHILD 2 1-2 years old; also cook, wash and ironer; two in family; good wages. 317 17th street. 25july3

WANTED—DISHWASHER AT THE Niagara Dining Hall, 324 Summit street, upstairs, opposite the Lion Store. 200

WANTED—A GIRL AS COOK AND housekeeper for a gentleman in the country; must send her portrait; will be returned. Address H. 70, Bee office. 200

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework at 1930 Vermont avenue; two in family; good wages. 201

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 911 Washington street at once. 200

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; references required. 111 12th street. 200

LADIES AND GIRLS WANTED TO DO our new work for us at home; $3 to $8 per week easily made; no painting and canvassing; send self-addressed envelope. Echo Manufacturing Company, 4 Liberty Square, Boston, Mass. 2julylm-p

WANTED—SITUATIONS.

WANTED—WORK OF ANY KIND, by young boy 19 years of age; will give $5 to the person that gets me the best position. Address H 82, Bee office. 208

WANTED—POSITION OF ANY KIND by a young man of 19. Address H. 86, Bee office. 209

WANTED—SEWING TO DO AT HOME. Call or address 127 Broadway. 209

WANTED—SITUATION OF ANY KIND by a young man of 22 years; can come well recommended; is an A 1 horseman. Address A. Young, 833 Seneca street, city. 209

WANTED—SITUATION IN FURNITURE store or factory, as finisher or salesman; competent to take charge of shop; over 20 years experience; good reference given. Address H. 85, Bee office. 209

WANTED—A POSITION BY A STEADY young man 22 years old, at any honorable work; references furnished. Address H. 80, Bee office. 27july3

WANTED—SITUATION AS BELL BOY or janitor of offices, or any kind of work; domestic work; 15 years old. Apply 225 Superior.

WANTED—SITUATION AS HOSTLER IN private family, or any other kind of respectable work, by a young man 22 years old; can give the best of reference. Call or address Herman Miller, 523 Cherry street. 207

WANTED—SITUATION AS TRAVELING salesman by a young man with good reference, and security if necessary. Address J. W., Siam, Ohio. 23july3

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN OF 20, a place in a retail store; had five years experience. Address J. M., Air Line Junction, Ohio. 203

WANTED—SITUATION TO RUN WOODworking machinery; moulding machine (sticker), band saw and shaper, a specialty; good wood turner. Address Sticker, 1614 Walnut street, city. 23july6p

WANTED—SITUATION IN BARBER shop by a boy 16 years old; has had one year's experience. Address 327 Cherry st.

WIDOW LADY OF 40 WISHES A SITUation as a housekeeper for an old couple, or a companion for an invalid. Address H. 73, care Bee office. 202

WANTED—SITUATION BY YOUNG GIRL as nurse, or to assist in housework. Address 1307 French street, East Toledo. 199

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEkeeper. Address 132 Superior street. 197

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTable young man to distribute or address circulars. Address H. 67, Bee office. 199

WANTED—WORK BY THE DAY BY A middle-aged woman. Apply at J. Eyster's store on Monroe street. 199

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST CLASS bookkeeper with A 1 city references, wishes situation; speaks and corresponds in English and German. Address H. 69, Bee office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED TO BUY—HOUSE AND LOT, medium size, 2-story, either 1st or 7th ward, in good location; must be cheap for cash. Address H. E. T., 247 Franklin avenue. 26july12p

WANTED—AT 610 MONROE STREET, a cream colored pony, with dark main and tail, weight 750 or 800 pounds, immediately. 28july6

WANTED — ROOM — UNFURNISHED front room for sleeping purposes in house with modern improvements, between Monroe, Adams, Huron and 17th streets, by a single gentleman who knows his place; private family preferred. Address H. 87, Bee office. 28july2p

WANTED—TWO OR THREE rooms furnished or partly furnished, for light housekeeping. Must be in a quiet good neighborhood and have convenient water and gas. Address H 89, care Bee. 28jy2p

HAVE YOU ANY MOLES?—DR. Gundy, Specialist, removes all face blemishes without pain; warranted to leave no scar. Send $1 for home treatment by mail. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Address Dr. J. C. Gundy, Bargar, Ohio. 21june3w-p

AUCTION—MARKET SPACE, SATURday, July 30, at 10 a. m., 2 pianos, 1 organ, 10 mattresses, furniture, carpets and bedding. W. G. Alexander, Auctioneer. 23july6

ANY ONE HAVING MONEY TO LOAN on improved city or farm property at good rates will find it to their interest to call on T. S. Merrell, 512 Madison street. No charge for investment. 17augly

AUCTION—SIX CASES OF STORAGE goods property of R. L. Rowland, contents unknown, on Market Space Saturday, July 30, at 10 a. m. W. G. Alexander, Auctioneer. 23july6

FIRE, ACCIDENT AND PLATE GLASS insurance and real estate. Phone 1288. C. C. & H. H. ("Bert") Dawson, 2 New Bee Building, first floor. 8dec-tf

STATES & THOMAN, ARCHITECTS, Room 13, Adams Block, corner Adams and St. Clair streets. Plans and specifications and details furnished on short notice. june-29-to-jan-15-'93

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—NICE NEW HOUSE OF 9 rooms, all modern improvements, on Lawrence avenue; lot 40x139; this is cheap. S. G. Van Buren, 3 Law Building. 28july3

A FIRST-CLASS SECOND-HAND FIREproof safe for sale cheap. Address H. 83, care of Bee. 27july3p

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—THE 1-2 WAY House, with two acres of ground fronting the river, on river road to Maumee. S. G. Van Buren, 3 Law Building. 28july3

FOR SALE—THREE LOTS ON MAPLEwood at $25 per foot, on the west side, between Virginia street and Delaware avenue. Enquire B. F. Wade, St. Clair street. 27july-tf

FOR SALE—HORSE, HARNESS AND buggy, cheap if taken soon. Apply to C. J. M., Hotel Madison.

FOR SALE—HORSE, BUGGY AND HARness; not afraid of cars; will sell cheap if taken at once. T. J. Mack, Hotel Madison. 28july6

FOR SALE—WHO WANTS IT? Beautiful home on Twelfth street; first-class in every respect and cheap. Enquire 235 Twelfth street. Jul276pd

FOR SALE—BECAUSE WE MOVE to the "Nasby" August 1, two excellent safes and one oak counter, best finish and twisted brass screen. Call at office. People's Savings, Loan & Building company. 27july6

HORSE AND PHAETON—FOR sale—A perfectly safe and reliable family horse, for ladies and children, with harness and two-seated canopy top phaeton, at a bargain. Call at 211 and 213 Superior st., or 724 Oakwood ave. 27july6p

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, LOT NO. 90, Robinwood. Enquire of B. F. Wade. 21june-tf

FOR SALE—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of all kinds, including dishes, bed room sets and a Stern and Fitch China kiln; will sell cheap for cash. Call at 611 Madison street. 26july4p

FOR SALE—STOCK OF GROCERIES and fixtures, meat market in connection; will sell cheap to right party; one month's rent free; reason for selling ill health. Inquire 501 Ash street or 212 Summit street. 25july12p

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—HANDSOME black walnut extension dining table; will seat 18. Address H. 16, Bee office. 15apr-tf

FARM LANDS, IMPROVED AND UNimproved, for sale in Hancock, Wood, Ottawa and Henry counties, Ohio, and Lenawee county, Michigan, in lots to suit, and at reasonable terms. The Dewey Stave Company, Room 48, St. Clair Building, Toledo, Ohio. 6apr1y

FOR SALE—109 ACRES, MONTGOMERY township, section 16, oil lands; also 120 acres, section 14. For sale or exchange for property in Toledo. This is first-class oil land. Address T. S. Carman, Bradner, O. 12apr2 1-2m-p

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON ROBISON BELT CAR, NO. 60, at 5:40 p. m., yesterday, at Monroe and Huron streets, a roll of plans for house. Please leave at Schunk, Hillenkamp & Co.'s Hardware Store. p

LOST—PART OF LINK CUFF BUTton, diamond setting. Finder please return to Bee office and receive reward. 28july3

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5 TO $15 PER DAY AT HOME SELLing Lightning Plater and plating jewelry, watches, tableware, etc. Plates the finest of jewelry good as new, on all kinds of metal with gold, silver or nickel. No experience. No capital. Every house has goods needing plating. H. K. Delno & Co., Columbus, O. 11june12sats

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FARM AND CITY property at six, seven and eight per cent. S. G. Southard, Room 11, Gardner Place, corner Superior and Madison. 27feb1y

MONEY LOANED ON IMPROVED CITY real estate in sums of $3,000 and over at 6 per cent. on long time. F. G. Thomson & Co., Mortgage Loans, 331 Superior street, Toledo, Ohio. 16july2w

MONEY TO LOAN—IF YOU WANT money come direct to me. I will loan you money on household goods, pianos, organs, horses, etc., without removal, and on the most satisfactory terms. Partial payments received reducing cash pro rata. All business strictly confidential. C. R. Lee, 506 Cherry street. 11july1m-p

MONEY TO LOAN—IF YOU WANT $25 to $500 on chattel mortgage, I will negotiate such loans on fair terms. M. O. Waggoner, office and residence, 613 Madison street. 24oct1yr

MONEY—TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE in large or small amounts at low rate of interest. T. S. Merrell, 513 Madison street. 17augly

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD goods, pianos, horses, wagons, etc., without removal; partial payments received reducing cost pro rata; all business strictly confidential. Croft, Room 2, Worthington Block, Adams and Superior streets. 16may-tf

AGENTS WANTED.

WE OFFER AGENTS BIG MONEY. IN exclusive territory. Our new patent Safes sell at sight in city or country. New agents first in field actually getting rich. One agent in one day cleared $86. So can you. Catalogue free. Alpine Safe Co., No. 363-371 Clark street, Cincinnati, Ohio. 28may13sats

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE GREAT Democratic Campaign Book. Lives, Records and Biographies of all presidents. The only Encyclopedia of American Politics. History and Platforms of all parties. Will answer all political questions. Three large volumes in one, handsomely illustrated. Drop all else and send 35 cents for our magnificent Prospectus. This book sells at sight. Liberal terms. Beautifully illustrated, descriptive circular with full information free. Chas. L. Webster & Co., 67 Fifth ave., New York. 2july-21july

AGENTS WANTED TO TAKE ORDERS; salary or commission; steady work; prompt pay. Write Ellwanger & Barry, Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y. 22july-to-5sep

ROOMS FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—THREE NICELY FURnished rooms, for gentlemen only. Enquire 619 Magnolia street. 25july6p

FOR RENT—A SUITE OF VERY PLEASant newly furnished rooms, with closets, both gases and bath, or to rent single. Address 527 Locust street, between Huron and Superior streets. 28july6p

FOR RENT—AT THE CORNER OF DEtroit avenue and Germania street, three nice store rooms; one suitable for meat market, another for grocery and the third for dry goods or boots and shoes; can be made into one store if desired; good location for general stock; fine plate glass fronts; stores new and in first class condition; large barn on the rear of lot. Inquire of owner, Isaac D. Smead, 129 Huron street. 28apr-tf

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BABY BLANKET, BETWEEN Maumee and Stickney avenues. Finder please return same to 267 Sumner street and and receive reward. Geo. A. Laska. 19july6

LOST—BAY HORSE, JULY 23, ABOUT 12 years old. Finder please return to 750 Forrer street and receive reward. 26july3p

LOST—COW—DARK HEAD AND NECK; strap around horns; light body; left pasture Sunday. Any information regarding same will be thankfully received. James Burns, 537 Forrer street, or Water Works office. 25july6p

FOR RENT—HOUSES.

FOR RENT—DESIRABLE HOME, MODern improvements; location A 1—2127 Jefferson street, from May 1st or June 1st. A. A. Geroe & Son. 18apr-tf

FOR RENT—$25 PER MONTH EACH, two beautiful residences with all modern improvements. Nos. 1964 and 1966 Lower Superior street. Ira A. Richardson & Son. 11june-tf

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STOLEN—A ROAN PONY, WEIGHING about 700 pounds, and a road cart and harness, from John A. Dorcast farm, Holland, O. Liberal reward will be given to the person apprehending the thief and returning the pony. 28july6p

FOR RENT—STORES.

FOR RENT—FOUR-STORY BRICK, 80 x22 feet, with elevator, gases, etc., suitable for factory and heavy storage; Erie street, near Monroe. Apply J. T. Southard, 132 Summit street. 12feb-tf

WAITING FOR THE BUGLE.

We wait for the bugle. The night dews are cold;
The limbs of the soldiers feel jaded and old;
The field of our bivouac is windy and bare,
There is lead in our joints, there is frost in our hair:
The future is veiled and its fortune unknown,
As we lie with hushed breath till the bugle is blown.

At the sound of the bugle each comrade shall spring
Like an arrow released from the strain of the string;
The courage, the impulse of youth shall come back
To banish the chill of the drear bivouac,
And sorrows, and losses, and cares fade away
When that life-giving signal proclaims the new day.

Though the bivouac of age may put ice in our veins,
And no fibre of steel in our sinew remains;
Though the comrades of yesterday's march are not here,
And the sunlight seems pale and the branches are bare;
Though the sound of our cheering dies down to a moan,
We shall find our lost youth when the bugle is blown.

—T. W. Higginson, in Atlantic Monthly.

MRS. STRONGE'S DIARY.

Perhaps if Miss Rosa Delf had gained more of her knowledge of life from butter dealing and less from novels, she should have been like her parents. Unfortunately or fortunately, while she was still a child, her father, having "made his pile," retired from that line of business and began to devote his time and fortune to improving the breed of Doltshire cattle and the type of Doltshire politics. His efforts were not in vain. Some prize sheep and oxen were common in the county, and Radicalism flourished where nothing but Toryism had been known before.

Mr. Ebenezer Delf's money may, as his opponents said, have been made out of butter, but it was real gold now; and Mr. Delf may have been only a retired butter dealer, but he soon showed friend and foe alike that he was made of sound stuff. Amid insult and obloquy he gathered together the few stalwart Radicals in Doltshire. At their head he attacked gallantly citadel after citadel of Toryism. For a long time he was invariably defeated, but he was never discouraged. After every fresh defeat he rallied again his army, and returned as determined as ever to the combat. Victory at last smiled on him. At a bye-election, by a majority of some fifty votes, he was returned for Barmsborough, which for 400 years had been a pocket borough for the Moribunds, Marquises of Sneezerby.

It was a notable triumph, and when Mr. Delf came up to London he was a notable man. Leading liberals, impressed by the energy and courage with which he had waged a desperate war, asked him to their houses, and there his modesty, unaffected manners and rugged honesty were as much liked as his pluck and tenacity had been admired. He soon became a favorite in society, and he and his wife and daughter were often to be met in houses the doors of which were seldom opened to the families of retired buttermen, however wealthy.

Among the old friends who then stood by him and whom he now cherished with deepest affection, was young Charles Stronge. Charlie was the son of a small freeholder in Doltshire, who himself had been one of Mr. Delf's earliest and truest supporters in his long struggle against privilege and wealth. The young fellow having shown uncommon ability at the grammar school at Barmsborough road, had been sent by his father to Cambridge, where he had greatly distinguished himself. From Cambridge he went to the Temple to study for the bar. Politics, however, proved more alluring than law, and the young barrister spent so much of his time speaking at political meetings, and working for his party that he had little leisure left for the pursuit of his profession. In the long struggle in Doltshire he had been a tower of strength to Mr. Delf. He was a clear, manly and eloquent speaker, and in honesty and determination the equal of the candidate himself. Of all Mr. Delf's supporters there was not one who possessed one-half of Charlie Stronge's ability, or enjoyed one-half of his popularity with the electorate. After his triumph the member never hesitated to declare that the honor of the victory belonged far less to him than to his clever and undefatigable young lieutenant.

During the campaign Charlie Stronge and Miss Rosa were thrown a great deal together. Charlie was a much more cultured and refined young man than most of those whom Miss Rosa was at that time accustomed to meet, and naturally she conceived a high admiration for him, which rapidly ripened into affection. This feeling Charlie fervently returned. Mr. and Mrs. Delf observed the attachment which was springing up between the young couple and were pleased. Mr. Delf was himself convinced, and he soon convinced his wife, that Charlie was a man with a future. He had ability, energy, earnestness and eloquence—everything necessary for success in public life except money. If he and Rosa married he would have that, too. When, then, Charlie one fine morning came and informed Mr. Delf in an awkward way that he had proposed marriage to Rosa and had been accepted, and asked Mr. Delf's consent to their engagement, Mr. Delf gave it with a grasp of the hand and a slap on the back, and a long laugh, which all were as hearty as they could be. A fortnight later the general election came on, and Mr. Delf became member for Barmsborough, and took up his residence in London.

With her advent to town Miss Rosa entered upon a new life. Instead of associating with merchants and their wives, with dissenting parsons and retired tradesmen, she found herself mixing with the best society in England. With this alteration in her surroundings came a change in her conception of Charlie Stronge's position in the world. At Barmsborough she had regarded him as a very glass of fashion, a man looked up to by all about him, and respected even by his opponents; in town she saw that he was a very unimportant person, who was ignored by many of the smart ladies who favored her, and was treated with lofty condescension by the leaders who were so affable to her father.

At first Rosa was angered by this; she felt that her Charlie was entitled to better treatment. But she was young and weak, and soon she found the world's opinion of Charlie influencing her own. Before her first season in London was over she had begun to feel half ashamed of the lover of whom six months ago she had been so proud.

Perhaps this change of feeling was hastened by the appearance on the scene of an unrecognized, but not unfavored, admirer. Captain the Honorable Redvers De la Coup was a younger brother of Lord Marshlands. He had served some years in the army, from which he had somewhat abruptly retired with little honor and empty pockets. With his haughty bearing, his well-cut clothes, his flowing mustache and his noble connections, it is not strange that he made a very deep impression on the simple and romantic mind of Miss Rosa Delf.

When Rosa Delf and Charlie Stronge were engaged it was arranged that they should be married in the autumn following. That time was now near at hand, and Rosa found herself dreaming of another man. What was she to do? Had she been strong she would have asked Charlie to release her from her engagement, but she feared the anger of her father and mother, which was sure to be roused by such a course, and she disliked the notion of inflicting pain on her betrothed, whom in her heart of hearts she loved still. She therefore did as weak people always do—she hesitated. Time after time she made excuses for declaring to fix a day for the wedding until the autumn was over and Christmas was at hand. Then her mother's patience gave way. Further postponement being impossible, Rosa and Charlie were married on Christmas Eve.

Once married, Miss Rosa chose to regard herself as a martyr. All through the honeymoon she kept dreaming of Capt. de la Coup, and as she dreamt she imagined a theory that she had been forced into her marriage with Charlie Stronge. That nobody but herself knew that she objected to marrying him did not, to her mind, weaken in the least the credibility of this theory. She had read in many novels of young ladies being forced by their parents to marry, and she chose to regard herself as one of these interesting but unfortunate persons.

She and her husband returned from their honeymoon shortly before the opening of parliament. A house close to his own had been taken and furnished charmingly for them by Mr. Delf, and Charlie, in his absence had been nominated as the liberal candidate for the Western Division of Doltshire. Everything was as pleasant and as auspicious as any home-coming bride could desire, and still Rosa was very miserable.

Two days after their return Rosa was seated alone in the drawing-room. Charlie, immediately after luncheon, had retired to his study to prepare an address he was soon to deliver to the electors of West Doltshire. His wife was at liberty to dream undisturbed over her misfortune. A notion which she had long been turning over in her mind now returned to her. Why not begin a diary? Why not write a history of her martyrdom? Young ladies in novels often did this, and the result was very interesting reading. Rosa could see no objection to such a proceeding, and now she resolved to put it at once into operation.

Fortunately she had at hand a book most suitable for the purpose. It was a nice little morocco-covered notebook, which she had bought the previous day, with some dim intention of keeping her household accounts in it, which intention had been dissipated by the laugh Charlie emitted when she showed him the book, and told him the use to which she was going to put it.

She sought out the book, and getting her favorite pen and a pretty silver inkstand set to work. She headed the first page "The story of my sorrow," which struck her as a remarkably neat title and quite up to any of those invented by the young ladies in novels. Then, after a little reflection, she began the great work.

"This day," she wrote—"this day eight weeks ago I was married, perhaps I should rather say sold. I was joined for life to a man whom I at one time liked and whom I still respect, but whom I never loved and never can love. Ah! the misery of it. Given away by a kind and mercenary father, who probably hopes by the connection he has formed to advance himself in politics, but who never, never thought of my poor heart and of the cruelty of breaking it. Oh, how bitter! How furious I feel when I think of one—of one whom I entirely love, with whom I could have been so happy, but who is now lost to me forever! Oh, when I think of that gallant soldier and gentleman"—

"Rat-tat-tat!" at the hall door interrupted the tale of her woe, and the next moment the servant announced Lady Bland. All that Rosa could do before her visitor entered the room was to push the diary under some newspapers lying on the table.

Lady Bland was comparatively an old friend of the Delfs, who now called to welcome Rosa back from her honeymoon and to see her house.

While Rosa was upstairs showing her visitor the boudoir and bedrooms another knock sounded at the hall door. Rosa held her breath when she heard the voice of the new visitor; it was none other than Capt. De la Coup. He was shown into the drawing-room. A few minutes later Rosa heard Charlie joining him.

When Rosa and Lady Bland re-entered the drawingroom, they found the captain and Charlie conversing there. Capt. De la Coup was seated on the settee and Charlie on a chair opposite him. As the ladies advanced, Capt. De la Coup rose and greeted Rosa in his most impressive and insinuating manner. He altogether forget, however, to acknowledge the presence of Lady Bland, who was left to be entertained exclusively by Charlie.

While Capt. De la Coup was still pouring out good wishes and greetings, Rosa's eye happened to fall on the writing-table. She started and turned pale. The newspaper under which she put the diary was removed, and the diary itself was gone!

Confused and agitated, Rosa glanced round the room. There, on the settee, close to where Capt. de la Coup had been seated, lay the newspaper, but the diary was nowhere to be seen. Was it possible that Capt. de la Coup had taken it?

How long the visitors remained and what they said Rosa never could tell. All the time she was in an agony—an agony of uncertainty and shame. When they at length went and Charlie had withdrawn to his study, she made a careful search of the room in hopes of finding the missing diary. But it was fruitless, and the horrible fact only remained that her diary, with its confession, was gone, and was most likely in the hands of Captain de la Coup.

Why did he take it? What did he intend to do with it? These were the questions which rushed into Rosa's perturbed mind. Think as she would she could discover no satisfactory answer to them. He could scarcely have taken it for a joke; the matter was far too serious for that. Was it, then, for a sinister purpose—for instance, for the purpose of getting her into his grasp? She shuddered at the thought.

She had spent a whole hour turning over and over again in her mind these terrible questions when her reflections were interrupted by her husband hurrying into the room. He held in his hand a paper which he waved about in an excited way.

"Rose, darling," he cried, "just look at this." And he held the telegram out.

Rose took it and read:

Dullity has resigned. No time to be lost. SMITH.

Sir John Dullity was the sitting member for the division of Doltshire for which Charlie was liberal candidate, and Smith was Charlie's local agent.

"Yes," said Rosa, in a vague way, when she had read the telegram.

"They tried to take us by surprise," Charlie went on excitedly. "You know they gave it out that Dullity would retain the seat till the dissolution. But they'll find we're ready for them."

"Yes," was again Rosa's answer; she only half realized what was being said to her.

"But, as Smith says, there's no time to be lost," Charlie went on. "I must leave for Doltshire to-night."

"To-night," repeated Rosa, with a start.

"Yes, my dear, I must; but I don't want to drag you off with me. You know I shall want your help, but you can follow when convenient."

Rosa reflected for a moment. She thought of the missing diary and Capt. de la Coup, and a fear of being left alone entered her soul.

"When will you come, dear?" Charlie asked.

"To-night, Charlie," replied his wife.

Charlie looked surprised. But that night Charlie and Rosa set out together for the western division of Doltshire.

Lord Edward Moribund was the conservative candidate, and arrayed on his side were his father's enormous territorial influence and the influence of every squire parson, and snob, male and female, in the division. Charlie's chief backing was his own energy, courage and ability, and a thoroughly good backing they proved. Working night and day, speaking constantly, readily and well, facing and overcoming the rowdyism of his opponents, who, being unable to answer his arguments, sought to drown them, what a brilliant contrast he presented to the dull, feeble, supercilious Lord Edward Moribund! For three weeks the contest went on—the contest between energy and inertia, ability and influence. At last the election came, and the next morning Charlie Stronge was declared the victor by a narrow majority.

Throughout the struggle Rosa accompanied her husband to every meeting and upon every journey. And day by day, as she watched him fighting dauntlessly and brilliantly for what he held to be the truth her old admiration for him was requickened. She awoke to a truer sense of his manly qualities, to a higher conception of human ambition and destiny. And when she thought further what that temporary aberration might yet cost, how her passing folly might yet bring her misery and disgrace, her apprehension for the future was as keen as her repentance for the past.

After the declaration of the poll Charlie and Rosa returned to town. Parliament was sitting, and Charlie at once took his seat. His party received him with vehement acclamations, its chief congratulated him on his triumph and on the brilliant abilities which had secured it for him. A fortnight later he made his maiden speech. Rosa was in the gallery and listened to it breathlessly. It was short, pointed and vigorous. When he sat down it was clear that the house recognized in him a speaker of the first order. A great career was evidently opening before him, and society, observing that, altered its bearing towards him. The man whom six months ago it contemptuously neglected it now overpowered with kindness and attentions.

The morning after Charlie's maiden speech Rosa was seated in her drawing-room looking over the newspapers. To her delight even those most bitterly opposed to the views advocated by her husband spoke of his speech in laudatory terms. When she had read all that all of them had to say on the subject she leaned back in her chair and began to reflect.

She was happy in her home. She was proud of her husband and deeply in love with him—more deeply even than in those old days when he won her heart away in the green fields of Doltshire. But over everything hung a dark cloud—that foolish, stupid diary and the confession it contained.

Since the day on which she wrote those detestable words she had seen or heard nothing of Capt. de la Coup. What had become of him? Who nand under what circumstances would she meet him again? Oh, how she dreaded that meeting. Could nothing be done to deliver herself out of his hand?

As she mused her eye fell on this paragraph in the paper which lay on her knees:

"The Latest Society Scandal.

"Yesterday Capt. the Hon. Redvers de la Coup was assaulted in the Row by Lord Swarin. His Lordship struck Capt. de la Coup twice with his riding-whip across the face, and the Captain retaliated. The two gentlemen were separated by their friends. It is said the quarrel arose over some letters from a lady, a relative of Lord Swarin, which Capt. de la Coup refuses to return. It is expected that the matter will find its way into court, when another cause celebre may be expected."

Ghastly pale and with a throbbing heart Rosa dropped the newspaper. And so this was the man for whom she had wished to abandon Charlie! And this was the man who now held in his hands her confession of love for him!

Just then Charlie came into the room. He was in his old smoking-jacket. The sight of it recalled to Rosa that fatal day when she began the diary. He had not worn it since.

"Ah, Rosa," he began gayly, "I have to offer you my most humble apologies."

"Indeed," murmured Rosa faintly; "in what, Charlie?"

"Why, for wickedly interrupting your literary labors."

Rosa looked at her husband in surprise. A wild hope and fear began to struggle in her mind. She could not speak.

"Ah, you're surprised that I know you had begun to write a novel," Charlie went on in a laughing tone. As he did so he took from his pocket the little morocco-covered book. "Yes, here it is: 'The Story of My Sorrow.' Very pretty title indeed. I found the book lying open on your writing table the day Smith's telegram came and I put it in my coat pocket just to prevent that gossip, Lady Bland, from seeing it and forgot all about it till I found it there now. You'll pardon me, Rosa dear, won't you? What is the plot to be?"

With trembling hands Rosa took the little book.

"Ah, Charlie," she said, as her heart trembled with delight, "the plot has been so much altered since I wrote that it is no use now;" and she tore out the written pages and flung them in the fire. "I'll begin again, Charlie," she then said, "and I'll call my story this time 'The Story of My Happiness.'"—London Truth.

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